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JOURNAL

OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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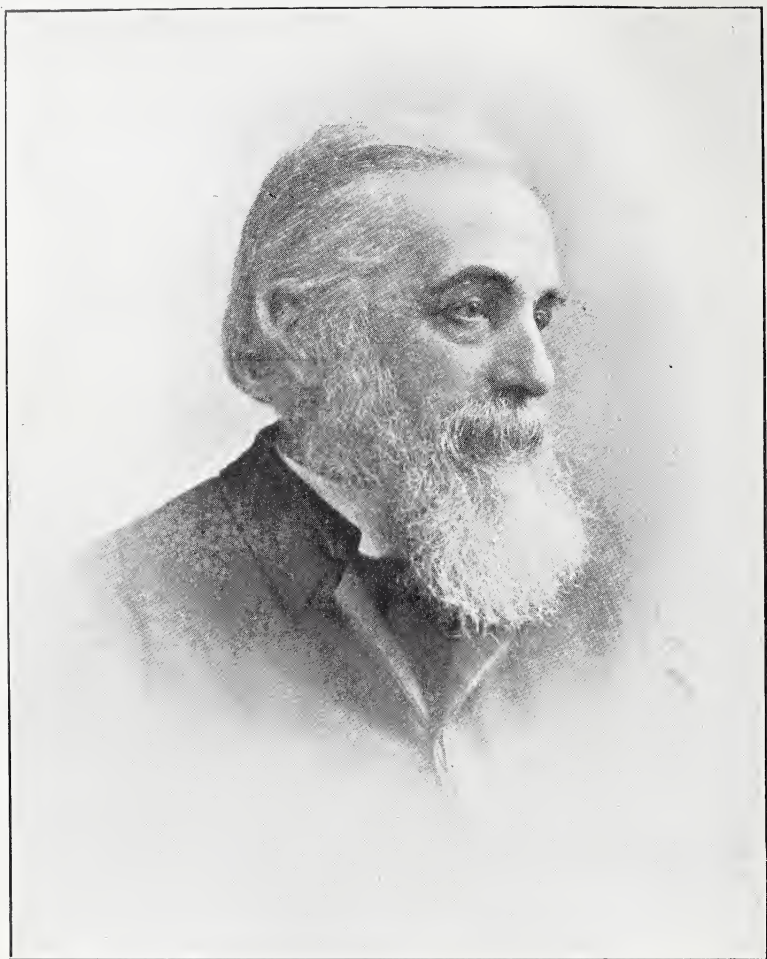
SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.



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THE VEN. WILLIAM SHERLOCK,  
*Archdeacon of Kildare,*

Editor of the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL from 1892 to 1894, and again from  
1896 to 1911.



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CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
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BALLYADAMS CASTLE.

Front view.

[From a Photograph by F. Hendrick, Athy.]



# THE BOWEN FAMILY OF BALLYADAMS.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]

In Vol. VI, pp. 54-58, of Pedigrees in Ulster's Office, is a Pedigree of the Bowens of Ballyadams, tracing the family far back and connecting them with the princes of North and South Wales. The following statement occurs at the end of the Pedigree:—

"The foregoing is the Pedigree & Achievements of Robert Bowen of Ballyadams, Esq., now living, & how he is descended of many ancient & noble Houses as set forth in the said Pedigree [sic] by Thomas Jones of Fountayne-gate in the County of Cardigan and finished at Temple-hur in London 6th Dec. A.D. 1608, and from thence continued down to this present year 1720 by W[illiam] H[awkins], Ulster, etc.

Owein ap Jenkin of Ynys-y-tŷ-tŷch in Wales.  
Margaret, d. of John ap Roger of Llanyryoch.  
Thomas ap Owein of Gower's Land.  
A daughter of William Bennett of Gower's Land, in Wales.  
John ap Thomas Bowen of Ballyadams, Queen's County, known by the Irish as "Shawn-a-ficka," or John of the Pike.  
Anne Fay, d. of Myler Fay of Ballachinon.  
ob. 6th Feb., 1550, Co. Kildare.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
(Bowen Pedigree in Ulster's Office.)  
ob. circa 1569.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[Eliz. Plant. No. 1490.]

## The Bowen Coat-of-Arms.

The ancient arms of the family were:—"Sable, a chevron between three spear-heads argent, points guttre de sang."

They were changed in later times to:—"Argent, on a mount vert, a stag lodged gules, attired and unguled or, in the mouth a tre-foil slipped of the second."

Robert Bowen of Ballyadams, Provost Marshal of Leinster.  
ob. 31st July, 1621, et. 57.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[F. E.]  
Ales Harpole, d. of Walter Harpole of Rochester in Kent.  
ob. 14th June, 1631.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[F. E.]  
Captain William Bowen of Castlecarra, County Mayo, Provost Marshal of Leinster and Meath.  
He had no male issue, but mentions in his Will his sons-in-law, John Purdon and Edward Purres.  
ob. s. p. m. 26th July, 1594.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[Co. Mayo Ex. Inqn., No. 8 of Eliz., F. E., and Wills.]  
Catherine Bassett.  
This was her fifth husband.  
ob. 25th Nov., 1620.  
[F. E.]  
Thomas Bowen.  
[His brother William's will.]  
A son, Edmund of Tinnagh in the Queen's County.  
[Capt. William's will.]  
Catherine Bowen.  
[F. E.]  
A daughter Mary = Lucas Wafer of Ballyadams.  
[Cal. of State Papers, 1592-6, pp. 42 & 96.]  
(1) David Fitz Jenkin Hetherington of Ballyroan, Queen's County.  
ob. 1st October, 1622.  
(2) Pierce Fitz Henry Duvells of Ballyknockan, Queen's County, and Killeslin.  
ob. s. p. 13th February, 1623.  
[F. E.]  
Dorothy Bowen.  
[F. E.]  
George Fitz Patrick Hetherington of Tully, Queen's County.  
ob. 29th December, 1619.  
[F. E.]  
[Eliz. Plant. No. 5927.]  
Ellenor Bowen.  
Anne Bowen.  
[The last-named two sisters are mentioned in their brother William's will.]

Sir John Bowen, Kt., of Ballyadams.  
ob. 10th February, 1644, et. 70.  
[Queen's County Chan. Inqn., No. 34 of C. I. and F. E.]  
1601, Elis Magrath, d. of Myler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel.  
[Queen's County Chan. Inqn., No. 20 of J. I. and F. E.]  
Oliver Bowen of Castlecarra, and Burriscarra, Co. Mayo.  
Will dated 4th October, 1647, proved 26th July, 1653.  
[F. E.]  
Thomas Bowen of Liskilleen, Co. Mayo.  
[F. E.]  
Elizabeth Warner, d. of Gilbert Warner of Cullin, Co. Limerick.  
[F. E.]  
Margaret Bowen.  
[F. E.]  
(1) Gerald FitzGerald (illegitimate son of Gerald Earl of Kildare), of Morett, Queen's County.  
Slain by Owen mac Rory O'More, Chief of Leix, in 1600.  
[F. E. and Cal. State Papers, Ire., p. 366.]  
(2) Alexander Fitz John Barrington of Cullinagh, Queen's County.  
ob. 15th September, 1645.  
[F. E.]  
Joan Bowen.  
[Ballyadams Tomb.]  
Margery Bowen.  
[F. E.]  
Henry Fitz Edward Brereton of Loughteog, Queen's Co.  
ob. 1st April, 1627.  
[F. E.]  
James Freeman of Gishiden, Co. Mayo.  
[F. E.]  
Ellis Bowen.  
[F. E.]  
Pierce Butler of Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.  
ob. 25th July, 1614.  
[F. E.]  
Anne Bowen = The Rt. Rev. Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns, (His second wife.)  
ob. 26th November, 1634.  
[F. E.]  
Susan Bowen = Robert Fitz John Hovenlen, of Ballyfoile, Queen's Co.  
[F. E.]  
Mabel Bowen = Robert Hetherington of Buhard, Queen's Co.  
[F. E.]

Robert Bowen.  
ob. v. p., s. p.  
[Queen's Co. Chan. Inqn., No. 20 of J. I.]  
Mary Hungerford.  
[Her grandfather-in-law's will.]  
11) In 1637, Bridget Tynte d. of Sir Robert Tynte, Kt., of Ballycarra, Co. Cork; 5th son of Edmund Tynte of Wrexham, in Somersetshire.  
ob. 1623.  
[Queen's Co. Chan. Inqn., No. 34 of C. I., and Journal of the "Memorials of the Dead," Vol. I, p. 155.]  
[F. E.]  
William Bowen of Ballyadams.  
ob. 11th April, 1680.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[F. E. and Will.]  
(2) Margaret Donville, d. of Sir William Donville, Kt., of Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin, Attorney-General for Ireland.  
She re-married with John Dwyer of Ballyadams.  
[F. E.]  
Henry Bowen.  
Arthur Bowen.  
Thomas Bowen.  
[All named in a Queen's Co. Chan. Inquisition, No. 34 of Charles I.]  
Ellis Bowen.  
Margaret Bowen.  
Joan Bowen.  
[All named in a Queen's Co. Chan. Inqn., No. 34 of Charles I.]  
There is no record of a marriage with any one of these sisters; except that in Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52" (Vol. I, p. 783), it is stated that one Richard Shen of Dunmore, County Kilkenny, fornicated a communication to the Marquis of Ormonde, then at Thurles, "which came to me from my wife's brother that lives within two miles of Athy; he is married to Sir John Bowen's daughter."  
George Bowen of Berriroe, Queen's County (now Kellyville).  
Will dated 26th Dec., 1609, (proved 25th May, 1724).  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
Hellena Bowen = Edward Brereton of Loughteog, Queen's County.  
[F. E.]  
Katherine Bowen.  
Co-heiress of a portion of the Ballyadams Estate.  
[F. E.]  
Pierce Fitz James Butler of "Kilvelaugh" or "Kilvelagher" (Kilmoyler), Co. Tipperary; he was descended from Pierce Butler, 7th son of James 9th Earl of Ormonde.  
[F. E., Archdall's Peerage, Vol. IV, p. 30.]  
John Bowen of Ballyadams.  
Died intestate and without issue.  
Administration was granted to his mother on the 10th January, 1691.  
[F. E.]  
Bridget Bowen of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.  
[dated 19th June 1749, proved 26th Oct., 1749.]  
ob. s. p.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[F. E.]  
Thomas Carr, Esq., of the City of Dublin.  
circa 1719.  
[dated 8th Oct., 1763, proved 8th Feb., 1721.]  
ob. s. p.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
Mary Bowen.  
[F. E.]  
Lucy Bowen.  
ob. 23rd August, 1733.  
Buried at Ballyadams.  
[F. E.]  
Col. William Southwell of William Street, Dublin, 3rd son of Richard, eldest son of Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart., of Castle Matra, Co. Limerick.  
ob. 21st January, 1724.  
For their descendants see Archdall's Lodge, Vol. VI, pp. 18, 20.  
Henry Bowen.  
Andrew Bowen.  
Margaret Bowen = Michael Cooke, of the City of Dublin.  
Ales Bowen.  
Katherine Bowen = FitzGerald.  
[All named in their father's will.]

Col. James Butler of Kilmoyler, and of Ballyadams.  
ob. s. p. 3rd Jan., 1738, et. 84.  
[Archdall's Peerage, Vol. IV, p. 30.]  
In 1692, Margaret Molyneux d. of Caryl, 3rd Viscount Molyneux, ancestor of the Earls of Sefton.  
She was the widow of Jenao Preston, 7th Viscount Gormston (ob. 1694). She re-married with Robert Casey, Counsellor-at-Law, Dublin.  
ob. 1711.  
[Archdall's Peerage, Vol. II, pp. 85 and 236.]  
Thomas Butler, Counsellor-at-Law.  
ob. 18th May, 1749.  
Captain John Butler.  
ob. 1711.  
[Archdall, Vol. IV, p. 30.]  
Ellen Butler = ..... Creagh.  
[Archdall, Vol. IV, p. 30.]  
Stephen Creagh-Butler of Brittas, Co. Limerick, and of Ballyadams, which he sold to Garrett Fitz David Butler of Garracra, Co. Tipperary, descended from Sir Edmund, 1st Baron of Dunboyne, who died in 1606.  
This Garrett Butler of Garracra had a son General Sir Edward Gerald Butler of Ballyadams, who had a son Edward Gerald Butler of Ballyadams, father of Mr. Gerald Villers Butler now of Ballyadams (1912).

## NOTE.

F. E. stands for a Funeral Entry; the original volume containing them are kept in Ulster's Office



# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—•••••—

*BALLYADAMS IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY,  
AND THE BOWEN FAMILY.*

[By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

THE castle and churchyard of Ballyadams lie four miles to the south-west of the town of Athy. As late as the seventeenth century the latter was known as “Kilmokidy” or “Kilmahedy,”<sup>1</sup> but in course of time the name of the castle was extended to the church, and the ancient name dropped out of use.

Ballyadams is situated in a district formerly called “Crioich Om Buidhe” or “Omuighe,”<sup>2</sup> which was a subdivision of the territory of Leix. The old designation still exists in the name Tullomoy (i.e., Tullagh-Omoy); and in the seventeenth century Castletown, in the Parish of Killabban, was written “Ballicaslane Omoye”<sup>3</sup> or “Castletown Omoye.”<sup>4</sup>

At the commencement of the fourteenth century the Deanery of “Oboy” consisted of the churches of “Kyllaban” (Killabban), “Kylmohydde,” of which the rector was the Prioress of Graney in the County Kildare, “Rachtop” (? Rathaspick), and “Scordyl” ( ).<sup>5</sup>

The earliest mention of an Anglo-Norman land-holder in this district occurs in the year 1301, when Eustace le Poer

---

<sup>1</sup> Cal. Rot. Canc. Hib., pp. 55b. and 75. Also Robert Bowen's Will, 1619.

<sup>2</sup> O'Donovan's “Book of Rights,” p. 213.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, Nos. 1697, 5147, and 5424.

<sup>4</sup> Queen's County Chancery Inquisition, No. 22 of James I.

<sup>5</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1302-7, p. 249.

received a grant in fee of free warren (i.e., the right to kill game) on his demesne lands in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, in Nurney, County Carlow, and in Cullenagh and Kilmohede in the (present) Queen's County.<sup>1</sup> In 1354 a custodian of the manor of Kilmahyde was granted to Rory O'More, but in the following year the king appointed Gerald de St. Michael (? of Rheban near Athy) custodian of "the manor of Kylmoghode juxta Athy," then in the king's hands, owing to the high treason on the part of Sir Eustace fitz Arnold le Poer, Baron of Kells (County Kilkenny), who had joined in the rebellion of Maurice FitzGerald, first Earl of Desmond, and who had been taken prisoner at Castle Island, County Kerry, and hanged there, in 1345, by the Lord Deputy, Sir Ralph Ulford.

In 1346 Clyn, in his "Annals of Ireland," has inserted the following entry :—

"Item, in ebdomada post Dominicam in Albis, Castra de Ley (Lea), Kylmehyde, et Ballylethan (? Ballylehane) capiuntur et franguntur per O'Morthe (O'More), O'Konkur (O'Connor), et O'Dymiscy (O'Dempsey), die Jovis in crastino Sancte Crucis."

Richard Cox, the historian, also mentions this occurrence,<sup>3</sup> as does Grace in his "Irish Annals," and the latter adds that Sir Roger Darcy, the Justiciary, and the Earl of Kildare, "invade O'More, who had burned the Castles of Ley and Kilmehede, and compelled him to submit, although he resisted obstinately."

It is not until exactly two hundred years later that another reference in connexion with the Castle is to be met with; it occurs in the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1546, thus :—

"O'More (i.e., GillaPatrick) and the son of O'Conor (i.e., Rury) attacked the town of Ath-ai (Athy), and burned the town and Monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying on this occasion. The Lord Justice (Sir Anthony St. Leger) then proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that Country; and they took Baile-Adam, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed traitors throughout Ireland, and their territories were confiscated to the King."

The GillaPatrick O'More, Chief of Leix, above mentioned, was the son of Connell, son of Melaghlin mac Owny O'More. He had been temporarily on the side of the Government in

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1302-7, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 55b.

<sup>3</sup> "History of Ireland," vol. i., p. 122, of the edition of 1689.

opposition to his elder brother Rory "caech" (i.e., the one-eyed), Chief of Leix, whom he opposed with the aid of the O'Connors of Offaly, and eventually slew at a place called "Kilnesperoke" ( ) in Leix, in the year 1545.

According to a Queen's County Chancery Inquisition,<sup>1</sup> Rory "caech" at the time of his death held certain lands (therein named) in right of his Chieftainship, and :—

"Further also the said Rory O'More had at the time of his death in mortgadge and in his own possession the Townes followinge, that is to say, Ballyadam in mortgadge with the saide Rorye from Conyll mcRossye for threscore kyne ; Ballentobrid with the saide Rorye is father Conyll mMallaghlen from Farganaym O'Kelly for threscore kyne more (etc.)"

On the rebellion of Gilla Patrick O'More in 1546, the territory of Leix became forfeited to the Crown, which proceeded to partition it off among its officials and army officers.

As far as Ballyadams is concerned, it appears by the following letter, dated 1550, from the English Privy Council to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, that it was intended to grant a twenty-one years' lease of the place to one William Jarbard, or Jerbard, in recompense for his services to the Crown ; the extract reads<sup>2</sup> :—

"After our hartie comendacons. Whereas, the Castle of Ballyadame being parcel of the late O'Mores Country, is presentlye with the rest in the King's Majesty's hands and disposition, and as yet remeyneth unserveyede ; ye shall understand the King's Majestie, by our advyce, having inclined to the humble suite of William Jarbard, whose service there hath bene, for longe and payneful endurance, commended, his Highnes' pleasure is, that ye shall immediatilie proceed to the surveying of the Castell, with the appurtenances, and there-upon make a lease thereof unto the said William Jarbard for twentie-one yeares, accordingly ; thus fare ye hertily well."

Your loving friends,

E. Somerset. W. Wiltes. John Bedforde.

William Northe. William Petre. Anthony Wyngfelde.

Westminster, 22 July, 1550.

William Jarbard does not appear to have become a tenant under the Crown of Ballyadams after all ; he may have received some more profitable grant instead, as, for instance, some seventeen years later, he and his son Walter are found filling the offices of Treasurer, Bailiff, and Receiver of the County of Wexford. The Crown officer who did obtain the twenty-one years' lease in 1551 was one John Thomas, who is first mentioned

<sup>1</sup> No. 1 of Elizabeth, taken in Maryborough, 17th June, 1566.

<sup>2</sup> Morrin's Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 225.

as "Constable of Baliadam" in 1549; he also obtained a lease of the lands of "Ballyntobbryd, Ballytarse *alias* Cronaghe, Ballyntle, Killaganor, and Dirrenrwo."<sup>1</sup>

There was another individual of the same name living at this period, and who died much about the same time: this was John Thomas who in 1567 was Treasurer of Sir Henry's Sydney's household; he is styled of Scampton, in Lincolnshire; in 1568 he succeeded Gabriel Crofts in the office of Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer; and in 1572 he is reported as being dead in a letter from the Lord Deputy FitzWilliam to Lord Burghley (Sir William Cecil).<sup>2</sup>

The John Thomas of Ballyadams was a Welshman, and the first of his name in Leix. His full name was probably John ap Thomas Ap Owein, the latter name being corrupted and Anglicised to Bowen. This is proved by a fiant of Elizabeth which describes him as—"John Thomas *alias* Bowen, late of Ballyadam."<sup>3</sup> Many Welsh names have been contracted in a way similar to that of Bowen. Pugh was formerly Ap Hugh; Price, Ap Rhys; Powell, Ap Howell; Parrys, Ap Harris; and so on.

By the Irish, John Bowen (to give him his correct name) was called "Shane-a-feeka" or John of the Pike, in connexion with whom tales of horror are still told around Ballyadams Castle, which depict him as a cruel and brutal man. His descendants continued to reside at the Castle, till the end of the seventeenth century, about which period the line ended in heiresses, though Burke's "Landed Gentry" states there is a family of Bowen of Hollymount in the County Mayo sprung from the Ballyadams family, without, however, giving the connexion.

As "John Thomas of Ballyadams" his name appears first in the list of jurors on the Inquisition held in Maryborough on the 17th June, 1566, to inquire into Rory "caech" O'More's possessions (as mentioned above). And tradition couples his name with the massacre of the Irish at the Rath of Mullaghmast (County Kildare) on New Year's Day, 1577; but in this case it errs, as his eldest son was granted livery of the family estates on the 24th of February, 1570, which proves that his father was then dead.<sup>4</sup>

According to a pedigree<sup>5</sup> in Ulster's Office, John Bowen's wife was Anne, daughter of Myler Fay of Ballachmoon, County

<sup>1</sup> Edward VI. Fiants, Nos. 403 and 698.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> Eliz. Fiant, No. 1490. <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 1490. <sup>5</sup> Vol. vi, pp. 54 to 58.



Kildare. They were both buried in the church of Kilmohydy<sup>1</sup> (Ballyadams), leaving the following male issue :—

I. Robert, who succeeded to Ballyadams.

II. Captain William Bowen of Castlecarra, County Mayo. In 1581 he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Leinster and Meath, a post to be held at the Queen's pleasure. About the year 1582 the Crown appointed him custodian of some of the lands in the County Kildare which had been forfeited by James Eustace, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass, through rebellion,<sup>2</sup> and in the following year he is described as of "Cutlanston" (now Coghlanstown, near Ballymore-Eustace).<sup>3</sup>

In 1584 he was on active service in Ulster, especially in Tyrconnell or Donegal, and in Mac-Quillan's country of the Route in the northern portion of the County Antrim. His Castlecarra estates lay in the adjoining baronies of Carra and Kilmaine, in the County Mayo. They were purchased by him in 1591 from, it is stated, Peter Barnewall, Baron of Trimlestown, and from the Stauntons.<sup>4</sup> He had been sheriff of that county in or about 1589.

William Bowen's wife was Katherine Basnett, who had been previously married four times, viz. :—

1. To Patrick Fleming of Kells, County Meath. He died about 1568.
2. To Henry Betagh of Waterstown, County Meath.
3. To Alexander Browne of Ballymore, County Dublin.
4. To Captain William Furies of (?) Killeshil, in the King's County, who died about 1586.

William Bowen died without male issue on the 26th July, 1594. His Will is not dated, but it was made when he was dwelling in a dangerous place,

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Will of their son William, given in the Miscellanea.

<sup>2</sup> Memoranda Rolls. <sup>3</sup> Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos. 3681 and 4205.

<sup>4</sup> County Mayo Exchequer Inquisition, No. 8 of Elizabeth.



“the resort of rebels and traitors.” He left his brother Robert his heir, and appointed his wife his executrix; and he expressed his desire to be buried at Ballyadams Parish Church, “where my father and mother is buried.” His widow Catherine survived him.

This Will, copied from the original,<sup>1</sup> is printed in full in the Miscellanea of this number of the JOURNAL.

- III. Thomas Bowen, who appears to have been dead before 1594, as in that year his brother, Captain William, left a legacy in his Will to “my nephewe, Edmond, son to my brother, Thomas Bowen.” This Edmond Bowen in 1636 is styled of “Cronagh *alias* Crevagh,”<sup>2</sup> now Crannagh, near Tullomoy, to the north-west of Ballyadams. Barely anything is known of Thomas Bowen. The name of his wife is lost, and with the exception of a daughter Mary, who married Lucas Wafer of Ballyadams,<sup>3</sup> the names of his children are unknown.

Robert Bowen, the eldest son, was granted the livery of his father's estates on the 27th of February, 1570.<sup>4</sup> As he was at this time about twenty-six years, this would tend to show that his father John had recently died. In 1579 he was Sheriff of the Queen's County, and commissioned to execute martial law, with power to punish rebels and felons with death or otherwise.

A lease of Ballyadams, granted for twenty-one years to his father in 1551, was changed to a grant *in capite* to hold the property by knight's service, in the year 1577.

In March, 1592, a coroner's inquest was held at Harristown, near Kildangan, County Kildare, to inquire into the death of a Richard fitz Myler Staunton of Mylerstown, who farmed some land near the Barrow, and whose wife was Honora O'Dempsey. The coroner was William Watkins, Constable of Monasterevin, and after hearing the evidence, the jury found that Richard Staunton, a native of the County Mayo, was done to death while fishing at Booleybeg, near Mylerstown, by Robert Bowen, his eldest son John Bowen, and two accomplices named Thomas Morice and Lucas Wafer. These persons were subsequently

<sup>1</sup> Among the Prerogative Wills in the Dublin Record Office.

<sup>2</sup> Queen's County Chancery Inquisition, No. 21 of Charles I.

<sup>3</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1592-6, pp. 42 and 96.

<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, No. 1490.

arrested and lodged in Dublin Castle to await their trial for murder. It was not until the month of July, 1593, that the parties received a pardon, though they had been released, as it was proved that Richard Staunton had joined the Mayo Bourkes in rebellion, and at the time of his death was fleeing from justice.<sup>1</sup>

On the 2nd June, 1595, Robert Bowen succeeded his brother Captain William, who died in the previous year, in the office of Provost-Marshall of Leinster and Meath.<sup>2</sup>

In the year 1609 King James I addressed a letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, which contained the following instructions:—

“At the suit of Robert Bowen of Adamstown (i.e., Ballyadams) in the Queen’s County, Provost-Marshall of Leinster and of the County of Meath, His Majesty accepts the surrender of the said Robert Bowen, Henry Brereton, and Alexander Barrington, jointly and severally at their pleasure, of the Castle, towns and lands of Adamstown, of Ballyntubered, and of Rossbranagh; also the town lands and village of Loghteoige in the said County, in the tenure of Henry Brereton; and of the castle, town, and lands of Cullinagh in the said County, in the tenure of the Alexander Barrington; and of the town and lands of Castlekarrow in Mayo; and of all their other possessions in the realm of Ireland. Directing that the same be regranted to them in fee-farm.

“Westminster 5th April, in the 7th year of the reign (of James I).”<sup>3</sup>

In the month of September, 1609, “Captain” Robert Bowen was granted a pension of 3s. 6d. a day during his life and that of his second son, Oliver; this was done to reward them for their services to the State, and in consideration of the losses they had sustained at the hands of the rebels, whereby they had been so impoverished that Robert Bowen stated he would be unable to provide for his children at the time of his death.<sup>4</sup>

As stated above, Robert Bowen inherited his brother William’s possessions in the County Mayo on the latter’s death in 1594. He now settled a portion of them on his younger sons. On the 21st October, 1615, he granted to his second son Oliver, and his heirs for ever, the lands of “Castlekarra, Killarda alias Knockyduffe, Carrowcroet, Listibbott, Logharren, and Knockycurrin.”

On the 21st December, 1616, he gave to his third son Thomas, and his heirs for ever, the lands of “Liskillin, Ballywalter, Carrowmore-liskill, and Clongowle.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1592-6.

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, No. 5,929.

<sup>3</sup> “Cal. of State Papers, Ire.,” 1608-10, p. 185.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 289.

<sup>5</sup> Co. Mayo Exchequer Inquisition, No. 8 of Elizabeth.

Robert Bowen's wife was Allis (or Alice), daughter of Walter Harpole of Rochester in Kent. Though there was at this time a family of the name of Hartpole seated at Shrule and Monk's Grange (alias "Kilmagobbock"), both situated on the Barrow in the Queen's County, it does not appear that they were of the same stock, as the family arms differ completely, and the Hartpoles of Shrule buried in St. Mary's Parish Church in Carlow, whereas Allis Harpole and her (?) brothers (see p. 31) were buried in Ballyadams Church.

The Arms of Allis Harpole's family (as represented on her tomb) are:—

"Ermine, a fess nebullée between three bucks' heads cabossed azure."

Whereas the Hartpoles of Shrule bore as their arms:—

"Gules, a chevron argent, on a chief of the last a lion's head erased between two torteaux of the first."

Robert Bowen made two Wills, both of which are preserved in the Dublin Record Office; the former is dated 3rd April, 1619, and reads:—

"In the name of God amen.

"I Robert Bowen of Balliaddams in the Queens Countye Esquire, being farre stricken in age and therefore having noe long tyme to live, but of perfect mynd and memorye, thanks be to God, doe revoke all former wills by me made, and doe make this my last will and testament in manner followinge.

"first, I bequeath my soul to God, my saviour and redeemer, and my bodie to be buried in the church of Kilmokidy.

Next, I bequeath unto my wife Elise Bowen alias Hartpoole my leases of the two rectories of Rathaspoke and Kilmokidy, together with the wardship of the body and lands of Thomas Keating of Croftantegle.

"Item. I bequeath unto her all my corne in ground and above-ground; all my houshold stuff, plate, bedding, napry [i.e., linen], battry [i.e., kitchen utensils], and all other necessaryes within my possession, together with my cattell and stock which I left in Castle Carye with my sonne John Bowen.

"I make and ordaine my beloved wife executrix of this my last will and testament, appointing her to paye all my debts which I shall owe at the tyme of my death.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this third of April one thousand six hundred and nyneteene.

Robert Bowen

Being present at the writinge hereof  
these undernamed persons

Thomas, fernes et Laghlin. William Skilton. Arthur bladesmith."

The second Will is dated the 17th July, 1621, a couple of months before his death. It is longer and fuller than the first and contains the following instructions :—

His wife during her widowhood was to enjoy the same thirds as his mother had, viz. :—60 acres in Ballintubberd, and 20 acres in Ballintlea. She and his eldest son John were to have equally divided between them all his “plate (silver or gilt), brasse, pewter, battery, irons, chattels,” etc.

His second son Oliver, and his third son Thomas, to pay such “cheeferie” (head-rents) on the Mayo estates (viz. :—“Castlecarry, Liskilline, Robyne, Killgonill, and Toghire”) as his sons-in-law Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and Alexander Barrington, shall think right.

His Queen’s County property to be entailed on his eldest son John and his heirs male, with remainder to his other sons Oliver and Thomas, then to his nephew Edmond Bowen (son of Thomas) of Crunnagh, then to the heirs of his grandson Robert by his wife Mary Hungerford, and in default of their heirs to such of the Bowen name as his son John shall nominate.

The witnesses to this latter Will were Teige O’Curin, Piers Lawles, and John Phelane.

At the time of his death, in 1621, Robert Bowen was at least seventy-seven years of age, as a County Mayo Exchequer Inquisition<sup>1</sup> found that he was aged fifty on the death of his brother William of Castlecarra in 1594.

In 1631, ten years after Robert’s death, an altar-tomb was erected in Ballyadams Church to his memory; it bore the effigies of him and his wife, and over it was placed a mural monument with a long epitaph. Further on in this Paper a description of the remains of this tomb will be given.

Robert’s widow, Allis Harpole, survived him for thirteen years, and died on the 4th June, 1634.

Their male issue consisted of four sons :—

- I. Sir John Bowen, Kt., who succeeded to the Queen’s County property.

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<sup>1</sup> No. 8 of Elizabeth.



- II. Oliver, the second son, to whom his father made a grant of Castlecarra and other lands in the Barony of Carra, County Mayo, by his Deed, dated the 21st of October, 1615.

He appears not to have been married, as he mentions neither wife nor children in his Will, which is dated 4th October, 1647, and was proved in July, 1653.

In it he mentions a pension of £60 a year granted to him by the Government, but which, for the past seven years, had not been paid up. The accumulated amount he desires to be divided among Mary, Beatrice, Jane, and Henry Bowen, without stating their relationship to him.

He appointed as his executor and heir his "cousin," Philip Bowen, of Haskard, in Pembrokeshire, who thus succeeded to the Castlecarra Estates. This he did, as he mentions in the Will, in gratitude for the great kindness and assistance given to him by Philip when he (Oliver) was forced to flee from Ireland on account of the breaking out of the Rebellion.

- III. Thomas, the third son, to whom his father granted Liskilleen and other lands in the Barony of Kilmaine, County Mayo, by Deed, dated the 21st December, 1616.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Warter, of "Cullin," County Limerick.

- IV. Edward. Of this son barely anything is recorded. He is named, along with his brothers John and Thomas, in a pardon granted to them by the Crown on the 18th March, 1603.<sup>1</sup>

As he is not mentioned in the "remainder" to the family estates in his father Robert Bowen's Will of 1621, he was evidently not then alive. His uncle, William Bowen, in his Will (proved in 1549) left a legacy of £20 to his "nephewe Edward Bowen."

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<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, No. 6,775.

Sir John Bowen was knighted on the 13th November, 1629, and at the time of his father's death was forty-seven or forty-eight years of age. He succeeded him in the office of Provost-Marshal of Leinster and Meath.

Borlase in his "History of the Irish Rebellion"<sup>1</sup> of 1641 describes how the Government forces under the Marquis of Ormonde proceeded from Dublin to Athy in the month of April, 1642, for the relief of the castles of Clogrennan, Carlow, Ballylryan, and several others in the district. On achieving this they commenced the return march to Dublin, taking with them as prisoners Captain Sir John Crosby, Bart., of Ballyfin; Richard Grace, of Maryborough; Gerald "Oge"<sup>2</sup> FitzGerald, of Morett; and Sir John Bowen, of Ballyadams. Then followed the Battle of Kilrush, near Narraghmore, fought on the 15th April, 1642, which resulted so disastrously for the Confederate Catholics. Sir John's crime was either high-treason or lukewarmness to the Puritan cause. However, he was tried at the King's Bench for the former on the 31st January, 1643, to which he pleaded "not guilty, and put himself upon the country." On the 7th of February the jury acquitted him of the crime, and he was discharged.<sup>3</sup>

In the Memoirs of, and written by, the Royalist James Touchet, 3rd Earl of Castlehaven, who had his residence at Maddenstown, three miles to the south of Kildare, there is an amusing anecdote related concerning Sir John and his castle at Ballyadams. In 1643 during the time the Confederates were attacking the Grimes, or Graham, Castle of Ballylryan, a short distance off, Lord Castlehaven relates that:—

"While this place was putting in order, I went with a party of horse to Ballyadams, a castle about a mile distant, belonging to Sir John Bowen, Provost-Marshal, an old soldier, and my long acquaintance. I went to speak with him, and after some kind expressions, told him I must put a garrison into his castle. He flatly denied me, and calling for his wife and two very fair daughters he had, desired only one favour, that in case I was resolved to use violence, I would show him where I intended to plant my guns and make my breach. I satisfied his curiosity, and asked him what he meant by this question. 'Because,' saith he, swearing with some warmth, 'I will cover that part, or any other your lordship shoots at, by hanging out both my daughters in chairs.' 'Tis true the place was not of much importance; however, this conceit saved it."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Page 73 of the edition of 1680.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert's "History of the Confederation War," vol. ii, p. 195.

<sup>3</sup> This incident is also related in Thomas Moore's "History of Ireland."



This incident has been described in verse by an anonymous writer in H. Ellis's "Ballads of Ireland," published in 1850, thus:—

THE ROMANCE OF BALLYADAMS.

"Herald! be a trumpet blown, I would speak with Sir John Bowen!"  
Thus cried Castlehaven's lord, and the parley soon was heard.  
Soon the answering trumpets sound; quick the drawbridge strikes the  
ground;  
O'er it comes the Seneschal, and thus spakes before them all—

"Castlehaven's noble lord, Sir John Bowen sends thee word,  
Dinner's on the Castle board, feast thee first, then draw the sword."  
To Ballyadams, all alone, Castlehaven's lord is gone;  
High at board is placed his chair, 'twixt Sir John's two daughters  
fair.

Lovely as the budding rose, each young blushing maiden shows;  
Sweeter than the song of bird are their gentle voices heard.  
When the feast had gaily sped, thus Lord Castlehaven said—

"Good Sir John, thou hast not here culverin nor cannoneer;

"Yield, then, Ballyadams' tower to the high Confederates' power;  
Yield, my friend, and I will take the terms that thou thyself shalt  
make."

"Now, my Lord, to me attend; thou hast been my early friend;  
Didst thou ever know me break oath that ever I did take?"

"Stainless has thine honour been," cried the Earl, "well I ween;  
Whatsoever thou say'st to me, with my life I'll guarantee."

"Then, my lord, on oath I make; if this tower you seek to take,  
If my walls by shot be riven, thus I'll do, so help me Heaven—

"I shall hang my daughters fair, fastened each upon a chair,  
Right in front of the wide breach, through their breasts thy shot must  
reach."

Started Castlehaven's lord, wondering at that desperate word;  
Then, to the pale maids he turned, deeply for their fate he mourned.

Took he then each maiden's hand, as beside the board they stand;  
Kissed he then each maiden's cheek, and thus gallantly he spake—

"God be with thee, stout Sir John, I shall let thy fort alone;  
Though for this I lose my head, harm I will not either maid;

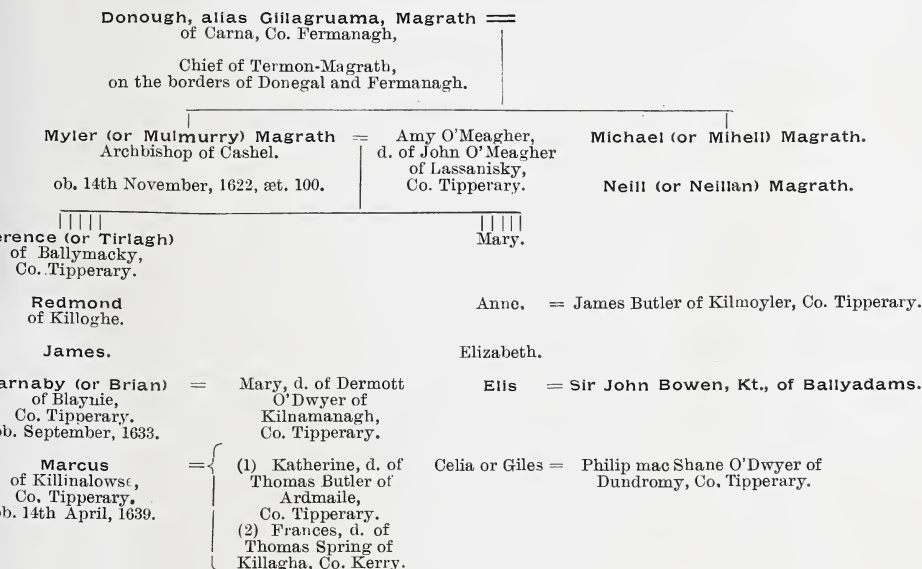
"Though my life the Council take, for that I their orders break;  
Death from them I'd rather dree than that these should die by me."  
Then he marched his troops away, far they were ere close of day;  
Thus was Ballyadams tower saved by beauty's gentle power.

Sir John's wife was Elis (or Ellice), daughter of Myler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel. Their marriage settlements were drawn up on the 18th March, 1601.<sup>1</sup> This Archbishop was

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<sup>1</sup> Queen's County Chancery Inquisition, No. 20 of James I.

originally a Franciscan Friar. He became Bishop of Down in 1565. On the 31st May, 1567, he turned Protestant, and in 1570 was made Bishop of Clogher. On the 3rd February, 1571, he was advanced to the Archbishopric of Cashel, an honour he held till his death on the 14th November, 1622.<sup>1</sup> His tomb is situated in a niche on the right-hand side of the choir of the cathedral on the Rock of Cashel. It is in a more or less mutilated condition, and the bishop's effigy now lying in the niche is *not* that of Myler Magrath, but belongs to a much earlier period.<sup>2</sup> Elis Bowen, *alias* Magrath's, brothers and sisters are shown in the chart, compiled from the Funeral Entries and Fiants of Elizabeth, given below:—



Sir John Bowen died on the 9th February, 1644, aged seventy. His Will is not now in existence. He was buried in the family tomb, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son<sup>3</sup>:—

William Bowen, who was then thirty years of age, was married to Bridget, daughter of Sir Robert Tynte, Kt., of Ballycrenane,

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* vol. ix (for 1903) of "The Ulster Journal of Archæology."

<sup>2</sup> *Vide* "Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland," vol. v, p. 252.

<sup>3</sup> The eldest son, Robert Bowen, is mentioned in his grandfather's Will, and was then married to Mary Hungerford. He died without issue during his father's lifetime.

in the County Cork. Their marriage settlements were drawn up on the 23rd May, 1637.<sup>1</sup>

The family estates in the Queen's County, when William Bowen succeeded to them, consisted of:—

	<i>Present Names.</i>	
Balleadam ... ..	... Ballyadams	
Rathgilbert <i>alias</i> Ballygilbert	... Rathgilbert	
Aghatubbred		
Ballentubbred <i>alias</i> Fontstowne	... Ballintubber	
Monasterbane <i>alias</i> Monistribane	... Monascreeban	
Dirrynerowe ... ..	Kellyville (Derreenroe)	
Crevagh <i>alias</i> Cronagh } ...	Crannagh	
Ballytarsney }		
Kyllaganer <i>alias</i> Killeganerd	... Killyganard	
Ballentlea (including ten acres called Moneriske)	... Ballintlea	
Killmohide ... ..	(Ballyadams Church)	
Donnebrenne <i>alias</i> Downebrynn	... Dunbrin	
Farraghmore ... ..		
All parcells of the Manor of Balleadam, and Rossbrenagh (formerly a possession of the Hospital of St. John of Athy) .. Rosbran.		

These lands contained three castles (Ballyadams, Ballintubber, and ), forty messuages or farm-steads, a wind-mill, a water-mill (at Rosbran), and two pigeon-houses. The patronage of the parish churches of "Fonstowne, *alias* Ballentobrid and Killmoheide," also belonged to the Bowen family.<sup>2</sup>

William Bowen on the 10th of April, 1686, made a nuncupative (or word of mouth) Will, in the presence of George Bowen, John Dwyer, Bridget Bowen, and Ann Reynolds, by which he left all his goods and chattels to his second wife Margaret Domville. He died on the following day, aged seventy-two.

The following Funeral Entry<sup>3</sup> in Ulster's Office gives particulars as to William Bowen's death and children:—

William Bowen of Ballyadams in the Queen's County, Esq<sup>r</sup> (son of S<sup>r</sup> John Bowen, K<sup>nt</sup>., son of Robert Bowen of the same Esq<sup>r</sup>.) tooke to his first wife Bridgett, d<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> Robert Tent, K<sup>nt</sup>., by whome he had issue two daughters, viz<sup>t</sup>. :

Hellena y<sup>e</sup> eldest m<sup>d</sup>. to Edward Brereton of Laughteoge, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
and Katherine, second daughter m<sup>d</sup> to Peirce Butler of Killvelaugh, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Queen's County Chancery Inquisition, No. 34 of Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> Queen's County Chancery Inquisition, No. 20 of James I.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xii, p. 93.

He tooke to his second wife Margaret, daughter of S<sup>r</sup> William Domville, Kn<sup>t</sup>., by whome he had issue one son named John Bowen, and three daughters, viz<sup>t</sup>. :

Bridgett, Mary, and Lucey, all living.

The said first-mentioned Will<sup>m</sup> departed this mortall life at his house at Ballyadams aforesaid, on Sunday the eleventh day of Aprill, 1686, and was interred the Sunday then next following, being the eighteenth day of the same month in the church of Ballyadams aforesaid.

The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of the said John Bowen, Esq<sup>r</sup>., son and heire of the defunct, who hath returned this certificate to be recorded in the office of Sir Richard Carney, Kn<sup>t</sup>., Ulster King of Arms, the 21<sup>th</sup> (*sic*) day of March, 1686.

Of the only son John, nothing is known worthy of note. He died intestate without issue, and administration was granted to his mother on the 19th January, 1691. His heirs were his sisters, in spite of the fact that John had at least one uncle, George Bowen, alive and married.

This George Bowen in his Will,<sup>1</sup> which was dated the 26th December, 1699, styles himself of Derrinroe (now known as Kellyville, near Ballintubber), and refers to the family property in these words :—

“I will and devise that all my real estate of Inheritance of which I dye seized or possessed of, or of right I ought to have the whole lordship or Mannor of Ballyadams. in as large and ample manner as my brother William dyed seized and possessed of the same, and all his lands and tenements in the Kingdom of Ireland, I leave and bequeath to my eldest son Henry Bowen ” [and his male heirs, and in default of such to his second son Andrew and his male heirs].

Whatever the cause may have been, the Manor of Ballyadams did not go in the male line, as the property was divided up between John Bowen's two half-sisters and two sisters.

The former were :—

- I. Hellena Bowen, who married Edward Brereton of Loughteeg, in the Queen's County, and had issue.
- II. Katherine Bowen, who married Pierce Butler of “Killvelaugh” or “Kilvellogher” (? Kilmoyler), in the County Tipperary, and had issue. The Castle of Ballyadams was included in her share.

The two sisters were :—

- I. Bridget Bowen, married Thomas Carr of the City of Dublin, who died about 1720. They had no issue.

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<sup>1</sup> Prerogative Will, Dublin Record Office.





BALLYADAM CASTLE,  
Back view.

On her death in 1749, Bridget left her share of the property to her younger sister Lucy's children ; this included Ballintubber.

- II. Lucy Bowen, married Colonel William Southwell of William Street, Dublin, a younger grandson of Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart., of Castle Matrix in the County Limerick, ancestor of the Viscounts Southwell. They had issue. Dame Lucy's Will was proved in 1733, and in it she expressed the desire to be buried at Ballyadams.

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### BALLYADAMS CASTLE.

The castle at the present time consists of an ancient central portion, to which, at the sides and rear, comparatively modern wings have been added, which are in a far more ruinous state than the older portion.

The ancient portion was a stronghold, in 1546, of Gilla-Patrick O'More, Chief of Leix, but when it was erected is not recorded. As early as 1346 a "Castrum de Kylmehyde" is mentioned in Clyn's "Annals of Ireland." Of the two round towers at the front side, that on the left hand, as one approaches the entrance, contains a winding stone stair-case which leads to the summit of the turret above it, the height of which is some seventy-five feet. The interior is full of small rooms and dark recesses ; at the back of the circular stair-case is an open space reaching from near the top down to the ground-level ; off it are small chambers, and except that it is unusually wide, it might have served for a series of "garderobes," though it now goes by the name of "the murdering hole." The first two floors are vaulted.

The wing on the right has very thick walls, and appears to be older than that on the left ; it is supposed that it was built and occupied by the Bowen family, and may date from the end of the seventeenth century. The left wing is said to have been an addition made by the family of Butler, a member of which married one of the Bowen heiresses.

The windows of the wings were large and high, placed regularly apart, one above the other ; the main entrance was at the back ; a broad flight of steps led to the first floor ; these have now disappeared, but a cellar under where they stood still exists.



Austin Cooper, the antiquary, visited the castle on the 10th of August, 1782, and made the following entry in his Diary<sup>1</sup>:—

“At Ballyadams is a large castle; the front consists of two large round towers, between which is an entrance, and over it a wall is carried in a line with the exterior limits of these towers, so as to form a machicolation over the door. Adjoining these towers on each side are two large modern wings, one of which is kept in repair as a lodge by Mr. Butler, the present proprietor; the other never was finished. The inside of the castle exhibits a scene sufficient to excite compassion from every lover of ancient grandeur—the boarded floors all torn up, the plastered walls and ceilings threatening the observer with destruction, and, to complete this grand scene of desolation, the great state room still remains hung with elegant tapestry now left to rot away.”

The Mr. Butler mentioned above was named Garret,<sup>2</sup> and was the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Gerald Villers Butler who now occupies Ballyadams House on the opposite side of the public road. Mr. Garret Butler was the last of his name to occupy the castle, as, owing to the troubles of '98, he left the place, and retired to the County Tipperary. Since that time the castle gradually fell to decay.

The last person who lived on the premises was a game-keeper named MacLean, belonging to the Kemmis family of Shaen, near Emo, in the Queen's County, to whom the castle estates passed in 1840 on the foreclosure of a mortgage, and by whom it has been recently sold to the tenants.

In 1910 the old portion of the castle was taken forcible possession of by a couple of Mr. Dermot Hurley, the present proprietor's, bullocks. They mounted the narrow circular staircase, and while one of them entered the room on the first landing, the other climbed the stairs to the very summit, and got out beside the roof (a corrugated iron one) at the battlements, and it was with the greatest difficulty that, after being secured with ropes, it was safely got down the stairs again. As there was every likelihood of its leaping over the battlements, a butcher from Athy was present, but fortunately his services were not required.

To the north of the castle, beyond the field in which an old cherry orchard stood, there is a well called *Tober-na-Goppal*, or “the Well of the Horses.” Another old Irish place-name is *Boolia-duck* (“the milking-place”), which is the name of a field at the junction of the roads near the gateway leading into the castle field; neither of these names is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Survey maps.

<sup>1</sup> Now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Mark B. Cooper, of Haddington Road, Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> Garret, son of David Butler of Widdingstown and Garranlea in the County Tipperary, purchased Ballyadams from one Stephen Creagh Butler. (See Pedigree.)

THE BALLYADAMS CHURCH RUINS,<sup>1</sup> AND THE BOWEN MONUMENT.

This churchyard is situated on the south side of Ballyadams hill, half a mile, as the crow flies, from the castle; on the summit of the hill is a circular tower, the remains of a wind-mill.

The heavily ivy-clad ruins of the church consist of nave and chancel, but they are of little architectural interest; the east window is built up, and the cut-stone work to door and windows has disappeared, probably to be used as headstones to the graves in the burial-ground; the latter contains no tombs of any date previous to the eighteenth century.

The church was dismantled during the first half of the nineteenth century, the last clergyman to officiate there being the Rev. Arthur Jocelyn Weldon of Rahinderry, Rector of Killabban, who died in 1826.

## The Bowen Monument of 1631.

Built into the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument over an altar-tomb, which the six-inch Ordnance Survey map (No. 19 of the Queen's County) marks down as "Shone Apheeka



THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TOMB.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

<sup>1</sup> As late as 1658, the Civil Survey of the Queen's County mentions the Parish of "Kilmakeady."



## *The Bowen's Monument.*

[From a drawing by William Beauford, M.A., in the *Anthologia Hibernica Magazine*, Vol. IV, 1794.]



Bowen's Tomb," but this is incorrect, as further on it will be proved that the tomb was erected in 1631, to the memory of his son Robert Bowen and his wife Alice Harpole.

The tomb consists of a three-sided altar-tomb placed against the north wall of the chancel, over which is a fine mural monument  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, all of limestone, bearing a crest, an elaborate coat-of-arms, and an epitaph, cut in relief.

The Crest consists of "On a Mount, a stag with a trefoil in its mouth."

The Arms show the Bowen Coat quartered, impaling that of Harpole, also quartered, viz. :—



THE BOWEN AND HARPOLE ARMS.

[From a rubbing by W. FitzG., 1893.]

The Bowen quartering in the dexter half of the shield:—

- I. "Sable, a chevron between three spear-heads argent," for Bowen.
- II. "Argent, a dragon's head, erased vert, holding in his mouth a hand couped proper." The family owning this Coat has been identified by our member, Mr. C. M. Drury, as that of Trehaire ap Brenyn Pelemaure.<sup>1</sup>
- III. "Sable, a chevron between three fleur-de-lys argent." Unidentified.
- IV. "Gules, two lions passant guardant in pale argent." Family unknown.

These last two Coats, which remain unidentified, possibly refer to Welsh intermarriages of the Ap Owen or Bowen family.

The Harpole quarterings in the sinister half of the shield:—

- I and IV. "Ermine, a fess nebulée between three bucks' heads cabossed azure." For Pole of Rochester in Kent, and Harpole. This Coat differs from that of Hartpole of Shrute and Monk's Grange in the Queen's County, the latter Coat being—"Gules, a chevron argent, on a chief of the last a lion's head erased between two torteaux (small circular figures) of the first."
- II. "Argent, two lions passant guardant gules." This coat belongs to the family of Littelbery in Lincolnshire.
- III. "Argent, a chevron gules, between three nails sable." These arms belong to a French family called Saint Cloue (i.e., Holy Nail).

Mr. G. D. Burtchaell (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms) gave me much assistance in the description of the above coats-of-arms. Below the Arms are the names and date:—

**ROBERT : BOWEN**  
**ALLIS : HARPOLE**  
**1631.**

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Drury informs me that this coat forms the third quartering on the shield of one Edward Ameredith, who lived in Elizabeth's reign.



As the date here given is not the date of Robert Bowen's death (he died ten years before), it must be the year in which the tomb was erected, in all probability by Robert's eldest son, Sir John Bowen, Kt.

Below the names, in the lower half of the mural monument, follows the epitaph here given :—

AN . EPITAPH . ON . THE . DEATH . OF  
 ROBERT : BOWEN . ESQUIRE  
 IF TEARES . PREVENT NOT, EV'RY READERS EYE  
 MAY . WELL PERCEIVE, THAT IN THIS TOMB DOOTH LYE  
 FREINDS HOPE . FOES DREAD, WHOSE THRICE VICTORIOUS HAND  
 GAIN'D LOVE, WROUGHT . PEACE WITHIN THIS IOYFVLL . LAND  
 WHOSE WORTH DOOTH MOVNT . ITSELF ON ANGELS WINGS  
 WHOSE GREAT DESCENT WAS FIRST FROM . ROYALL . KINGS  
 WHOSE NEVER-DYING-VERTVES LIVE, FOR WHY  
 WHOSE FAME'S ETERNIZ'D, HE CAN NEVER DY.

The allusion to Robert Bowen's "thrice victorious hand" probably refers to his services to the Crown; and the allusion to his "descent from royal kings" points to his Welsh ancestry, as his ancestors claimed kinship with the kings of North and South Wales in ages past.

We now come to the altar-tomb portion of the monument.

This tomb is noticed, or described, in the "Anthologia Hibernica Magazine" (1794), vol. iv, p. 161, with an illustration, and a very incorrect account of the family, which has been copied into one or two modern works; and in Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland" (1826), vol. ii, p. 103; as well as by Austin Cooper, the antiquary,<sup>1</sup> in an unpublished journal of 1782 (now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Mark B. Cooper of Haddington Road, Dublin), which has proved invaluable in restoring the obliterated portions of the inscriptions over the panels on the sides of the tomb.

The altar-tomb now consists of the three sides, of which only some eighteen inches appear above the present level of the ground. The covering slab during the last century, after the dismantling of the church, was wantonly smashed up by the peasantry, under the impression that the two effigies on it (a knight and his wife) represented the notorious Shane-a-feeke Bowen and his wife, the former of whom was bitterly hated for his cruelty to the native Irish, and for his supposed complicity in the massacre at Mullaghmast in 1577, though as a matter of fact he was not then alive. Fragments of the effigy-slab are to

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<sup>1</sup> Born February, 1759; died in Dublin, August, 1830.



THE MURAL MONUMENT OVER THE BOWEN ALTAR-TOMB IN BALLYADAMS CHURCH.  
 [From a Photograph supplied by Mr. Gerald Villers Butler.]

be seen in sundry gaps round about. An old man of the name of Dunne, who lives in the locality, informed me a few years ago that he could remember when he was a gossoon seeing a long funeral wending its way to the churchyard, to bury the corpse of a man who had been a member of the Anti-tithe Society, known as "the Whitefeet";<sup>1</sup> many of those who attended the funeral were the worse for liquor, and before they left the place they hurled large stones at the effigies, which were then placed upright against the wall, damaging them badly; this occurred in 1832, and the work of destruction still continues to other portions of the monument.

Austin Cooper, who visited this church on the 10th of August, 1782, records in his Journal that near—

"The summit of the hill are the walls of a Parish Church not long out of repair. On the N. side near the E. window is a raised monument with the figure of a man in demi-relievo, full length in armour, a dog at his feet, his hands folded and thumbs up-lifted, the head now broken off. On his left side a suitable figure of a woman, on her neck the ruff of Elizabeth's days, and her hands in a praying posture."

He then goes on to describe the sides of the tomb, which are divided up into round-headed niches, each containing a human figure, representing the children and a daughter-in-law of Robert Bowen. The spaces between and above the niche heads are carved with light foliage designs intermingled with birds; while on the arches themselves is cut the name of the individual occupying each niche. Austin Cooper's Journal supplies the deficiencies in the names, which have been caused by the ill-treatment the tomb has met with; and commencing at the foot end of the tomb (i.e., the side nearest the east wall) they run in the following order, the missing letters being shown in brackets:—

THE . LA . ELLIS . BOWEN . WYFE . TO SIR	IO : BO .	} [ <i>Cut on the panel of the arch.</i> ]
S . IOHN . BOWEN . THE . ELDEST . SON OF OLIVER . [BOWEN . THE . 3]	RO : BO .	
AN . (?) MORE	[ <i>This is carved off the arch on the panel.</i> ]	
THOMAS . BOWEN . THE . 4]		
MARG[ARETT . BOWEN]		
IO[ANE . BOWEN . THE 2]		
MARGERIE . BOWEN . THE . 3		
ALLES . BOWEN . AN . SIXE . MORE		

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<sup>1</sup>So called from turning up the white ends of their socks outside their trousers.





THE TOMB OF WALTER HARPOLE, DEAN OF LEIGHLIN, IN THE CHANCEL OF BALLYADAMS CHURCH.

[From a rubbing by W. FitzG., 1911.]

Comparing the names above given with the pedigree attached to this Paper it will be seen that one son has been omitted, viz., Edward Bowen, who appears to have been dead prior to 1621.

Four daughters are named on the tomb, and the SIXE . MORE were christened Elizabeth, Ellis, Susan, Mabel, Anne, and one other whose name I have failed to discover.

THE . LA . ELLIS (i.e., the Lady Ellis), wife of Sir John Bowen, was a daughter of Dr. Myler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel; copying a desperate blunder started in the "Anthologia Hibernica Magazine" of 1794, modern works on the Queen's County state that this lady's maiden name was THELA ELLIS!

Whether or not the effigy-slab bore an inscription round its edge, as is usually the case, cannot now be ascertained; such a one, however, is mentioned neither by Austin Cooper nor the "Anthologia Hibernica Magazine." The front side measures 6 feet, and contains four niches; the end sides measuring 3 feet 10 inches, each having two niches.

A "T" and a "C" have been cut into the coat-of-arms portion of the mural monument; they have no connexion with it, and are quite modern, though there is no explanation for, or by, whom they were cut.

One other tomb is well worth describing; this is:—

### THE HARPOLE SLAB.

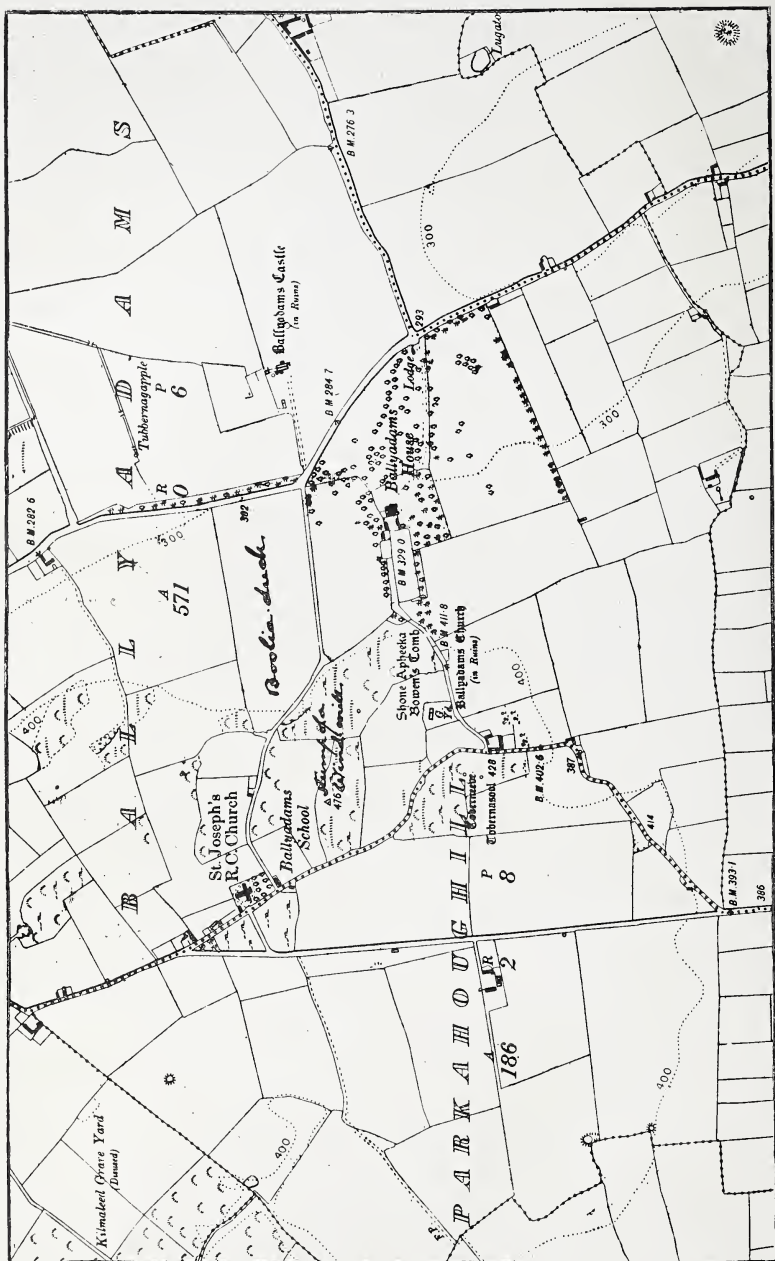
This was discovered in the south-east corner of the chancel in the year 1899, when Mr. George Villiers Butler of Ballyadams House was having a grave dug there. The slab measures 7½ feet in length, and 3 feet in breadth, and is about 9 inches thick.

The middle of the stone is taken up with the effigy of a forked-bearded and moustached cleric, cut in low relief. Round the edge of the slab runs the following inscription in verse:—

HEARE LYETH VNDER THIS STONE  
TOO BRETHEREN ALL IN ONE  
BRITTIANES BORN, HARTPOOLES BY NACION,  
HEARE LIVING GOTT GREAT COMENDACION.  
VALLIANT THOMAS WITH HIS SWORD,  
VIRTVOVS WALTER BY THE WRITTEN WOORD.

This inscription was copied shortly after the discovery of the slab. It is now incomplete, as about four years ago (*circa* 1908) a ruffian in the locality maliciously battered the head of





MAP OF THE BALLYADAMS AND PARKAGHOUGHILL TOWNLANDS.  
(Reduced from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map.)

the cleric, broke the slab across, and smashed off its right-hand top corner.

The cleric, as stated in the inscription, represents Walter Harpole, of whom nothing is known, except that in 1587 he received from the Crown a grant of the Deanery of Leighlin, vacant by the resignation of Richard Poell,<sup>1</sup> and that his death took place in 1597, as in that year, in the month of November, a Walter Chatfield became Dean on the death of Walter Harpole.<sup>2</sup>

There is a striking resemblance in the wording of this inscription with that on the Robert Bowen tomb, and it is quite possible that they were both erected by Sir John Bowen. As his mother was Allis Harpole, it is not at all unlikely that the soldier Thomas, and the cleric Walter, were her brothers; this would account for their being buried in Ballyadams.

#### SHANE-A-FEEKA'S ROCKS, ON THE TOWNLAND OF PARKAHOUGHILL.

Dr. P. W. Joyce (author of "Irish Names of Places Explained") conjectures that the name *Parkahoughill* signifies "the field of the elm trees," the latter end of the name being the Irish *leamchoill* (pronounced *larwhill*), meaning an "elm-wood."

A portion of this townland, which lies on the west side of Ballyadams hill, is of a very peculiar rocky formation, dotted over with furze, black-thorn and white-thorn bushes. Locally the place is called "Shane-a-feeka's Rocks."

The terrace of limestone rocks here closely resembles the Burren district in the County Clare. It is split up into long, deep fissures, running north and south, making walking over it no safe or easy matter. There are also innumerable foot-shaped hollows of various sizes and depths, to which such names have been applied as—St. Patrick's, Finn mac Coole's, and Shane-a-feeka's footmarks. Another curious feature are the round, deep holes in the rock containing water, varying in diameter from about fifteen inches down. Two of these are marked on the six-inch Ordnance Survey map (No. 19 of the Queen's County) as *Toberneeve*, or "the blessed well," and the other as *Tober-na-sool*, or "the well of the eye," from its curative powers to that organ. These two wells (one of which has, or had, votive rags tied to a bush near it)<sup>3</sup> are each distinguished by a few

<sup>1</sup> Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 5103.

<sup>2</sup> Morrin's Cal. of Patent Close Rolls, vol. ii, p. 491.

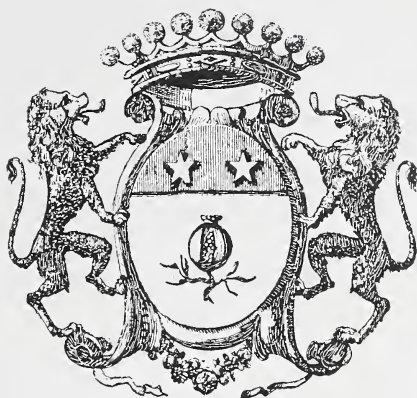
<sup>3</sup> This, I have since been informed, was at the Eye Well.

stones piled up close to them. The people in the locality also speak of "a head-ache well," and "a wart well," but without their assistance it would be impossible to discover them.

Brewer in his "Beauties of Ireland" (vol. ii, p. 103), published in 1826, thus refers to two of these "wells":—

"Near these ruins (i.e., Ballyadams Church) are two very ancient wells in a bed of solid limestone, of a cylindrical form, and about fifteen inches in diameter. The depth of the one exceeds three feet, while that of the other is less than two. Medicinal qualities are attributed to these wells, of which, in the opinion of the peasantry, St. Patrick was the founder and patron. And, under an impression of their efficacy in the cure of head-ache and disorders in the eyes, they are occasionally resorted to for relief."

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THE LA TOUCHE ARMS.

*THE LA TOUCHE FAMILY OF HARRISTOWN,  
COUNTY KILDARE.*

By MISS M. F. YOUNG.

IT is, perhaps, not too much to say that no one Huguenot family has done more for the well-being of their adopted country than the La Touches. Gratitude, we are sometimes told, is a "fatiguing virtue," but Irishmen of all shades of politics are well aware of the fact that to the integrity, far-sightedness, and philanthropy of the first La Touche who settled in this country Ireland owes a great debt.

There is something romantic in the fortunes of this family, whose history in France was given to the reading public by M. Peau Petit, President of the Court of Blois, from whose pamphlet, published in 1835, the writer has gleaned many details of the early history of the family of De La Touche.

Chateau La Touche, as it existed in 1400, was a real donjon, with cells for the punishment of evil-doers, showing that the family exercised "basse" or Moyenne justice, by right of possessing the castle and its lands. The first ancestor of the La Touche family of whom we have any real details was Denis Dignes, Lord of La Brosse and Salerne in Dunois, who married, about 1612, Judith Dutens, (in her own right) Lady of La Touche and La Motte: and to her second son, Denis Dignes, afterwards La Touche, came those estates. The elder brother, Louis, evidently a Protestant, settled in Holland. Tradition has it





HARRISTOWN HOUSE.



that it was Judith who first introduced the Reformed faith into the family, and that up to his marriage M. Dignes de la Brosse-Salerno had been a pious Catholic.

Of the three sons of Denis Dignes de La Touche by his marriage with Madeline De Plauche, Paul, Louis, and David, it is to the last-named that Ireland owes her debt.

Paul early entered the King's service. His father, evidently still a Roman Catholic, having been one of the Hundred Gentlemen Archers of the Guard of His Royal Highness Gaston de France, brother of Louis XIII (son of Henri IV and Marie de Medicis), was thus able to further his son's wish to follow the profession of arms; but we know that unless the nobility of the family had been established for at least 400 years, it would have been impossible to have entered the King's Bodyguard.

Paul was soon high in the favour of Louis XIV, and obtained from this king a cadetship for his younger brother David, one of the obligations being that all the members of this corps must profess the Roman Catholic faith. At fifteen David evidently had done so, though he had been baptized in the Reformed Church at Mer, and was sent, with other youths, to the citadel at Valenciennes, there to carry on his military studies. That the family was much divided on religious matters is very evident, as one of the boys' maternal aunts, the powerful Madame Judith Deslandes ("Dame Pierrefrite"), who seems to have been a second mother to her nephews, managed to send funds to the boy David at Valenciennes, together with a Bible, to enable him to escape from the citadel to Holland, where many of his kinsmen had already found refuge.

One wonders a little at this lady's action when one reads that she and her sister were descended from one of the really old and powerful Catholic families, claiming kindred with the illustrious house of Sanguin, with the Duchesse D'Etampes, and Cardinal de Mendon, Grand Almoner of France, &c.

Such was the state of France at this time, that persecutions, imprisonment, and even death, were the fate of those who were known to be of the Reformed religion. The escape of the boy seemed like a romance. He strolled out in uniform as if to take the air, carrying with him his Bible and the sum of money he had received. Once well away from the fortress he quickened his steps. At nightfall he changed clothes with a peasant, and hurried on till he had put many miles between him and the citadel. Then, and then only, he found he had left his purse in his uniform! Friendless, foodless, and without money, still he remained undaunted, and though hotly pursued by his brother Paul and his superior officers, he reached the Dutch territory

safely, and after some time the town of Amsterdam. The legend is that he sat on a doorstep singing a hymn, when a man of about sixty years of age stopped him, and asked him about his singing, and where he came from. The lad told his story, and said he was seeking his Uncle Louis de la Brosse, on whose charity he must throw himself. The elder man questioned him closely, inviting him to follow him home, and as they neared his residence revealed himself as his uncle, promising to do all a father could do for him.

Soon after his military studies were resumed, this time on different lines; and, in 1698 David de la Touche was gazetted Ensign under General Caillmotte. With this General young La Touche took part in the efforts of William of Orange to establish himself firmly on the English throne, and Caillmotte's Brigade formed part of William's army at the Battle of the Boyne.

Peace restored, William disbanded his army; and Captain La Touche found himself in Dublin, less badly off than some of his brothers in arms, but learning that the gratitude of kings is not to be counted on. No one following the fortunes of Dublin as a city can fail to realize how much these Huguenots did for its prosperity. At once weaving, such as hitherto had only been done in France and the Low Countries, was started, and it is to the energy of David La Touche that Ireland owes to-day its famed poplin. Fine linen, too, was woven in the Liberties of Dublin, such as Cambrai alone had produced; and for the next 150 years no scheme for the well-being of the populace, or for extending the commerce of the country, seemed complete without the association and financial aid of the members of the La Touche family. Soon Dublin became too cramped for the energies of the *émigrés*. Many wished to wander further-a-field, and, before doing so, left their money and valuables in Captain La Touche's hands, thus founding the Bank in Castle Street. The La Touche Bank<sup>1</sup> was the first, or at least one of the first, banks in Ireland, and one which remained "stable amid all changes, and was honoured where it was known."

David La Touche lived respected and beloved till 1745, when he died kneeling at prayer in the Chapel Royal, which was near his residence in Castle Street. It is to his grandson, John (second son of David La Touche the second), that the establishing of this family in Kildare is owing.

The first David, who married Judith, daughter of M. Noel

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<sup>1</sup> The Bank of Ireland, which had some members of the La Touche family among its first Directors, was not founded till 1783.

Biard of Belleme, left two sons, David and James. These brothers decided by a family compact for the elder to take the name of La Touche only, while the other, James, became Digues, since corrupted into Digges La Touche. The descendants of both brothers keep to this day the arrangement then made. The sons of David La Touche (2) were David of Marlay, County Dublin, a property acquired by his father; John of Harristown; and Peter of Bellevue, in the County of Wicklow.

The Harristown Estate had been purchased from the Eustace family, whose head had been Lord Portlester, about 1783. [The annals of this family have been often referred to in the pages of this JOURNAL.] The enclosing of the estate by the present boundary-wall necessitated the changing of the road from Naas to Dunlavin, and when this road was changed, a bridge, called to this day the "New" bridge, was built by John La Touche. The right to make these changes was secured by



OLD HARRISTOWN BRIDGE.

Act of Parliament. The bridge to-day bears the date of 1788, having been built about two years after the Harristown property passed into the hands of the La Touche family. John La Touche, the first owner of Harristown, was, as was mentioned before, the



second son of his father by his wife Marie Anne Canaseele. He was born in 1734, and married in 1763 Gertrude FitzGerald, daughter of Robert Uniacke-FitzGerald of Corkbeg, County Cork. Their pictures at Harristown, by Angelica Kauffman, in which they are attired in fancy dress, and must have been painted soon after their marriage, show them to be a good-looking pair of young people.

The parliamentary career of John La Touche of Harristown was not uneventful. In 1767 he sought to enter the Irish Parliament as member for the City of Dublin, a vacancy having occurred on the death of James Grattan (father of Henry Grattan), the two candidates for the position being the then Marquis of Kildare, afterwards 2nd Duke of Leinster, and John La Touche of Harristown. Popular feeling ran high, the FitzGerald faction harping on the string of the "foreigners," and just as it happens in our own day, a General Election was not carried without a great deal of assistance from the Father of Lies.

So disappointed were the merchants of Dublin that the best man in their opinion had failed to win, that a beautiful gold snuff-box was presented to the defeated candidate, inscribed: "In honourable recognition of the spirited contest maintained by him as candidate at the last election, on the free and independent interest of the citizens of Dublin, this box is offered to John La Touche of Harristown." It now remains a cherished heirloom in the family.

In the Irish Parliament this same John La Touche sat as a Knight of the Shire for his county. His popularity was as great as his influence, for he owned the Borough of Harristown,<sup>1</sup> and his two sons were also members of the same Parliament, sitting successively for Harristown Borough, the elder son sitting later in 1790-1797 as member for Newtownards, County Down.

The first John La Touche of Harristown was a man of much practical good sense, keenly alive to the best interests of a country he had made his own, and sparing neither his purse nor his energy in defending its rights or safeguarding its interests. As a proof of this we may quote from a letter written by Lord Camden, the then Viceroy, in 1786 to the Duke of Portland, on the threatened French invasion:—"Noblemen and gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves at the head of their corps. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway

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<sup>1</sup> One volume of the Borough Book of Harristown (1714-1790) is in the possession of the Duke of Leinster at Carton.

they took the duty of garrisons, and men of good fortune were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses."

Colonel Robert La Touche, second son of the before-named John, raised a corps known as the Kilcullen Yeomanry Cavalry. His father and brother serving in this corps as privates.

These three members of the La Touche family were strenuous in their fight against the Union. The father, John, felt that Ireland with a wisely reformed Parliament could in time unite all the disturbing elements in Irish legislation. Had his ideas been carried out, Ireland might have been to-day, as Scotland is, a contented and happy portion of the Empire, not a warring and discontented section, every politician having his own axe to grind.

John La Touche died in 1805, and was buried in the Mausoleum he had built near Carnalway Church.

His son, John, who succeeded him, was the artistic member of the family, and spent much of his time in Italy, and enriched his home with marbles, pictures, and curios, the results of his travels. He died in 1822.

Colonel Robert La Touche, M.P. for Harristown, who had married in 1810 Lady Emily Le Poer Trench, daughter of the Earl of Clancarty, then inherited the estate, and divided his time between his Kildare property and Dublin, where he possessed a fine house in Merrion Square. Here his twin sons John and William were born in 1814. The houses of the members of the La Touche family in Dublin remain to this day triumphs of Georgian architecture, and monuments of the taste in interior decoration seemingly possessed by all the family. At least six of the finest Dublin mansions were at one time in possession of various members of the La Touche family. Robert La Touche died in 1844, leaving four children, two daughters having died in infancy. His wife predeceased him (1816).

His eldest son, John, then succeeded to the estates in Counties Kildare, Dublin, Leitrim, Limerick, and Tipperary, marrying in his twenty-eighth year Maria, only child of the Dowager Countess of Desart by her second husband, Captain R. L. Price, eldest son of Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall. Lady Desart before her marriage was a Miss O'Connor, daughter of Maurice O'Connor of Mount Pleasant<sup>1</sup> in King's County, whose heiress she was. In this way Mrs. La Touche was purely Celtic on both sides. Her father's family had owned estates in both Wales and Cornwall for years.

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<sup>1</sup> Now restored to its former name of Gortnamona, by the O'Connor-Morrisises.



A short time after his marriage Mr. La Touche was M.F.H. for Kildare; his sporting proclivities (entirely forgotten in later life) have descended in no scant measure to his only son, Mr. R. P. O'C. La Touche, the present owner of Harristown.



OLD HARRISTOWN HOUSE, DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1891.

For sixty-two years Mr. and Mrs. John La Touche made their home at Harristown (having in the early years of their married life given up their Dublin house), living in Kildare the usual life of county people of their station. He inherited even more than one man's share of the narrow evangelistic views held by his Trench relatives, and saw his way in later life to leave the Church of Ireland, but his interest in the antiquities of Kildare was not great, as the readers of this JOURNAL are aware. Not so Mrs. La Touche, who combined a deep love for Ireland, its institutions and antiquities, with a keen interest in all that could promote culture and intelligent observation. She looked on the Archæological Society of Kildare as a means to make the country less "Bœotian" if possible. Mr. John La Touche died in 1904 at the age of ninety, all his life having been spent in Ireland. On his death Mrs. La Touche left Kildare and resided in the neighbourhood of Dublin, where she died in 1906. Of their two daughters, the elder, Emily, married in 1865 Colonel the Hon. B. M. Ward, and died in 1867, leaving two children, Rose and Ernest; while the younger, Rose, died unmarried in 1875. The only surviving member of this family is Mr. Percy La Touche, now of Harristown.

## KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

1559-1800.

*(Continued from Vol. VI, p. 492.)*

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

Returned for the County, 9th Jan. 1798.

**Maurice Bagenal St. Leger Keating** (see Vol. VI, p. 491).**John La Touche.**

**John La Touche** of Harristown, Co. Kildare, was fourth, but second surviving son of David La Touche, of Dublin, Banker, who died January, 1785, by Mary Anne, dau. of Gabriel Canaseele. He was born 21st Aug., 1732, and had been in Parliament since 1783, having sat for the family borough of Newcastle, 1783-90, and for Newtownards, 1790-96. On the 6th Feb., 1796, a new writ was issued for Newtownards, Mr. La Touche having accepted a place of profit. At the General Election of 1798 he was returned simultaneously for Harristown (which borough and estate his father had purchased a short time previous to his decease), Lanesborough, and Kildare County; and on the 24th January he made his election to sit for the County, his eldest son, Robert La Touche (whom see), being elected in his place for Harristown. Like his nephew David, and his own sons Robert and John, who were all in Parliament at the time, he opposed the measure of the Union. When it was carried, Harristown shared the fate of many of the smaller boroughs, and was disfranchised, the usual £15,000 compensation being awarded to the patron.

Mr. La Touche, who was a partner in the eminent banking house in Castle Street, Dublin, built a fine mansion at Harristown, and greatly improved the demesne, his magnificent plantations being noticed in Rawson's "Survey of County Kildare." He also built the existing church at Carnalway, and expended upwards of £1,000 in constructing a bridge over the Liffey at Harristown.

For nearly twenty years he had a town residence at 13 Ely Place, but in 1795 he removed to Merrion Square.

He was a Governor of the Foundling Hospital, the Lying-in Hospital, the Charitable Loan Fund, and a Member of the Royal Dublin Society.

In the disturbed times of the Rebellion, Mr. John La Touche served as a private in his son's Yeomanry, showing his sense of duty by riding twenty-five miles with an express on one of the coldest nights.

The last male representative of the Eustaces, who had formerly owned Harristown, a poor old man living in a cottage close to his ancestral home, is said to have refused a pension offered him by Mr. La Touche, remarking with dignity that his "family were more accustomed to grant than to receive such favours."

But with the La Touches benevolence was an instinct. In the last quarter, especially the last decade, of the eighteenth century their wealth, their social influence, their public spirit, their integrity in business, and their unbounded charity, gave them a position which can hardly be exaggerated; and the family may boast—here we quote from Lecky—"that during many successive Governments, and in a period of the most lavish corruption, it possessed great Parliamentary influence, and yet passed through political life untitled and unstained."

He married, 9th December, 1763, Gertrude, daughter of Robert Uniacke FitzGerald, of Corkbeg, Co. Cork, and died at Sidmouth, 3rd February, 1810, leaving two sons and two daughters:—

- I. Robert, M.P. for Harristown, and for the County (see *post*).
- II. John, M.P. for Harristown (see *post*).
- I. Gertrude, m., 10th July, 1797, Francis, 2nd Earl of Llandaff.
- II. Mary Anne, m., 1802, Capt. Ralph Peter Dundas, son of General Sir David Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

[Authorities :—Archdall's "Lodge," vol. ii., p. 402; Burke's "Visitation of Seats and Arms," 2nd series, i., p. 131; Lecky's "Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," iii., pp. 143 and 545; "Irish Builder," 1894; "Cornwallis Correspondence"; Cork Journal of Archæology, vol. iii., p. 171 (1st series, 1894); Kelly's "City and County Calendar," 1795; Official Return of Members of Parliament; Biographical Index, 1806; Lewis' "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland"; "Gentleman's

Magazine," 1810; "Hibernian Magazine," May, 1793, Oct., 1794, May and July, 1795; Commons Journals; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; and pedigree in Ulster's Office.]

(*To be continued.*)

The Borough of Athy will be next dealt with.

### CORRECTIONS.

To p. 469. Sir William Meredith, Bart., died without issue, Feb., 1664-65, so the statement that he left a son Richard is inaccurate. (See note on Meredith, Bart., in the "Addenda" volume of "The Complete Baronetage.")

To p. 472. The name "Colonel Henry Markham" should have been printed in heavy type.

To p. 474 add:—

Returned for the County, 7th May, 1689.

John Wogan.

George Aylmer.

John Wogan, of Rathcoffy, Co. Kildare, was second son of Captain Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, by Hon. Catherine Preston, daughter of Jenico, 5th Viscount Gormanstown. On the death of his elder brother, William Wogan, of Rathcoffy, in 1672, he succeeded to the family estate; and in 1687-8 he served as High Sheriff of the County. Like so many of his family, he was very prominent as a Jacobite, and in consequence was attainted in 1691. He m., *circa* 1690, Judith, daughter of . . . Moore, who is stated to have been connected with the court of Charles II.

Col. John Wogan received a licence to carry arms on 30th March, 1706. He died in 1728, leaving with other issue<sup>1</sup>:

I. Col. Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, b. 13th March, 1700, m. Rose, dau. and heiress of Sir Neill O'Neill of Killyleagh, Co. Antrim, and died 1770, leaving issue.

I. Judith, m. Stephen Fitzwilliam Browne, of Castle Browne, County Kildare, ancestor of the Wogan-Browne family.

[Authorities:—Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1890; KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. i., p. 109; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; Consistorial Grant Book.]

<sup>1</sup> Sir Charles Wogan, who so loyally served the Old Pretender, was either his son or his nephew.



George Aylmer, of Lyons, County Kildare, was the eldest son of Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons, where his ancestors had been seated as early as 1300. He appears to have served with the army of James II at the Revolution, and was one of those specially named in the Articles of the Treaty of Limerick. He m., 1685, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, 1st Lord Kenmare, and died 21st January, 1729, having had issue :—

- I. Thomas, who died 1709, v.p.
- II. Gerald, of Lyons m., Mary, dau. and co-h. of Michael Moore, of Drogheda, and d., March 10th, 1729, leaving issue.
- III. Valentine, d. unm. 1737.
- I. Jane, m. Pierce Bryan, of Jenkinstown, Co. Kilkenny.
- II. Elizabeth, d. unm. 3rd May, 1740.
- III. Ciceley.

[Authorities :—Lodge's "Peerage," vol. iv., p. 243; KILDARE JOURNAL; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; King James' Irish Army List.]

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## Miscellanea.

### The Will of Captain William Bowen of Castlecarra, County Mayo, 1594.

This Will is preserved among the Prerogative Wills in the Dublin Record Office. It is interesting as illustrative of the disturbed times, and of the manners and customs of the period in which it was drawn up, as well as for its allusions to Ballyadams Church.

It has been copied word for word from the original :—

“In the name of god amen.

“I captain Wylliam Bowen of castell Kerre, in the countie of mayo, beinge in perefect memorye, doe for sundry good consyderacyons me movinge, and in Respect that I dwell in a dangerous place, Ressor-teinge daylye and employed in her maiestes servyce amonges Rebels and traytors, hav thought good to make my last wyll and testament as followethe

fyrst. I bequeathe my soule to allmyghtie god who hath Redemed me, and my bodye to be buried in the parryshe churche of ballyadams wher my father and mother is buried.

Item. I bequeathe and my wyll is that my wyffe Kattrine bassnett shall hav and enioye all my moveable and unmoveable goodes, payeing all and everie my credytors, and all others that I am endebytyd unto, all such somes of money as I doe owe unto them, provydyd that my sayd wyffe Kattryne shall pay suche legassyes as followethe.

Item. I bequethe and my wyll is that my wyffe shall geve of my moveable goods towards the buylding and repayreinge of the sayd parryshe church of ballyadams twentie nobels sterling.

“Item. I bequethe and my wyll is that my brother Robart Bowen, and my wyffe Kattrine bassnett shall devyde betwyxt them bothe indyfferentlie all the intertaynment and wadges growen due unto me in her maiestes servyce in m<sup>c</sup> quylllys countrie,<sup>1</sup> wher ther is ordered unto me by the governors ther—Sy henry Bagnoll and Sir edward Berkeley, towe hundred cowes w<sup>ch</sup> order remayneth in the hands of Robert myles or patrick Crosbie.

“Item. I bequethe and my wylle is that my sayd brother Robart Bowen and my wyffe Kattryne bassnett shall devyde endyfferentlie bettwyxt them bothe fyve hundreth & xxv<sup>ii</sup> sterling ordered unto me by the Ryght honorable the Lord deputie and councell uppon o donnell and the whole inhabytents of tyrconnell<sup>2</sup>; and alsoe shall have lykewysse thre hundreth pounds sterling, and odd money w<sup>ch</sup> her maiestie oweth me for my enterteynment of iii<sup>s</sup> Irryshe per dyem, as provost marshall in the provynce of leynster, provydyd that my sayd brother Robart and wyffe Receiveing the sayd severall enterteynments shall geve unto my

<sup>1</sup>The MacQuillan's country was a district called “the Route,” in the northern portion of the County Antrim. They were of Welsh extraction, being originally called “Ap Llewellen.”

<sup>2</sup>Tyrconnell, now the County Donegal, was the O'Donnell territory.

nephewe Jhon ap rychards, of the sayd wages or enterteynments, twentie poundes.

"Item. I bequethe and my wyll is that my sayd brother and my wyffe shall geve and dellyver of the foresayd interteynment unto my nephewe Edmond Bowen, soun to my brother Thomas bowen, twentie pound ; and alsoe I bequeth and my wyll is that the sayd Robart and Kattryn shall geve and delyver unto my nephewe Edward Bowen<sup>1</sup> xx li of the sayd enterteynment or wadges if the same be gottyn receved or recovered by any [torn] meanes ; and alsoe I doe bequeth, and my wyll is that the sayd Edward shall [hav ?] a byll of fyv pounds sterling that Willyam harbert owethe unto me.

"Item. I bequeth and my wyll is that my nephew Jhon ap rychards shall have my bobtayle grey horss.

"Item. I bequeth and my wyll is that my syster Ellynor Bowen shall hav of the sayd enterteynment or wadges, tenn pounds sterling ; my syster An bowen the lyke ; my syster doryty the lyke ; my syster Kattryne the lyke ; my nephewe thomas moryss the lyke ; and my nyce marye the lyke, and fyv pounds sterling of maryadge goods I and my wyffe promysed to lucas Wafer<sup>2</sup> w<sup>th</sup> her.

"Item. I bequeth and my wyll is that my sayd wyffe Kattryn bassnett shall hav and enioye dureing her naturall lyffe all and singular my lands fearmes and goods in the Englyshe pale, and alsoe in the Countye of Mayo, excepte such lands as I hav bestowed uppon my son-in-lawe Jhon purden, and my nephewe Jhon Aprychards, w<sup>ch</sup> is only exceptyd, w<sup>ch</sup> is to my son-in-lawe John purden the Castell and foure quarters of land of Robyn, and the castell and foure quarters of land of Togher to my nephewe John Aprychards.

"Item. I bequeth and my wyll is that my brother Robart Bowen, yf he happen to lyve longer then my wyff, shall hav all my enherytance here in the countye of Mayo, and after his death the same to be to the usse behoffe and enherytans of my sayd brothers sonn Jhon bowen, and to his heyres for ever, provydyd that yf hytt happen my self to hav heyres, my sayd lands to be his notw<sup>th</sup>standeing any gyft or graunt mencyoned in this my wyll. And alsoe my wyll is that my wyff shalbe my sole execotrix.

"Item. I bequeth to my [blank] the leasses I hav by the mountayne fote after my wyves dysseasse.

"Item. I bequeth and my wyll is that my son-in-lawe Edward ffurres shall, after the disseass of me and my wyffe Kattryne Bassnett, hav and enioye as his inherytance the castell of lesskellyn w<sup>th</sup> thre quarters of land therunto belonging ; provydyd that if the sayd Edward dye w<sup>th</sup> out heyres, that the next heyres in blude unto me shall hav and enioye the same.

"In witness wherof I have herunto put my hand and seall

"William Bowen

"Beinge present at the signing &  
seallinge hereof those whose names  
ensueth.

"John Purdon.

William fitz Oliver."

[This Will was proved on the 15th November, 1594, by Catherine Bassnett, the widow of the defunct.]

<sup>1</sup> ? A son of his brother Robert.

<sup>2</sup> Lucas Wafer was the husband of Mary (?), daughter of Thomas Bowen.

## The Hill of Mullachreeelan and the Sepulchral Moat at Kilkea Castle.

This hill, which stands 470 feet above the sea-level, is situated between Kilkea Castle and Castledermot in the ancient O'Toole Territory of Ui Muiredaigh (Hy Murray or Omurethi), which comprised the southern portion of the County Kildare. In the Irish manuscripts the name appears as *Raeiriu*, *Raeiliu*, *Raeiren*, and *Mullach Raeirinne*, i.e., Reary's Hill, a name modernized to Mullachreeelan. The hill is crowned with a double-ringed rath, now much dilapidated, which is recorded as having been burned during the enforcement of the Cow-tribute by Tuathal "Techtmar" ("the possessor," or "Legitimate") in the second century.

The sepulchral moat occupies one end of a natural low esker or ridge close to the River Greese, and at the opposite end is situated the churchyard of St. Caoidhe (or Kay), from which the Barony of Kilkea takes its name. Between the two stands the Castle of Kilkea, originally erected by Hugh de Lacy, Chief Governor of Ireland, in the twelfth century. The distance between the moat and the rath is three-quarters of a mile.

Standish H. O'Grady in his "*Silva Gadelica*" twice refers to *Raeire* of Mullachreeelan in connexion with the origin of the name. The first instance occurs on p. 205 in a translation of an old Irish tract describing the conversation between St. Patrick and one of the leaders of the celebrated militia—the Feena Erin—Kylta-mac Ronan by name, who, as they wander together through the country, describes the topography and history of the places they pass by. On one occasion:—

"Towards Leinster they journeyed (from Tara) and so gained 'Fert Raeirinne,' or the grave of *Raeire*, daughter of Ronan (or Raran), in the great plain of Leinster, and here Caeilte (Kylta) told him how that grave came by the name: 'It was an only sister that I had,' he said, 'whose name was *Raeire*, and who was the wife to Goll mac Morna (another leader of the Feena); upon this hill she died in child-birth of a son, the infant also perishing with her.'"

In another part of the book, at p. 529, occurs the second reference, as given in the following extract:—

"Whence *Raeiriu* [or *Raeiliu*] among the *Ui Muiredaigh*?

"As some say it was Senach mac Setna's son *Raeiriu*, King of Connacht, that in battle fell there by the Leinstermen, and in the same way was buried.

"The King of Leinster's Chief Poet, Ronan's daughter *Raeiriu*, also dwelt there, and in it was buried.

"Between them then *Dumha Raeirenn* or *Raeiriu*'s mound is styled."

Can it be that *Raeiriu*'s (or Reary's) *fert* or grave, and *dumha* or burial-mound, still exists in the sepulchral moat at Kilkea Castle?



There are some antiquaries who hold that these moats are erections of the Anglo-Normans on which a temporary wooden tower was built previous to the building of the stone castle. They may be quite right; but, if such was then the custom, there is no reason why they should not have made use of a sepulchral moat ready at hand for the purpose.

When a moat is found in close proximity to a Christian burial-ground of ancient Celtic origin, I am of the opinion that it is a pagan sepulchral mound.

W. FITZG.

## Notes.

### The first mention of Cannon in Ireland.

The Annals of the Four Masters mention the first use of cannon in Ireland under the year 1488; the following is the extract:—

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare [Gerald, the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl] into Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill (Kineleagh, now the Barony of Moycashel, Co. Westmeath), and he demolished the Castle of Bile-ratha (now Balrath) upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance to it.

The next references to cannon are in 1498, 1514, 1516, 1524, after which mention of them occurs more frequently.

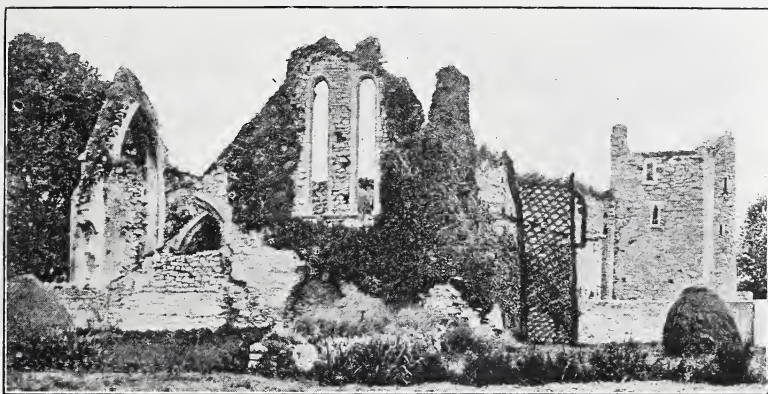
### The Right Rev. Robert Ussher, Bishop of Kildare, 1635—1642.

At the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1641, Dr. Robert Ussher was the Protestant Bishop of Kildare, and to escape its dangers he fled to England, where he died in the following year. He was buried in the chancel of Dudleston Church, in the north-west corner of Shropshire, with the following inscription on his tomb:—

Here lieth the Body of that constant and faithful Preacher of God's Word, the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Kildare, son of Henry Lord Primate of All Ireland, who died at Pantabirsly September the 7<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1642.

### The Franciscan Abbey at Castledermot.

Between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th January, 1912, a large portion of the south-west wall of the Franciscan Abbey collapsed, causing a great breach, from top to bottom, four perches (Irish) in length. For some months past the wall had shown signs of getting out of plumb, and cracks were beginning to appear in it. As the building is a National Monument,



the Board of Works carried out some repairs to it a couple of summers ago, but they were unable to secure the portion which has now fallen. What weakened the wall here was what is supposed to have been a passage in the thickness of it. The collapse fortunately did no damage, though a bullock, and a baker named Laurence Murphy, had very narrow escapes from losing their lives.

The shaded part of the photograph shows where the collapse occurred, and which included a double-lighted window.

W. FITZG.

## Query.

### The Townland name of "Boston."

This name has a very English sound about it, and yet townlands of the name are to be found in the Queen's County (2), the Counties of Clare, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Kildare (3).

In Kildare one is situated in the Parish of Oughterard; another in the Parish of Cloncurry (Barony of East Offaly); and the third in the Parish of Feighcullen.

What is the origin of the name?

Father Carrigan in his "History of the Diocese of Ossory (Vol. II., p. 62) states that "Boston" is a very ancient Irish topographical term; it probably has some connexion with the Irish "*Baisdeadh*," which means "Baptism."

It is a strange fact that the name does not appear anywhere among the townland names either in the Fiantis or in the Inquisitions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and that being the case, one would suppose it to be an English introduction of a later date.

W. FITZG.

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### INDEX TO VOL. VI.

Add to this Index:—

Bodenstown, Co. Kildare, 224, 227.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—•••••—

## Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Naas Court-house on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1912, through the kind permission of the High Sheriff, Major Eustace Loder.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., in the Chair.

The following Members of Council were present :—The Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P. ; Mr. Hans Henderick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The minutes of the previous Meeting in February, 1911, were read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and confirmed.

The Report of Council for the year 1911 was read by the President, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer read his report, which showed a balance in favour of the Society of £40 7s. 2d. The report was adopted, and the thanks of the Society were conveyed to the Hon. Treasurer and to the Hon. Auditor for their continued services to the Society.

The Dean of Kildare and Mr. George Mansfield, the retiring Members of Council, were unanimously re-elected.

The undernamed were elected Members :—

Mr. Thomas A. Armstrong, Mr. Paul A. Brown, Mr. Charles Gamble, The Rev. Professor James MacCaffrey, LL.D., St. Patrick's College, Maynooth ; Mr. William H. Orpin, Mr. Wilbraham FitzJohn Trench, M.R.I.A. ; Mr. Henry A. S. Upton, M.R.I.A. ; and University College, Dublin, was added to the list of subscribing libraries.



In addition the election of the following members at the Ballyadams Meeting in September, was confirmed :—

Mr. William P. Geoghegan ; Dr. James Kilbride, M.D. ; the Rev. William O'Neill Lindesay, M.A. ; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McCann ; Dr. Thomas F. Monks, LL.D. ; Mr. Joseph O'Connor ; Mr. Arthur E. Orpin ; Miss C. Donnegan-Ryan ; Major Martin Thackeray, R.M. ; and Mrs. P. B. Villiers-Tuthill.

The following places, as suitable for the Autumn Excursion, were discussed :—

The Tullow to Aghowle district, in the counties of Carlow and Wicklow.

The Rathangan district, County Kildare.

The former was selected ; the excursion to take place in September.

The undermentioned Papers were read, or taken as read :—

1. "A Kildare Turnpike Road in 1770," by the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.

2. "Prehistoric Architecture in Ireland," by the Rev. Canon French.

3. "Notes on inscribed sepulchral monuments in Ireland, from the Ogham period to the seventeenth century," by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A vacancy having occurred on the Council by the lamented death of Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, the Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J., Rector of Clongowes Wood College, was selected to take his place.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Archdeacon Sherlock for having so ably edited the Society's Journal from 1892 to 1894, and again from 1896 to 1911 inclusive ; and great regret was expressed at his resignation of that post. Mr. Thomas Ulick Sadleir kindly undertook to fill his place.

Resolutions of thanks were also passed to those who had prepared Papers for the Meeting ; to the High Sheriff, Major Eustace Loder, for the use of the Court-house ; and to Mr. Dermot Hurley, of Ballyadams, for the kind assistance he gave to the Society in exploring the ruins of Ballyadams Castle in September, 1911.

Lord Walter FitzGerald exhibited a number of "rubblings" taken from sepulchral monuments in Ireland, including one Ogham, three Irish, a Lombardic, and three Black-letter inscriptions, and also a rubbing from the unique slab, dated 1575, bearing two inscriptions, one in Irish and the other in Latin, which lies in the churchyard at Kilmore, in the County Meath.<sup>1</sup>

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

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<sup>1</sup> See the JOURNAL, vol. v, p. 470.

## REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1911.

FOLLOWING the custom of the Society since its foundation, the Council now present the Report for the past year, showing the present condition of the Society.

Since we met last February there has been an increase of two in the roll of Membership, which in 1910 was somewhat reduced by reason of the number of deaths and resignations that we had to record. The number of members now is 147, including 27 Life Members, as against 145 the year before. During the year five Members died and six resigned.

We would like to suggest to those Members who do not contribute to the pages of the JOURNAL that they might materially help by introducing new members and endeavouring to swell our roll.

Our JOURNAL now consists of six goodly volumes, containing most valuable information of an archæological, antiquarian, genealogical, and historical kind concerning the County Kildare and the surrounding districts—practically amounting to a history of the county; and but for the founding of the Society many years ago by our President, assisted by a few others, much valuable information now recorded in the JOURNAL would have been lost for ever. It is only in years to come that our labours in this direction will be fully appreciated.

We regret to have to record the death of some of our old Members during the past year. Cardinal Moran, who was born at Leighlinbridge, County Carlow (which we may say is within the sphere of the Society), was a well-known authority on Irish antiquarian and historical research, and made a special study of Celtic ecclesiastical history from archives of the early Irish Church. He was an ardent supporter of the work done by our Archæological Societies.

Although one in his position naturally had not time or opportunity to contribute to the pages of our JOURNAL, he none the less showed his interest in our work by becoming a Life Member of the Society almost from its start.

Canon Graham, Rector of Celbridge, was a man of no ordinary literary attainments, being a distinguished scholar, and at one time editor of the *Church of Ireland Gazette*. He contributed interesting papers to the JOURNAL on "Celbridge and its past history" and "The Right Hon. William Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons." He joined the Society in 1897.

Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, whose connexion with the Society dates from 1893, was for many years a member of our

Council and a keen supporter of the Society, coming long distances to attend the meetings.

Mr. Maling-Wynch was one of our English members, of whom we have a fair number.

The Hon. Richard Nugent, whose recent death we regret to record, was not often seen amongst us, though frequently represented by members of his family at our meetings.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report shows that the finances of the Society are in a fairly satisfactory condition. This in no small degree is due to the generosity of the Duke of Leinster, who has defrayed the whole expense of the illustrations in the JOURNAL, besides that of the elaborate Geraldine chart pedigrees. It need scarcely be pointed out that this liberality on the part of one of our members has materially improved the appearance of the JOURNAL, and enabled it to take a high place amongst those of kindred Societies.

Our President wishes to draw the attention of members and of the public generally to the fact that he is engaged in collecting materials for a history of the Kildare Hunt, and would be glad of the loan of letters or manuscripts, or references to books and periodicals relating to the Hunt Club from the middle of the eighteenth century to the earlier half of the last century. Many of our members whose families have been long connected with the county and district doubtless have material in their family archives which would be of use in compiling such a work, and in adding interest to its pages.

The Excursion Meeting last September was fixed for Ballyadams and district, over the borders in the Queen's County. Unfortunately the railway strike came just at the same time, and effectually prevented any of our members who usually come by train or from long distances, from attending the meeting. However, notwithstanding these drawbacks, a fair number presented themselves to participate in the day's excursion, which was admirably planned by our energetic Hon. Secretary, Lord Walter FitzGerald. A report of this meeting appears in the JOURNAL for July.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Court-house, Naas, on the 1st February, at which Papers were read, and the usual routine business of the Society transacted.

We have to announce with extreme regret that Archdeacon Sherlock has intimated his desire to be relieved of the post of Hon. Editor of the JOURNAL. The Archdeacon filled this office from 1892 to 1894, and after the death of his successor, the Rev. Denis Murphy, s.j., he again took up the Editorship in 1896, and so continued it up to the end of last year.

We cannot but feel that the loss of the services of such a polished writer and able scholar in the editing of our JOURNAL will be great, and that his place will be difficult to fill.

Two members of the Council retire by rotation—the Dean of Kildare and Mr. George Mansfield—and, being eligible, are recommended for re-election.

Owing to the death of Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, a vacancy occurs on the Council.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS,	}	<i>Hon. Secretaries.</i>
WALTER FITZGERALD,		

#### THE EXCURSION MEETING OF 1911.

The Annual Excursion this year took place on Wednesday, the 27th of September, at Ballyadams, in the Queen's County. Though the railway strike prevented anyone from taking part in it who had to travel by train, yet local members and their friends turned up in full force, as well as three motor-cars-full which came from long distances, and considering that a light rain fell for most of the forenoon, the attendance was much better than was expected, numbering some thirty in all.

The Athy Railway Station was the *rendezvous*, and at about 11 o'clock a start was made for a drive of four miles to Ballyadams Castle. On arriving there this interesting ruin was examined from base to battlements; the present proprietor, Mr. Dermot Hurley, having kindly made every arrangement for the convenience of the Society.

Some extracts from a paper on the history of the Castle and the Bowen family, who acquired the Manor in 1551, were read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, after which the party dispersed for lunch.

At 1.45 a move was made for the next place of interest, Ballyadams churchyard, about half a mile away; to reach this place the road ascending Ballyadams hill towards the Chapel was taken, from it a grand view was obtained (in spite of the dullness of the day) of the stretch of country extending away eastwards to the Wicklow Mountains.

On reaching the Church ruins, known up to the seventeenth



century as *Kilmokidy*, Canon Waller read out the names of eleven candidates for membership, who were all duly elected, viz. :—

Mrs. P. B. Villiers-Tuthill ; Miss Donnegan-Ryan ; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McCann ; Major Martin Thackeray, R.M. ; Dr. James Kilbride, M.D. ; Mr. Joseph O'Connor ; Rev. William O'Neill Lindesay, A.M. ; Mr. Arthur E. Orpin ; Dr. Thomas F. Monks, LL.D., and Mr. William P. Geoghegan.

When the Members were elected (seven out of the eleven having been proposed by Mr. W. Grove-White), Lord Walter FitzGerald proceeded to describe the combined altar-tomb and mural monument of Robert Bowen-Allis Harpole, dated 1631, as well as the large slab with an English inscription, in verse, running round the edge, bearing the figure of an ecclesiastic in low relief, representing Walter Harpole, Dean of Leighlin, who died in 1597.

From the churchyard the party walked to a rocky piece of ground on the townland of Parkahoughill, which is divided from that of Ballyadams by a boreen. This very peculiar formation of smooth rock is so split up into deep fissures, holes, and hollows, that walking over it was neither easy nor safe. With the aid of some natives of the locality, four "wells," or deep circular holes in the rock, were visited ; from the cures peculiar to them they are known as *The Eye*, *The Wart*, *The Headache*, and *The Blessed Well*.

At about 3.30 the return journey to Athy was commenced, and the party dispersed to their various destinations, after a very enjoyable outing.

The following are the names of those who were present :—

Lady Eva FitzGerald, Lord George FitzGerald, Mrs. J. L. Bland, Miss H. Campbell, Mr. G. West, Canon and Mrs. E. H. Waller, Miss Childers, Lord Frederick FitzGerald, Mr. Dermot FitzGerald, Mr. R. C. Barton, Miss D. Barton, Mr. O. Vandeleur, the Rev. W. E. Vandeleur, Miss Carroll (Moone), Miss L. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drury, Mrs. Fenton and Miss Fenton, the Rev. and Mrs. H. A. D. Barbor, Dr. James Kilbride, M.D. ; Miss Kilbride, Mr. J. A. Hannon, Miss Gladys Hannon, Miss Woolcombe, Lord Walter FitzGerald.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1911.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.		
To Balance to credit, 31st December 1910		44	16	1	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—						
" Subscriptions:—					Printing and Publishing Vol. VI,						
2 Life Members		10	0	0	No. 5, of the JOURNAL		£21	12	0		
108 Annual Members		54	0	0	Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations						
13 " in arrear		6	10	0	for same		4	8	0		
" Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster		70	10	0	Ponsonby & Gibbs—				26	0	0
(cost of illustrations for last two numbers					Printing and Publishing Vol. VI,						
of JOURNAL, £12 7s. 6d., and Pedigrees of					No. 6, of JOURNAL		44	4	2		
FitzGerald family, £9 15s.)		22	2	6	Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations						
					for same (£7 19s. 6d.), and						
					Pedigrees of FitzGerald family		17	14	6		
					£9 15s.)						
					Ponsonby & Gibbs—				61	18	8
					Miscellaneous Printing						
					Griffin & Co., for Year Book of Learned and				5	5	3
					Scientific Societies				0	7	6
					Stationery and Postage				3	10	0
					Balance to credit, December 31st, 1911				40	7	2
									£137	8	7

I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

## LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO MAY, 1912.)

---

President :

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, M.A.

THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.

NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.

JOHN SHIELL O'GRADY, ESQ.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF KILDARE.

THE REV. T. V. NOLAN, S.J.

Hon. Treasurer :

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., GRANGE CON, CO. WICKLOW.

LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor :

THOMAS U. SADLEIR, ESQ., M A., M.R.I.A., NEWCASTLE, HAZLEHATCH.

## Members, 1911.

[Members of the Council are indicated by heavy type ; Life Members by an asterisk (\*).

- Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.  
 Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.  
 \*Ardilaun, The Lord, St. Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.  
 Armstrong, E. C. R., 73 Park-avenue, Sydney-parade, Dublin.  
 \*Armstrong, Thomas A., Pilot View, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.  
 Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.  
 Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.  
**AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-**, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.
- Barbor, The Rev. H. A. D., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.  
 \*Barton, Bertram H., Straffan House, Straffan.  
 Barton, R. C., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.  
 Barton, Miss D., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.  
 Bland, Mrs. J. L., Dysartgallen, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.  
 Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.  
 Brooke, J. T., C.I., R.I.C., Ennerdale, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.  
 Brown, Paul A. (Crown Solicitor, Queen's Co.), Burren-place, Carlow.  
 Brown, Stephen J., Ardcainen, Naas.  
 Burke, Very Rev. Monsignor E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.  
 \*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, 44 Morehampton-road, Dublin.  
 Burton, Philip, 42 South Main-street, Naas.  
 \*Byrne, Rev. Vincent, S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Up. Gardiner-street, Dublin.
- Campbell, Miss Helen, Oatlands, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.  
 Carroll, Major John W. V., Moone Abbey, Moone.  
 Carolin, John, 13 Rathdown-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.  
 Carrigan, The Rev. Canon W., P.P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Durrow, Queen's County.  
 \*Clarke, Mrs., Maiden Hall, Bennett's Bridge, Co. Kilkenny.  
 \*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.  
 Cochrane, Robert, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar, Dublin.  
 Colley, G. P. A., Faunagh, Rathgar, Dublin.  
 Coote, Stanley V., Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W.  
 Cosby, Colonel R. A. G., D.L., Stradbally Hall, Stradbally, Queen's County.  
**COWELL, Very Rev. G. Y.**, Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.  
 Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.  
 Cullen, Rev. John, P.P., Tinryland, Co. Carlow.



Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.

Dane, J. Whiteside, D.L., The Court-house, Naas.

Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork.

DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.

\*DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., Vice-President, Milltown Park, Milltown, Co. Dublin.

Dobbs, Archibald E., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

Dorrian, Robert, Main-street, Naas.

Drogheda, The Dowager Countess of, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.

Dunne, Rev. John, P.P., Borris, Co. Carlow.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

Fayle, Edwin, Kylemore, Orwell-park, Rathgar.

Fenton, Miss, Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

French, Rev. Canon J. F. M., M.R.I.A., "Rostellan," Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

Field, John, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lady Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, England.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord Desmond, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, England.

\*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Gerald Otho, 30 St. James's-square, London, S.W.

\*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.

Fogarty, Most Rev. M., Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis, Co. Clare.

Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.

Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Gamble, Charles, Killiney Lodge, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

\*Gannon, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.

Glover, Edward, County Surveyor's Office, Court House, Naas.

Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.

\*Geoghegan, William P., Rockfield, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Goulding, Sir William, Bart., D.L., Millicent, Sallins.

Governey, Michael, Barrowville, Carlow.

Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.

Hannon, J. A., Ardreich House, Athy.

Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Hewetson, John, 32 Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London, W.

Hobson, C. J., 515 W. 178th Street, New York, U.S.A.

Howard, F., Collinstown House, Leixlip.

Jackson, F. R., Kilkea, Castledermot.

Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Barnalee, 18 Leinster-road, W., Rathmines, Dublin.

Kelly, Rev. Thomas J., P.P., Emo, Queen's County.

Kilbride, James, M.D., Athy Lodge, Athy, Co. Kildare.

Kirkpatrick, William Trench, Donacomper, Celbridge.

\*Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, St. Michael's, Sallins, Co. Kildare.

\*Luxmoore, Allan Aylmer, Shincliffe, Durham, England.

Lynch, Miss M., Royal Terrace House, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

MacCaffrey, Rev. James, PH.D., Professor, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

McCann, P. J., Cradockstown Cottage, Naas, Co. Kildare.

McCann, Mrs., Cradockstown Cottage, Naas, Co. Kildare.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.

Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.

Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, Co. Kerry.

MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.

Maunsell, Richard J. C., Oakly Park, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

MAYO, The EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.

Molony, Thomas F., K.C., Solicitor-General, 35 FitzWilliam-place, Dublin.

Monks, Thomas F., LL.D., Abbeyview, 20 Coliemore-road, Dalkey.

Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.

Murphy, Rev. A., c.c., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, c.c., Athy, Co. Kildare.

\*NOLAN, Rev. T. V., S.J., Rector of Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, Co. Kildare.

Norris, Rev. M., P.P., Naas.

O'Connor, Joseph, Mylerstown, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Odlum, Major Henry M., Kilmoney, Rathangan.

\*O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.

O'GRADY, JOHN SHIELL, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

O'Kelly, E. P., M.P., St. Kevin's, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

\*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., M.R.I.A., St. Michael's, Portarlinton, Queen's County.

O'Mahony, Peirce, D.L., Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Orpin, William H., Woodberry, Merrion-road, Dublin.

Orpin, Arthur E., 3 Auburn Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.

- \*Palles, Right Hon. C., Lord Chief Baron, Mount Annville, Dundrum.  
 Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., M.R.S.A.I., Raham, Edenderry.  
 Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Rectory, Ballyburley, Edenderry, King's County.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Roper, Charles E. A., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.

- \*Ryan, Miss Donnegan-, Highfield, Halesworth, Suffolk, England.

- \*SADLEIR, THOS. U., *Hon. Editor*, Newcastle, Hazlebach, Co. Dublin.  
 SHERLOCK, The Ven. William, Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.  
 St. George, Mrs. R. J. Ker, 11 Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.  
 Staples, William, Naas.  
 Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.  
 Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.  
 SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., Furness, Naas.  
 Synnott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Taaffe, Mrs., Breffni, Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.  
 Thackeray, Major Martin, R.M., The Curragh, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.  
 Trench, Wilbraham FitzJohn, M.R.I.A., Downshire Lodge, Blessington.  
 Tuthill, Mrs. P. B. Villiers-, The Slopes, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.  
 Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Upton, Henry A. S., M.R.I.A., Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.

- \*Vanston, G. T. B., LL.D., K.C., Hildon Park, Terenure, Co. Dublin.  
 Verschöyle, W. H. F., Woodley, Churchtown, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.  
 VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.  
 Vigers, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Waldron, Rt Hon. L. A., P.C., 10 Anglesea Street, Dublin.  
 Walker, Miss S., 23 Hatch Street, Dublin.  
 Wall, Colonel J., 60 Russell-terrace, Leamington Spa, England.  
 Waller, Rev. Canon E. H., The Rectory, Athy.  
 Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.  
 Walshe, R. D., 42 Bloomfield-avenue, S.C.R., Dublin.  
 WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.  
 Weldon, Lt.-Colonel Sir Anthony A., Bart., D.S.O., C.V.O., Kilmorony, Athy.  
 Weldon, Dowager Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.  
 Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.  
 White, W. X., 2 Park Villas, Maryborough.

- White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.  
 Wolfe, George, Ranger of the Curragh, Forenaghts, Naas.  
 Woollcombe, Miss A. C., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.  
 \*Woollcombe, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.  
 Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—*

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.
  - The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.
  - The Society of Antiquaries of London.
  - The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
  - The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
  - The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.
  - The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.
  - The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
  - The Galway Archæological Society (*Hon. Sec.*, Kilcornan, Oranmore, Co. Galway).
  - Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.
  - The British Museum, London, W.C.
  - The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
  - The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
  - The University Library, Cambridge.
  - The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq., 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).
  - The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).
  - The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.
  - The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c., Grange, Carlingford.)
  - The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
  - The County Kerry Archæological Association (The *Hon. Secretary*, Aghadoe House, Killarney).
  - The Library, University College, St. Stephen's Green (c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., 104 Grafton-street, Dublin).
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## RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

## *PREHISTORIC ARCHITECTURE.*

BY THE REV. CANON J. F. M. FFRENCH.

**W**HEN the colonists from foreign countries first landed on our coasts and sought to make a home for themselves in this island, the first of their wants that had to be supplied was food ; and, when that was supplied, a scarcely less pressing want was shelter from the elements. Ireland is essentially a country where shelter from the elements is needed ; and, wet as it is now, the climate was probably even more humid then ; for the face of the country was covered by vast forests, the presence of which would increase the rain-fall.

The new colonists would first of all seek out the shelters which nature has provided—natural caves, from which they were in the first instance obliged to expel the wild beasts who would assert their prior right of possession. These inhabited caves have supplied us with some most interesting specimens of the implements then in use, rude and primitive as they were, and of the first dawn of the artistic idea, in the rough and yet truthful sketches of then existing animals. The caves which come most prominently before my mind are those of Ballynamintra, and others in that neighbourhood, in the County Waterford. From these caves were procured objects of stone, bronze, and jet ; flint scrapers, rings of slate, stone beads, whetstones, fragments of jet, amulets, objects of stone, worked articles of bone and horn, such as piercers, scoops, beads, whorls ; a bronze pin and a gilt bronze clasp ; very numerous objects of iron, such as a small curved knife, blades thick at the back ; pins, buckles, spear-heads, and a saw ; the boss of a shield, a plough-share, a stone hatchet, and many other articles, all showing that these caves had been inhabited for centuries. As a matter of fact, there are caves used as dwelling-places in Europe and Asia up to the present hour. The late Theodore Bent, the well-known traveller, in his very interesting account of his and Mrs. Bent's exploration of the Frankincense country, Southern Arabia, published in the "*Geographical Journal*" for August, 1895, gives on page 14 a description of these earth-dwellings belonging to the Gara tribe. He says—"We constantly come across their homesteads, which consisted of deep caves in the hillside, in which the families and flocks lived together in happy union. The calves and kids were penned in holes in the rocks, the milk is churned in a skin attached to a tripod, and all their instruments are of the rudest kind" ; and in a note he tells us—"It

is interesting to read in 'Periplus' a description of this coast and of the high mountains behind 'where men dwell in holes.' " I would here wish to remark that the rudeness of the construction of implements cannot be taken as a proof of the antiquity of the people who used them. That a people should use stone implements does not seem to me to prove anything except that they had not metal within their reach. If a colony of people of our time were cast on a desert island where they had flint and had no metal, they would think themselves fortunate if they were able to construct implements out of the flint. I know of an instance where a gentleman saw a stone axe in actual use in an island off our own coast. We generally associate caves with the sea-shore, where they have been formed by the washing of the waves ; but there are numerous caves to be found inland, particularly in limestone districts ; and these County Waterford caves are in the limestone rock many miles from the sea, and entered from limestone knolls which crop up from the surface. The oldest of the objects found are undoubtedly those of bone. I was present when the gentleman who excavated these caves was exhibiting his finds, and among them he exhibited two chicken bones which had been formed into delicately constructed little scoops, such as we sometimes see in silver. These bone scoops may have been for the purpose of extracting the marrow from bones, and at all events must have been of fabulous antiquity, and were of great interest to me.

Next in order to the natural caves as dwellings I think we may place the artificial caves, which are even yet very numerous in Ireland. These earth-houses are of two classes, one of which we may call regular residences and occasional hiding-places, and the other class seem to have been used both as hidden store-houses for corn and valuables, and as occasional places of refuge for their owners. The Irish name for these stores in the earth is the "hole of plenty," and that, I think, affords us a graphic description of the uses to which they were often applied. Some of these earth-houses could have been held by a few determined men against an army, so skilfully were they fortified. The way in which these places were made seems to have been, a deep trench or passage was dug, widening out at one end into a chamber. The sides were lined with walls of unhewn and unmortared stone, and the roof was formed by gradually approaching the upper tiers of the walls together until they almost met, when large slabs placed above them completed the whole. In some cases there was only a narrow passage, the walls rose up perpendicularly, and the roof was made by placing broad slabs horizontally across. At other times a row of tall upright stones

was placed on either side of the passage, and these inclined together at the top, so as to render any superimposed flagstones almost or altogether unnecessary. But where the gallery widened into the chamber, which was always circular, such methods as the two last indicated could not be followed, and the only available plan left to those primitive builders was to bring the opposite sides gradually together, so as to form a beehive-shaped room, covered by a kind of irregular arch called the "Cyclopean Arch."

The appearance of these earth-houses over ground, when they could be discerned at all, was that of slight green eminences, and so well hidden were they that it was necessary to have a secret sign by which they might be discovered by the initiated. One of these signs we learn from a tenth-century saga was a withered sapling which, when pulled up by the roots, disclosed the entrance to the hidden dwelling-place. Of course there were skilfully devised and carefully hidden arrangements for ventilation. Nor were these earth-houses peculiar to Ireland. Tacitus, in his description of the manners of the Germans,<sup>1</sup> tells us—"Subterraneous caves, also, they are in the habit of digging, which they cover over with dung, forming in winter the double purpose of a retreat and a granary for corn. By this process also a regular temperature is preserved, and if on an invasion the country shall be laid waste, they retreat into this hidden fosse and escape through the ignorance or the want of search of the invader." In Ireland the inhabitants of the earth-houses were not able to escape from the so-called Danes, for they discovered the symbols which told of the hidden dwelling-places; these they plundered. We are also told in the *Annals*—"Never was there a dun or diodhm but it was taken by that howling, furious, loathsome crew and plundered, neither was there concealment underground in Erin, for they ruthlessly slaughtered those who had taken refuge in them."

O'Curry tells us that in old Irish MSS. there are a whole class of tales devoted to recounting the adventures of those who lived in earth-houses or artificial caves. One of them is a story relating to Cuglas, a Prince of Leinster in the first century, who one day while hunting disappeared into a cave, called ever since after him *Belach Conglais* (now *Baltinglass*), and was never heard of afterwards. One of these earth-houses was explored during a visit of the Royal Society of Antiquaries to Killala Cathedral, having been discovered when digging a grave. It so happened that the entrance was made into the circular chamber

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<sup>1</sup> *Germania*, chap. xvi.



of the earth-house, which is 6 feet in diameter, with a roof of the usual beehive form; to this circular chamber large additions were subsequently made, and the passage to the earth-house became a whole series of underground chambers rectangular in plan.

The most remarkable earth-house in Ireland, which was probably both a palace and a tomb, is New Grange, or Brugh-na-Boinne. It was not at all unusual for a departed chieftain to be buried in the house that he had lived in. This house is described by Mr. George Coffey in the monograph that he has written on the subject, which was published by the Royal Irish Academy. He tells us the mound or tumulus itself consists of an enormous cairn of loose stones heaped within a curb of great stones 8 to 10 feet long, laid on edge, and touching end to end, over which a thin covering of grass has grown. In plan, the tumulus is circular, and covers an area of about one acre, or, taking the circle of the standing stones, nearly two acres. The greatest diameter of the mound measures 280 feet. Its present height is 44 feet. The somewhat flattened top, also found at Knowth, is not an unusual feature in such structures. A retaining wall or revetment of dry rubble, some 5 or 6 feet high, is built immediately on the base stones and is deserving of notice. It is, again, "hard to say whether this is an original feature. It is difficult to believe that anyone should have taken the trouble to build this wall at a later time. It is not necessary for stability, any more than at Dowth and Knowth, and must have involved considerable labour; and, though an exceptional feature, it may be urged that the tumulus is exceptional in other respects. On the other hand, this wall partakes of the character of masonry; it is microlithic as distinguished from the general megalithic or rude-stone construction of the tumulus, and presumably later. The absence of masonry in the construction of the interior of the monument also tells against the age of the wall; but against this we have the fact that dry masonry is found at the back of the chambers of one of the cairns on the Loughcrew Hills, in other respects of rude-stone construction. Moreover, in estimating the period to which sepulchral monuments of this class are to be ascribed, we must not leave out of account the effect of tradition and conservative feeling. It is not improbable that rude-stone construction was felt to be appropriate to, and employed in the erection of, tumuli, even after dry masonry was understood. I find it hard to believe that the builders of New Grange, who, as we shall see, were not devoid of structural enterprise, and not without some skill in the working of stone, as shown in the carefully wrought stone basin in the centre of the chamber, were still wholly within the Stone

Age. On the whole, taking into consideration the architectural and other features of the tumulus, on which I shall dwell later, which tend to place it towards the close of the series of that class of monuments in Ireland, it is possible, although first impressions are against the wall, that it is part of the original structure.

“The entrance, it will be noticed, is clearly marked by the curving inwards of the curb-stones. The same feature is strongly marked in the larger cairns on the Loughcrew Hills. We usually think of the entrance of a tumulus as concealed when the chamber was covered in. This is evident, from the manner in which it is marked by the curving inwards of the curb-stones.”

In the “Christian Examiner” of December, 1853, page 282, the following account of earth-dwellers in the Island of Omey, off the west coast of Ireland, will be found :—

“This island—the name of which in Irish signifies forlorn, or desolate—is situated off the Connemara coast, in the County of Galway, about seven miles from Clifden. It contains an area of three hundred acres, with a population of two hundred, whose sole subsistence consists in shell-fish, sea-weed, and potatoes. The waves of the broad Atlantic dash against its rocky shore, and the roar of the ocean billow reverberates along its beach, although, when the tide is out, it is easy of access, not being more than a hundred yards from the mainland. Nothing can be more wretched than the temporal condition of its inhabitants. Their huts are merely excavations in the sand, covered over with sods and sea-weed ; and might, indeed, easily escape the notice of a casual observer. I went into one of them, which could not certainly have been more than six feet in diameter, and five or six feet in height. A small portion of dried grass for a bed, a pot for boiling sea-weed collected on the shore, and a few potatoes, was all that appeared in this miserable hovel, the entrance to which answered the purpose of a window, a chimney, and a door. A County Mayo Resident Magistrate recently told a relative of mine that cave-dwellers frequently came before his Court ; they seem to be a strange, wild people and do not speak one word of English, consequently they always bring an interpreter with them. The disputes they bring before him are nearly always about the ownership of cattle.”

History tells us that this country of ours received three successive great colonies, or was under the dominion of three successive tribes, who all seem to have spoken the same language, and were all probably Celts. These, each in their turn, ruled over the land. First came the Firbolgs, a small, swarthy, dark race, then the De Dannan, a large, fair, light-haired people, and lastly, the Milesians.

The Firbolgs formed as it were the foundation-stones on which the Irish nation is built. They were the people who used the stone implements which are to be found all over the land, and the use of which has survived in some rare instances, even to the present time ; but they were not allowed an undisputed pre-dominance. For a superior nation of the same race, and speaking

the same language, arrived to dispute with them their pre-eminence. Tradition, which in this country never dies, has at all times connected the land we live in with Greece, one of the most cultured, learned, and bravest of ancient nations, and it was probably through Greece the next great Celtic wave came before it broke upon our rocky shores. The Tuatha De Dannan (People of the god of skill)<sup>1</sup> were a very remarkable race, and bore with them to us a higher civilization than had yet reached us. They were warlike, energetic, progressive, skilled in metal-work, musical, poetical, acquainted with the healing art, skilled in Druidism, and believed by their ignorant neighbours to be adepts in necromancy and magic.

It is against the general and universally received creed of the human race to confess ignorance. If anyone knows anything that those about him do not know, the way to account for it is to say that they are not right, they have dealings with the Evil One. As for the Tuatha De Dannan, their reputation as necromancers never left them. When they landed, they burned their boats and marched into the country hidden by a favouring mist, they took the Firbolgs by surprise (this mist the Firbolgs thought to be a magic fog), but it was not the right thing in those days to take an enemy by surprise, you should give him notice, and not come on until he was ready. Now the Firbolgs were not ready, so the De Dannan had to wait until they were ready, and, during the interval, the two armies agreed on a game of skill and manly prowess; twenty-seven youths from each army engaged in a game of hurley, on a plain which is called to this day "The Plain of the Hurlers." The game ended in the defeat and death of the twenty-seven De Dannan, over whom a great cairn or monument of heaped up stones was erected, called in the manuscript *Account of the battle of Moytura* "the Monument of the Game." This mound exists to the present day. On the 11th June in the year of the world 3303<sup>2</sup> the battle of Moytura is said to have commenced, 100,000 men were said to have been engaged in it. It lasted four days, and ended in the defeat of the Firbolgs, over whom the De Dannan obtained the mastery. It was a regular hand-to-hand fight. There is one incident worth recording. Before the second day's fight Eochy, King of the Firbolgs, went in the morning to perform his

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<sup>1</sup>An eastern scholar tells me that he considers that Tuatha De Dannan means "People of the god of skill," but, once the name is given in full, he thinks that "Dannan, the skilful one," may be used for shortness.

<sup>2</sup>I.e., B.C., 1897, "Inagh Tuireadh" was situated near Cong, in the present County of Mayo.



ablutions down to a well in a chasm in the limestone rock, deep under the surface. While there he was surprised by a party of De Dannan, and only saved from death by the bravery and courage of his companion, who slew the invaders, and lost his life in saving the life of the King. That well can easily be found, for it is the only well in the valley, and close to it is the Cairn of the one Man, where the hero was buried. This cairn was opened some years ago, and a beautiful little urn containing his ashes taken from it. This urn is now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. There can be little doubt that it was the Tuatha De Dannan who practised burial by cremation, which custom they brought with them to Ireland from the shores of the Mediterranean, so that when you meet with one of the little urns of red earth carefully closed up in a little chamber built of dry stones, which are so often met with all through Ireland, you need have little doubt that they contain the ashes of one of that weird old romantic race that once held dominion over the land. Portions of two of these urns which were found at Adamstown, in the County Wexford, are now in my collection, and a beautiful specimen which was found at Captain Walker's, of Tykillen, is now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. One is also, I believe, in the Museum of the College in Wexford. Some years ago I stood on the grand old battlefield of Moytura, and everywhere around me, as far as the eye could see, there were the monuments of the mighty dead who had fallen in that great prehistoric battle. The cairns, the cromlechs, the pillar-stones, the sepulchral mounds were all around in rich profusion. I would advise anyone who wishes to study the methods and forms of prehistoric burial, and particularly cromlech burial, to visit the battlefields of Upper and Lower Moytura. But the Tuatha De Dannan had in their turn to submit to less civilized and, at the same time, stronger-handed foes, men who were better soldiers and worse scholars, the brave and chivalrous Milesians. This Celtic wave is said to have reached us from the coast of Spain, and from them some of the best families in Ireland, particularly those whose names begin with an "O" or a "Mac," are said to derive. True to the old chivalrous spirit, when they heard that the Tuatha De Dannan were not ready to fight, they returned to their ships to give them time, and by doing so encountered a storm which nearly put an end to that invasion of Ireland, but eventually they deposed the last of the De Dannan kings, and ruled over the land. MacFirbis thus described them :—"Every-one who is white of skin, brown of hair, bold, honourable, daring, prosperous, bountiful in the bestowal of property, and who is not afraid of battle or combat, they are the descendants of the sons of Milesius in Erin."



But the Tuatha De Dannan, although conquered, would not submit or mingle with their conquerors. These tall, flax-haired men with melancholy blue eyes were conquered, but they would not submit to a tribe who, although stronger of arm and mightier in valour, were inferior in culture at that period of their history. They withdrew into the depths of the forests that, at the time in which they lived, covered so large a portion of the country. They went down beneath the surface, and lived in their skilfully constructed earth-houses, from which they probably seldom issued except at night.

The Milesians looked on them first as gods and then as fairies. The prevalent idea was that they lived in splendid palaces in the interior of the green hills. These hills were called "Sidhe," pronounced "Shee," and the De Dannan were called "Duine Sidhe," pronounced Deena Shee, the people of the fairy hills. And, doubtless, it was no mere fancy, it was absolute fact that often, during their residence in earth-houses, music might have been heard issuing from the green hills, and men and women might have been seen dancing around them in the moonlight. Here, then, you have the actual facts on which the fairy tales of Ireland were founded, as well as much of the borrowed legendary lore of England.

In course of time the De Dannan became absolutely extinct. At the present day many ancient Celtic families claim to be descended from the Firbolgs, but not one family in the country claims to be descended from the De Dannan. Yet this romantic race did not pass away without leaving an impress on the country. Sir William Wilde held that from them was derived all that superior skill in the smelting of metals and the manufacture of tools and implements that is so much to be admired in those relics which have come down to us to the present day. Among them are to be found swords as perfect in their Grecian outline as if they had just left the hands of the heroes of ancient Greece. Sir William Wilde tells us that some of them are of pure Grecian type. From them also came the dawning of the architectural idea in Ireland. They were our first builders, and the Pelasgic and Etruscan tumuli were repeated by them with but slight variation in the mounds at New Grange and Dowth. It has been suggested that these two notable monuments of the building skill of the De Dannan were first used as earth-houses and afterwards as the tombs of their royal owners. To them Wilde ascribes the construction of the duns, cashels, and caves all through Ireland; and so great was the impression that their power of construction made on the inhabitants of this country that popular parlance has made them the builders of all the

ancient forts in the land. Every rath is called a Danish fort, which is a De Dannan fort, just in the same way as every piece of demolished stone-work, and every ruined church and tower and hall, are said to be the work of Oliver Cromwell. There is no such word as Dane in the Irish language. The Scandinavian Rovers that we call Danes were called by the ancient Irish either "black strangers" or "white strangers," and, strange to say, at the Battle of Clontarf they are called "green strangers," but never Danes. It is the De Dannan forts that we have corrupted into Danes' forts. We may take New Grange as a specimen of De Dannan building for one reason if there was no other, and that reason is that there is hardly any doubt that it is the workmanship of the De Dannan. The usual earth-houses were intended to be hidden, yet were more or less built in the same way, and down in these underground houses the ancient earth-dwellers lived and worked at their trades as manufacturers of the metals. We learn much about them from the Northern Sagas that tell of their being plundered by the old sea rovers. Among them we read of the sword which Thorgills wore ever after he had obtained it as part of the booty he got in an Irish earth-house. Another story tells us of a knight who entered an earth-house and found a party of smiths at work inside. Some time or other we will probably know much more of this underground life, for there still remains, O'Curry tells us (untranslated), a whole section of Irish tales relating to adventures in caves.

But let us return to the surface. When we went underground we left our first builders living in natural caves and building artificial ones, but we did not speak of their houses in the open, which must have been quickly constructed, and which were usually, for purposes of defence, erected on natural islands, or perhaps still oftener on artificial islands which could be easily isolated from the mainland. These we call "crannogs." A description of these crannogs does not come within the scope of this paper, but a description of the wattled houses does, which were undoubtedly the first residences over ground.

The ancient Irish houses were of two forms—one, a long quadrilateral building, built of felled trees, and covered with thatch; the other, circular houses made of wicker-work, and having cup-shaped roofs and circular-headed doorways. The vast majority of the ancient Irish houses were circular, and made of wattle-work, plastered, and then whitewashed; and as long as they lasted they were very comfortable. Wattle-work walls were to be found in Ireland all through the centuries, and came down from the dawn of history, and the earliest settlements of our race, to a period well within my own recollection. In my

young days, plastered wattle-work was often to be seen in the partition walls of farm buildings, and I feel quite sure that some of the old hooded chimneys are to be found even now where wattle-work is still used. I know that they existed in several of my workmen's cottages. A respectable residence in those old days consisted of a group of these circular chambers separated one from the other, devoted to different objects, and treated as we treat the different rooms in the same house now. The bedrooms were recesses separated by pillars and curtains from the sitting-room. Each couch had its head to the wall, and the foot of the couch directed to the fire, which was always in the centre of the room. Beneath the foot of each bed there was a long foot-stool extending the whole length of the bed, called the foot-bank, on which people sitting on the foot of the couch rested their feet. In addition to the living-house, there was the back-house or kitchen (the women's house), the weaving-house, the barn, the granary, the sheds, and the cellars, all wicker-work. Now, wattle-work is very perishable, yet, strange to say, the ruins of a wattle-work city of those old days remain down to our own times, but to find it we must go across the Channel, and seek for the remains of the ancient Britons, who, like the Irish, were Celts, and whose civilization and culture were almost identical with ours. There we seek out Glastonbury, and not far from the Glastonbury of to-day we find the Glastonbury of the past, where the first Christians erected a church of wattle-work—a church which survived the violent changes that swept over the land when heathen Angles and Saxons conquered it with fire and sword, and drove the Christian Britons to take refuge in the fastnesses of the Welsh mountains—a church which survived when the English, like the Irish, were conquered by the Normans, until at last it was burned by an accident. Freeman is willing to accept it as a fact that Glastonbury was the one place outside the fastnesses of the Britons where Christian worship was never interrupted. In the low ground now occupying the place of the impenetrable marshes which gave the name of the Isle of Acalan to the higher ground, the eye of a local antiquary had long noticed a mass of dome-shaped hillocks clustered together, about seventy in number. Not so long ago excavations were made, and these hillocks proved to be the remains of the houses of the old British Celts, who were so closely connected with Ireland that Cormac in his Glossary calls it "Glastonbury of the Irish." It was a true Irish city built on crannogs, or ground made solid in the midst of the water, with causeways for approach from the land. The faces of the islands and the sides of the causeways were found to be revetted with wattle-



work, strong and well made, which was preserved by the peat that had gathered around it, and the wattles when first uncovered were as good to all appearances as the day they were made. The houses were all oval or circular ; one of them covers 450 square feet, and a larger one still remains to be opened. All had a circular area of white stones in the middle for a hearth, and all had been destroyed by fire, but the fire that burned the wattle-work had baked the clay mortar with which they were covered, so that every line of the wattle-work could be distinguished in it, just as you can see in the old Crypt in Waterford Cathedral the impress of the wattle-work which the old Danish builders used as scaffolding on which to erect the Crypt, and the wattle-work impressed in the mortar used as centering by the old Norman builders who erected Kilkenny Castle. Let us bear in mind that they did not use wattles, because they were unacquainted with the use of timber, for in other parts of this old Celtic fortress carpentry work of extreme neatness of fit and finish is found in use. In the MS. Registry of Lanercroft Priory mention is made of a chapel of wattle-work at Triermain, in which Divine Service was celebrated by consent of Egelwin, the last Anglo-Saxon Bishop of Durham.

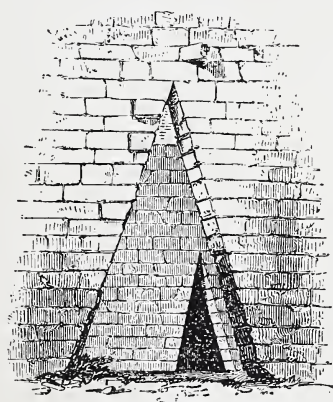
When King Henry II spent a Christmas in Dublin, he could not find a hall there large enough to entertain the Irish Lords and Princes, so he had a great hall made of wattle-work after the fashion of the country, in which to entertain them, which Hovenden calls a royal palace constructed for the occasion, with wonderful skill, of peeled osiers. These wattle-houses were, when in the possession of princes and wealthy owners, most richly adorned, bronze and gold and silver being freely used. The fronts of the recesses in which the couches were placed were ornamented with carved yew ; they had canopies and pillars of silver and bronze. The walls at the back of the recesses were fully wainscoted, but sometimes they were only covered with hangings or curtains made of matting or woollen stuff. In fact, the fitting up of the inside of the dwelling-room depended upon the wealth of the owners. Such, then, were the earliest houses ; and the Clochauns or beehive-shaped stone houses which exist in considerable numbers in the west of Ireland seem to me to be simply the wattle-houses as it were turned into stone ; or I might call them a stone version of wattle-houses made where wood was scarce, which is eminently the case in the west. Stone forts of uncemented masonry, some of them most beautifully constructed, are principally to be found in Kerry, Clare, Galway, and Sligo ; but they are also found elsewhere. There is one of ruder workmanship not far from my old



residence in the County Carlow. Twenty-four of these buildings were examined by Lord Dunraven on the west coast of Ireland, built without mortar of any kind; they are raised in such compact and close-fitting masses, that they have been enabled to endure the wind and rain of many centuries. These walls, usually of 20 feet in height and 18 feet in thickness, are really three walls compacted together, and faced in dry walling. The doorways of these forts are all formed with inclining sides and horizontal lintels, such as we invariably see in the very early Christian churches. In some of them we find provision made for furnishing them with double doors which were secured with bars of wood shot into the stonework. Platforms and offsets ran along the inner sides of the walls, access to which was obtained by flights of stone steps, from four to ten of which were sometimes found in the same building. Passages and dome-roofed chambers occur in the thickness of the walls, and in the inner area little round huts with conical roofs, or long huts like upturned boats, are found constructed in clusters. These domes are formed by the projection of one stone above the other until the aperture is so narrowed that it can be closed by one flag at the top. The oldest church in this island is shaped just like an upturned boat, and is known as the Oratory of Gallarus. Many of these structures are attributed to the Firbolg race. We find a reference to these boat-shaped buildings in Sallust.—“In the Jugurthine War, at chapter xviii, he tells us when the army of Hercules was dispersed in consequence of his death, the Median, Persian, and Armenian soldiers went by sea to Africa and settled near the coast. The Persians were nearest the sea, and they used their boats turned upside down as dwellings, because they found no timber growing in the country, and could procure none from the Spaniards. To this day the houses of the rustic Numidians are shaped like the inverted hulls of ships.”

In the overlapping or cyclopean arch, and in the doorways with inclining sides, we pick up again a link that unites our old colonists with their old home on the shores of the Mediterranean. Just as our metal-work points to Greece, so, in like manner, if we desire to find the prototypes of our early masonry, we must go back to the ancient races who inhabited Greece and Italy before the Hellenic Latin nations existed. Just as the Pelasgic and Etruscan sepulchral tumuli are repeated with but slight variation in our own tumuli at New Grange and Dowth, so do we find in the architectural remains of the Pelasgic and Etruscan peoples doorways shaped exactly like those in our prehistoric forts. I now quote from a paper that I wrote on this subject in the *New Ireland Review* :—“The language of the Pelasgi has perished;

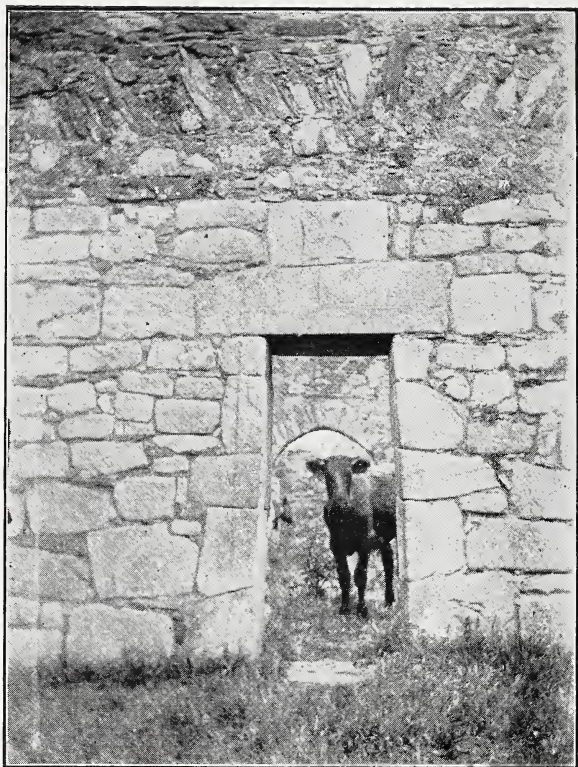
the remnants or fragments of their history are few and unsatisfactory"; but the testimony of their architecture is clear and distinct; and from that I think, we can learn the secret of the inclining jamb. Nowadays we would consider a doorway that was narrower at the top than at the bottom a most unsatisfactory arrangement, and we should not like to have to fit a door in it. We must remember, however, what the force of custom is, and if our forefathers always constructed doorways in this manner we would find it difficult to persuade ourselves that it should be done otherwise. I have in my collection of architectural sketches three Pelasgic doorways which were probably erected 800 or 1,000 years before the birth of Christ, and from them we learn how the inclining jamb originated. The idea which seems to have been



DOORWAY AT MISSOLONGHI.

[From Fergusson's "Handbook of Architecture."]

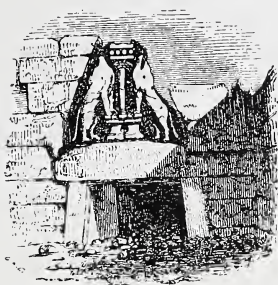
in the mind of the first builder was to copy the door of a tent. Is it not just the kind of design that we might expect would suggest itself to a migratory people when first beginning to settle down, and to find out that substantial dwelling-places were necessary? The next stage in the construction of a doorway shows us that those ancient builders inserted a lintel at a certain height, and made the jambs more perpendicular below and more sloping above. The "Gate of Lions," at Mycenæ, shows further progress. But even there, although the jambs are single stones, they incline, and an effort has been made to preserve the old shape above the lintel, so that its ancient tent-like character may be kept.



DOORWAY OF AN EARLY CELTIC CHURCH, SHOWING THE INCLINED JAMBS.

[From a photograph, taken by Lord Walter FitzGerald in 1897, of the west Doorway of the Clonamery Church Ruins, Co. Kilkenny.]





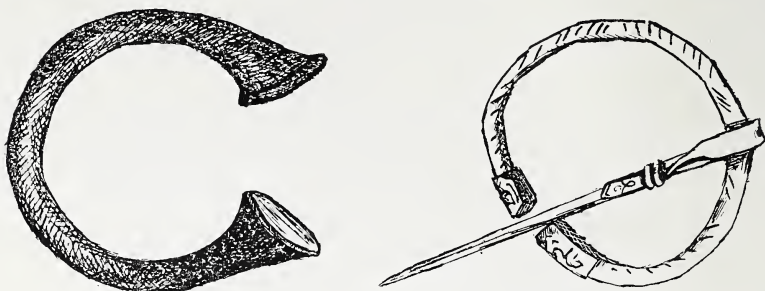
THE GATE OF LIONS, MYCENÆ.

[From Fergusson's "Handbook of Architecture,"]

The traditional connexion of our country with Greece has lasted through the centuries, and was referred to by the celebrated Florence MacCarthy in a letter which he wrote in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and in which he says, "For all our ancient books and writers do conclude that these three kingdoms were first peopled by the colony that was brought out of Greece about 300 years after the universal flood." In referring the origin of our architecture back to the shores of the Mediterranean, I feel supported by an expression of opinion given by that eminent authority, Fergusson, who says, "We must not look for the origin of her architectural styles either in England or in France, but to some more remote locality, whose antiquities have not yet been so investigated as to enable us to point it out as the source whence they were derived." For general purposes of convenience we may divide the peopling of Ireland into three periods, for which we adopt the names established by tradition—the Firbolgs, the Tuatha De Dannan, and the Milesians. We would suggest that the De Dannan reached our shores from the eastern birthplace of the Celts (wherever that may be) through Greece, and this can be proved by their sepulchral mounds, their architecture, and their weapons of warfare. We would further suggest that the third wave of Celts came from the same source along the north coast of Africa, and up through Spain, and possibly reached Brittany in their wanderings on their way to Ireland. We trace them on their journey by finding on their route, along the north coast of Africa, cromlechs of the same type as those so abundantly found in Ireland, silver brooches of the Tara Brooch type, one of which I have in my collection, which was purchased for me off the person of an Arab chief in Tunis by a lady who is the wife of the British Consul there; also bronze



fibulae of the same type as the gold ones so well known in Ireland, which a missionary told me are so well known in some places that silver specimens are often used as napkin rings by



A Bronze Fibula and Silver Brooch from North Africa.

the whites. The same missionary told me that bronze celts are very well known in China, where they are called thunderbolts ; and perhaps this may help to point back to the Turanian origin of the Firbolgs. The existence of the Tuatha De Dannan tribe has been called in question on chronological grounds ; but have we any data which will enable us to fix a chronological plan or scheme for this period—must it not be pure guess-work ? As Professor MacNeill says, the writer “had in his mind the traditional or legendary epochs of prehistoric Ireland. These latter had no chronology ; no trace of a native Irish chronology has anywhere been found.” Or, as Mr. Thomas Johnson Westropp tells us in his monograph of the types of the ring-forts remaining in Eastern Clare, Killaloe, its Royal Forts and their history, published by the R.I.A., “It is probable, as Professor MacNeill has noted, and as I long ventured to assert, that we have little original matter relating to the history of the County Clare earlier than the ninth century. Our detailed knowledge possibly begins with the collections of the poet, Flann mac Lonain, in the latter half of that period.

“I venture to suggest that when the Irish learned classes endeavoured to recover what was left after the fearful ravages of the Norse and Danes, they found probably lists of kings, fragmentary geanealogies, and certain old accounts of heroes of outstanding importance, which sagas (early forerunners of ‘The Wars of the Gaedhill’ and ‘The Triumphs of the Torlough’) gave only early patches of light in the gloom of the earlier centuries. The tribal genealogists endeavoured to connect the pedigrees of the chiefs with these, partly by genuine descents, partly by, wrongly

or rightly, embodying early lists, partly it may be by unfounded guess-work. Tribes recognized as of equal standing and rights, or conscious of ancestral ties, gave a further clue, and their rulers were traced to common ancestors. Therefore, while believing that some (perhaps much) truth lies in what has come down to us, I do not commit myself or my readers to any belief in the full correctness of the alleged pedigrees." If this be true of Clare, there is no reason to suppose that it is not equally true of all Ireland; and I think we had better leave conjectural history out of account as far as dates are concerned, and avail ourselves as far as we are able of those glimpses of truth that come to us through the clouds and mists of ages, and satisfy ourselves with the visible remains of the architecture and art of those remote and distant periods that rest on the horizon of history.

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MAP OF A PORTION OF THE GLASSELY TOWNLAND.  
[From the Ordnance Survey Map.]

## GLASSEALY AND ITS TENANTS.

WITH THE CAREER OF WALTER "REAGH" FITZGERALD.

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

GLASSEALY lies five miles to the north-east of Athy, in the Barony of Narragh and Reban East. According to Dr. P. W. Joyce the name means "Ealy's stream." This stream rises in the high ground at Battlemount, passes close to Glassealy Churchyard, through the low-lying land between Ballindrum and Ardscull, past Inch Castle, on through Geraldine (formerly Tullaghgorey) to the silent mill at Clonmullen, and enters the Barrow at Athy, where it is known as the "Moneen river."

The ancient church of Glassealy was dedicated to St. Patrick; his Blessed Well, and Footmarks near it, are close to the burial-ground, and will be described further on. In pre-Reformation times the tithes of Glassealy formed a portion of those of the Rectory of the Norrach, now Narraghmore, which belonged to the Nunnery of "Tymolynbegg" or Timolin.

In the thirteenth century the County Kildare lordships of Carbury, Allen, and Moone, the latter including the lands of Belan, Birtown, Ardscull, and Glassealy, were in the possession of the family of De Mohun, of Dunster in Somersetshire; they were acquired by them through marriage with Isabella de Ferrers, a daughter of William, seventh Earl of Derby, by his wife, Sibilla le Marshall, one of the daughters and heiresses of the Earls of Pembroke, the last of whom died in 1245. The De Ferrers family continued in possession of these lordships till the year 1298, when they exchanged them with the Crown for the Manor of Long Compton in Warwickshire.<sup>1</sup>

In 1374 occurred the death of Leonard de Carrew, who held the lands of Glassealy and Birtown from the Crown *in capite*; the custody of lands was then assigned to Walter de la Bottellere.<sup>2</sup>

A few years later, that is in 1378, a "custodiam" of these and other lands was granted to Sir John Bohun, Kt., of Midhurst in Sussex.<sup>3</sup>

A Bartholomew de Puddington was the occupier of Glassealy and Birtown in 1403. His landlord was Sir David Wogan, Kt.,

<sup>1</sup> Calendar Documents of Ireland. <sup>2</sup> Page 86b, Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.

<sup>3</sup> Memoranda Rolls.



of Rathcoffey and a moiety of Kilkea, who died in or before 1417, as in this year his widow, Anastacia de Staunton, was granted her dower, which included :—

The head-rent issuing from the lands of “Glasthely,” and the services of same.<sup>1</sup>

The Earls of Kildare appear to have acquired Glassealy and Ballindrum, the neighbouring townland, at the end of the fifteenth century, as in “the Earl of Kildare’s Red Book,” a manuscript volume compiled in 1503, there is recorded a grant for ever, from Sir William Wellesley, Kt., of Dangan, to Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, of the lands of Pollardstown, near Kildare; of Oughtersillagh, in the County Meath; and of “Glassely and Dromyn, alias Ballindrum, and Ballinroy ( ), near Athy.” This deed was dated the 20th of July, 1496.

In 1534, owing to the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas (tenth Earl of Kildare), his possessions were forfeited to the Crown, and not restored to the family till just twenty years later. In the meanwhile, officials and supporters of the Crown obtained grants of the FitzGerald estates, and an unrecorded lease for 21 years of Glassealy was made at this time, as is proved by another lease for 21 years granted in 1551 to Sir William Brabazon, Kt., Vice-Treasurer, which was to commence in 1558 on the expiration of the former one.<sup>2</sup>

In 1540 an extent, or survey, was made by the Crown of the Earl of Kildare’s forfeited estates in Leinster and Munster. In it Glassealy is thus described :—

There are in the town of Glassheley one Castle (Castrum) or strong-house (fortilagium), two messuages or farmsteads, 50 acres of arable land of great measure . . . . 104 acres of which John “boy” (i.e., the yellow-haired) FitzGerald and others occupy, and which are valued at 100s.<sup>3</sup>

The Castle here mentioned was still standing at the time of Petty’s Civil Survey of 1655, but it has been demolished for a long period, and in all probability Glassealy House and its out-offices are built from the materials.

On the expiration of Sir William Brabazon’s lease, a branch of the FitzGerald family became tenants of Glassealy; this

<sup>1</sup> Page 223, Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.    <sup>2</sup> Edward VI. Fiant, No. 777.

<sup>3</sup> Page 57, Vol. 1 of the Leinster Papers (at Carton).

THE FITZGERALDS OF GLASSEALY, COUNTY KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]

Gerald FitzGerald,  
5th Earl of Kildare.

Slain by the O'Mores at  
Kilkea, 3rd Sept., 1513.

Walter FitzGerald,  
the 7th son,  
of Tieroghan, Co. Meath.

Executed at Tyburn,  
3rd Feb., 1537.

Maurice fitz Walter FitzGerald  
of Glassealy.

[Annals of Lough Key, anno 1587.]

Died between the years 1608 and 1615.

Buried at Kildare Cathedral.

Elizabeth St. John,  
d. of Sir Oliver St. John of  
Lydiard-Tregoze in Wiltshire.

ob. 28th June, 1516.

Elizabeth Plunkett, d. of  
Robert, 5th Baron of Dunsany,  
Co. Meath.

Honora O'Toole, ? d. of  
Felim mac Firlagh O'Toole,  
of Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow,  
Chief of Fercullen.

ob. 1615.

Buried in Kildare Cathedral.

Her Will.

NOTE.

F. E. stands for Funeral Entry.

1. David mac Te...
2. Sir Lionel Ghe...
3. Captain Willa...
4. Lisagh mac O...
5. Garrett FitzG...

These sons are not given in correct order of birth

? 5th son.

8th son.

Walter "reagh" FitzGerald  
of Glassealy,  
and of Cronyhorn or  
"Ballenechorne," Co. Wicklow.

Hanged in chains in Dublin,  
10th April, 1595.

Co. Dub. Chanc. Inqn., No. 8 of  
James I.

Margery O'Byrne, d. of  
Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne  
of Bullinacor, Co. Wicklow,  
Chief of the Ranelagh.

Eliz., Fiant No. 5111.

A Margery, d. of Feagh  
O'Byrne, was, in 1600, the  
wife of Felim O'Toole of  
Castlekevin in the Fertur,  
Co. Wicklow.

Gerald FitzGerald.

Slain, 21st Feb., 1595.

James FitzGerald.

Executed, 7th April, 1595.

A son, executed in Dublin  
when a pledge for Walter  
"reagh," his brother, in 1587.

William FitzGerald  
of Glassealy ( Co. Kildare.  
of Graneey  
of Graiguealug, Co. Carlow.

ob. 15th May, 1620.

Buried at Glassealy.

F. E. and his Tomb.

Elenor FitzGerald, d. of  
Gerald FitzGerald\*  
of Duncany, Co. Kildare  
(a branch of the House of  
Lackagh, Co. Kildare).

F. E.

\* This Gerald (younger  
son of Sir Maurice Fitz-  
Gerald of Lackagh) was the  
well-known Rebel alluded  
to in the State Papers as  
"Captain Garrett," who  
was hanged on the 13th  
December, 1581.

Richard FitzGerald.

A prisoner in Dublin Castle  
in 1589.

Christopher FitzGerald

Pardoned in 1602.

Eliz., Fiant No. 6661.

(1) Anne Kavanagh,  
d. of Dudley Kavanagh,  
of Tincurragh, Co. ? Wexford.

F. E.

Garrett FitzGerald  
of Glassealy,  
High Sheriff of the  
Co. Wicklow.

ob. 10th Sept., 1637.

Buried at Kildare Cathedral.

F. E.

(2) Elinor Lynch,\*  
d. of Patrick Lynch of the  
Knock, Co. Meath.  
He was her 5th husband.

ob. s. p.

F. E.

(3) Ellice Davells,  
d. of Henry Davells of  
Killeslin, Queen's County.  
Widow of Walter FitzGerald  
of Walterstown, Co. Kildare.

ob. s. p.

F. E.

Margaret FitzGerald  
F. E.

William O'Dunne  
of Park, Queen's County,  
4th son of Teice O'Dunne  
of Castlebrack,  
Queen's County,  
Chief of his Name.

ob. Dec., 1635.

F. E.

Edward FitzGerald  
of Glassealy, ? "Clerk."

Outlawed in 1641.

F. E.

Maurice FitzGerald  
of Glassealy.

Outlawed in 1641.

F. E.

Paul FitzGerald  
of Killeen, near Narraghmore,  
Co. Kildare.

Outlawed in 1641.

F. E.

William FitzGerald  
of Glussenly.

Outlawed in 1641.

F. E.

Alsonne.

Brigeda.

Mary.

F. E.

Dudley FitzGerald.

Died young.

F. E.

Honora FitzGerald

F. E.

Robert mac Lisagh O'Farrell,  
of Bawn, Co. Longford.

ob. 10th May, 1634.

F. E.

Co. Longford Chanc. Inqn.  
No. 11 of Charles I.

THE FITZGERALDS OF GLASSEALY, COUNTY KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]

Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare.  Slain by the O'Mores at Kilkea, 3rd Sept., 1513.	Elizabeth St. John, d. of Sir Oliver St. John of Lydiard-Tregoze in Wiltshire.  ob. 28th June, 1516.
Walter FitzGerald, the 7th son, of Ticroghan, Co. Meath.  Executed at Tyburn, 3rd Feb., 1537.	Elizabeth Plunkett, d. of Robert, 5th Baron of Dunsany, Co. Meath.
Maurice fitz Walter FitzGerald of Glassealy.  [Annals of Lough Key, anno 1587.]  Died between the years 1608 and 1615.  Buried at Kildare Cathedral.	Honora O'Toole, 2d. of Felim mac Tirlagh O'Toole, of Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow, Chief of Fercullen.  ob. 1615.  Buried in Kildare Cathedral.  Her Will.

\* The five husbands of Ellinor Lynch.

1. David mac Teire "reagh" O'Dowd of Castle Connor, Co. Sligo, Chief of Tíreragh; slain 1594.
2. Sir Lionel Ghest (or Guest), Kt.
3. Captain William May, of Castle Connor, above mentioned.
4. Lisagh mac Calvagh the O'Connor of Leixlip; sprung from the O'Connors of Derrymullen, King's County; ob. 1626 (see the JOURNAL, Vol. VI, p. 241).
5. Garrett FitzGerald, of Glassealy, ob. 1637, who outlived her.

2 5th son.			8th son.		
Gerald FitzGerald.  Slain, 21st Feb., 1595.	William FitzGerald of Glassealy Co. Kildare, of Graney Co. Kildare, of Graigueidug, Co. Carlow.	Elenor FitzGerald, d. of Gerald FitzGerald* of Duncany, Co. Kildare (a branch of the House of Laekagh, Co. Kildare).  F. E.  * This Gerald (younger son of Sir Maurice Fitz- Gerald of Lackagh) was the well-known Rebel alluded to in the State Papers as "Captain Garrett," who was hanged on the 13th December, 1581.	Richard FitzGerald.  A prisoner in Dublin Castle in 1589.	(1) Anne Kavanagh, d. of Dudley Kavanagh, of Tinecurragh, Co. F. Wexford.  F. E.	Garrett FitzGerald of Glassealy, High Sheriff of the Co. Wicklow.  ob. 10th Sept., 1637.  Buried at Kildare Cathedral.  F. E.
James FitzGerald.  Executed, 7th April, 1595.  A son, executed in Dublin when a pledge for Walter "reagh," his brother, in 1587.	ob. 15th May, 1620.  Buried at Glassealy, F. E. and his Tomb.		Christopher FitzGerald.  Pardoned in 1602.  Eliz., Fiant No. 6661.		(2) Ellinor Lynch,* d. of Patrick Lynch of the Knock, Co. Meath. He was her 5th husband.  ob. s. p.  F. E.  (3) Ellice Davells, d. of Henry Davells of Killeslin, Queen's County. Widow of Walter FitzGerald of Walterstown, Co. Kildare.  ob. s. p.  F. E.
Edward FitzGerald of Glassealy, 2 "Clerk."  Outlawed in 1641.  F. E.	Maurice FitzGerald of Glassealy.  Outlawed in 1641.  F. E.  Paul FitzGerald of Killeen, near Narraghmore, Co. Kildare.  Outlawed in 1641.  F. E.	William FitzGerald of Glassealy.  Outlawed in 1641.  F. E.	Alsonne.  Brigeda.  Mary.  F. E.	Dudley FitzGerald.  Died young.  F. E.  Honora FitzGerald F. E.  Robert mac Lisagh O'Farrell, of Bawn, Co. Longford.  ob. 10th May, 1634.  F. E.  Co. Longford Chanc. Inqn. No. 11 of Charles I.	FitzGerald  Mary  Cicely  Mentioned as being married in her mother's Will.  John FitzGerald of Rathcoole, Co. Dublin.  ob. s. p. March. 1639.  Buried at Kildare Cathedral.  In his Will he mentions by name the "four sons of my Uncle William fitz Gerald of Glassealy, deceased."

family was descended from Walter FitzGerald, seventh son of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, by his second wife.

Walter FitzGerald was of Ticroghan, in the County Meath. On the breaking out of his nephew, the Silken Thomas's, rebellion in 1534, he strongly advised him against it; and though he was actually a faithful officer in the service of the Crown, yet on the suppression of the rebellion he was arrested, sent to the Tower of London with his four brothers and his nephew, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn on the 3rd February, 1537. Walter FitzGerald had married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Plunkett, fifth Baron Dunsany, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Darcy, of Platin, in the County Meath; the issue of this marriage was a son—Maurice—the first of his name in Glassealy. The proof of this descent is to be found in the Annals of Lough Key, where, under the year 1587, in dealing with Walter “reagh” (i.e. the swarthy), one of Maurice's sons, he is described as “Walter riabhach, the son of Maurice, son of Walter, son of the Earl (of Kildare).”<sup>1</sup>

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#### THE FITZGERALDS OF GLASSEALY.

The earliest mention of *Maurice fitz Walter of Glassealy* is in a deed dated the 6th March, 1576, by which the Earl of Kildare's trustees, viz.: “William Talbot, of Malahyde, Esquire, Meyler Hussey, of Mylussy, Symon Barnewall, of Kilbrue, Peter Boyce of Calgaghe, and James Keardiffe, of Donsynke, Gentlemen,” for the sum of £80 lawful money of England, paid to them by “Maurice fitz Walter, *alias* fitz Gerald, of Glashely in the County of Kildare, Gent.,” grant and confirm to him the Castle, town, and lands with their appurtenances in “Glashely and Ballyndrom,” to be held of the chief lord of the fee, until the said sum of £80 be fully paid back in one payment. The trustees appointed as their attorneys for delivering over possession of the said lands “Maurice fitz Pyers, of Bealan,<sup>2</sup> gent., and James Harroll, of Maynooth, yeoman.”

This deed is in Latin, but an addition was made to it in a

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<sup>1</sup> The Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1595, incorrectly state that “Walter Reagh (was) the son of Gerald, son of Thomas, one of the Geraldines of Kildare.”

<sup>2</sup> I.e., Maurice, son of Pierce FitzGerald of Belan, near Moone, Co. Kildare.



paler ink, in English, which with difficulty can be deciphered thus:—

Before the ensealinge and delyvery hereof, I, Mabyll, Countese of Kyldare, have procured the fersayd fefes to perfect this deade on consyderacone of the fersayd four skore pounds sterlinge payed unto my handes to the use of therle, my husbande. In wittyns whereof I have herunto subscribed my name, provided that the sayd moryshe, his heyres, and assingnys, shall pay unto the executors and assingnys of the late S<sup>r</sup>. William brabson, Knyght, such rent as Rowland seix payd yerly unto the said executors and assingnys of the sayd late S<sup>r</sup>. William brabson during suche intreste as the sayd rowland seix had in the sayd lands. And after the expyracon of that intrest the fersayd moryshe and his assingnys to pay the sayd erle, his heyres, and assignys the fersayd rent reservid duringe this morgadge, enythinge in this present feoffment not w<sup>h</sup>. standinge.

Mabel Kildare.

W. Talbot, Meyler Hussey,

Petr : boyce, James Kardif, Symon Barnewall.

At the back of the deed are the names of the witnesses to the various signatures ; the last entry runs :

Beinge present at the delyverye of levrye and seison of the w<sup>th</sup>. in feofment. we whose names ensueth

By me—W. Wellysley.

by me—Thomas boyce. By me—Dermot o ryan.

by me—Edmond m'mahon.

by me—geralt fytz gerrald.

mise diarmaid m'legha [in contracted Irish characters].<sup>1</sup>

In the last signature the “mise,” pronounced *meesha*, means “I myself.”

The Sir William Brabazon, Kt., mentioned as having a lease of Glassealy in 1551 to commence in 1558, died in 1552. He was the grandfather of the first Earl of Meath.

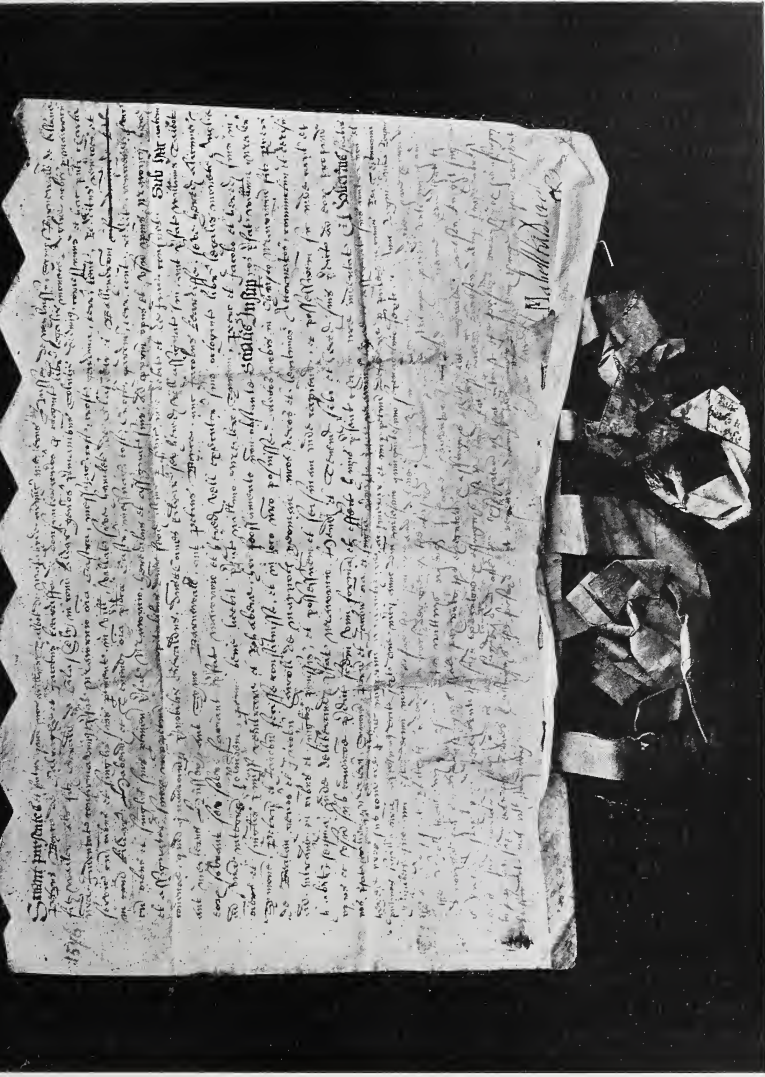
Mabel, Countess of Kildare, who made the addition to the deed, was the second daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse to King Edward VI, and wife of Gerald (the Wizard Earl), eleventh Earl of Kildare.

From an entry in a manuscript volume in the Dublin Record Office, called “the Calendar of Council Book” for the years 1581–1586 (p. 253), we learn that Maurice fitz Walter's wife was Honora O'Toole ; the entry runs thus:—

Recognizance of Phelim O'Toole of Power's Court, in the County of Dublin (now Wicklow); Morice fitz Pierce (FitzGerald) of Bealan in the County of Kildare; and Walter Asbold (Archbold) of Timolin in the County of

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<sup>1</sup> This document is in the possession of the Duke of Leinster.



MAURICE FITZ WALTER FITZGERALD'S MORTGAGE FOR GLASSELY, DATED 6TH MARCH, 1576.  
The original is in the possession of the Duke of Leinster.  
[Photographed by T. F. Geoghegan.]

Kildare, in £300 for the appearance of Honora O'Toole wife of Maurice fitz Walter of Glasseley and Mary FitzGerald wife of Oliver Eustace (of Moone and Mullaghcash), and daughter of the said Honora.

29 January 1585/6

Felim O'Toole of Powerscourt, chief of Fercullen, died on the 14th May, 1603; he was probably the father of Honora, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne of Ballinacor, chief of the Ranelagh. The reason of these parties going bail for Maurice fitz Walter's wife and daughter is not stated, but two of her sons in particular—Walter "reagh" and Gerald—were giving much trouble to the Government, and in consequence the Crown had seized Walter "reagh's" father, mother, and two brothers "upon the statute which compelleth the father to answer for his son, and the elder for the younger, and committed them to the castle of Dublin, having before in the said castle one of Walter's brethren as a pledge for his good behaviour, whom I (the Lord Deputy) have caused to be executed."<sup>1</sup> Hence the bail.

Two years previously Maurice fitz Walter had to go bail in £500 for his son, "Walter reagh's," appearance before the Lords Justices, on the 20th November, 1583, up to which time he had been allowed to be at large.<sup>2</sup> The career of Walter "reagh" FitzGerald is given in the Addendum to this Paper.

On the 20th August, 1608, Maurice fitz Walter and his son William, also of Glassealy, enfeoffed the Castle, messuages, and lands of Glassealy and Ballindrum in Thomas FitzGerald of Lackagh, and his son Gerald FitzGerald of Duneany (both in the County Kildare), to certain uses, viz:—

To the use of the said William FitzGerald, and of his wife, Elinor, daughter of the said Gerald FitzGerald of Duneany, and their sons.

In default of such sons, to the use of their heirs general; and in default of such to the use of the heirs male of the said Maurice FitzGerald."<sup>3</sup>

The date of Maurice fitz Walter's death is not recorded, but it occurred previous to the year 1615, as his widow, Honora, made her Will on the 6th of October in that year, and in it

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ire., 1586-8, p. 326.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of Council Book, 1581-6, p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> Document in the possession of the Duke of Leinster.

expressed the wish "to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Kildare with my husband."

This will is thus worded :—

In the name of god Amen. I Onnor Tohell of Glashely w<sup>thin</sup> the Diocy of Dublyn, wydowe, of whole & perfect memory, doe make my last will & testam<sup>t</sup> in manner followinge.

first revoking & adnulling all willes heretofore made, I bequeathe my soule to allmighty god, & my body to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Kildare with my husband.

Itm. my will is that after my funerall expences & my detts paid (if anny shalbe due uppon me), all my goods to be divided unto three equal partes, whereof I bequeath two partes to my loving son William fitz Gerald (my sheepe only excepted), willinge & requiring my said son William uppon his duty to godwards & to me his mother, to imploy & bestowe thone half thereof in such charitable and godly uses as I appointed him.

Itm. the third parte of my whole goods remayninge after my funerall & detts satisfied as before, together w<sup>th</sup> the sheepe formerly excepted, I bequeath to both my daughters Mary and Cecely, to be equally divided betwext them.

Itm. whereas there was some controversy touchinge their porcions given or promised w<sup>th</sup> them in preferm<sup>t</sup>, I take it on my soule, for ought that I knowe, I satisfied all, & therefore if they or their husbands or anny of them & their husbands deny or contradict the same, my will is that they soe contradicting shalbe seclued from this my will & loose the porcion bequeathed unto them for the same.

Itm. I apoint my said son William my sole exec<sup>r</sup> of this my last will.

In witnes wherof I caused my seale & name to be putt hereunto, in presence of the undernamed the sixth day October 1615.

Onery Tohell

meisi Ferghal oge [in contracted Irish characters]

Arthur Demy.

This Will was proved in the following year.<sup>1</sup>

Among the farms held by Maurice fitz Walter was that of Inch<sup>2</sup> (or Inch Coventry, as it was named from a former proprietor who resided there in the fifteenth century), which lies three miles to the south of Glassealy; he held it from a Walter Eustace of Athy, who on the 26th July, 1589, obtained a decree from the Court of Chancery for the sum of £9, the amount of rent due from Maurice fitz Walter.<sup>3</sup>

In February, 1618, Commissions were issued to Edmund Wellesley, Baron of the Narragh (Narraghmore), and Richard

<sup>1</sup> Dublin Diocesan Will in the Dublin Record Office (under Tohell).

<sup>2</sup> See the Journal, Vol. V., p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> Chancery Decree Book, in the Record Office.



FitzGerald of Boleybeg, County Kildare (brother of Maurice FitzGerald of Kilrush), to take an inventory of the goods and chattels of Maurice fitz Walter, and to complete it within three months.<sup>1</sup>

The son who succeeded his father at Glassealy was named William, who, judging by an "annulet" on his arms on his tomb in Glassealy, was a fifth son. Of William FitzGerald of Glassealy there is not much to relate. He erected an altar-tomb and a memorial cross (the latter dated 1615) in the churchyard at Glassealy, both of which are described at the end of this paper.

In 1618 the mortgage of £80 on Glassealy and Ballindrum was paid up by Gerald, fifteenth Earl of Kildare, to William FitzGerald, now described as of Graney, County Kildare, a lease for twenty-one years of which place he obtained in 1610 from Gerald, the fourteenth Earl of Kildare. The deed acknowledging the payment of the mortgage runs as follows :—

Be it known to all men by these presents that wee, William fitz Gerrald, of Grany, and Oliver fitz Gerrald of Donmorcghill [now Dunmurraghill,<sup>2</sup> near Donadea, County Kildare], Gents., for and in consideration of the some of fowre score pounde, current monie of and in England, have bargained, soulded, infeoffed, and confirmed unto the right ho<sup>ble</sup>. Gerrald, Earle of Kildare, Dame Elizabethhe, Countesse dowadger of Kildare, and William fitz Gerrald, of Castlerowe [situated between Kilkea and Maganey], gent., all that the towne and lands of Glashely and Ballindrome, in the County of Kildare, w<sup>th</sup>. all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcell or reputed parcell of or belonging to the premises. To have and to houlde to the said Gerralde, Dame Elizabethhe, and William fitz Gerrald, of Castlerowe, there heyres and assignees for ever, to the proper use and behoofe of the said Gerrald, Earle of Kildare, and Dame Elizabethhe, there heires and assignes for ever, in as lardge and ample manner as the same was past to Morris fitz Gerrald, late of Glashely, deceased, in mortgage.

And further, wee, the said William fitz Gerald, of Graney, and Oliver fitz Gerrald, have made, constituted, and apointed, like as by these presents we doe make, constitute, and apoint, ouer wel-beloved in Christ, Richard Nugent, gent., our trustie and lawfull attorney for us, and in our names to deliver seison and possession of the premises, or any parte thereof, in name of the whole, unto the said Gerrald, Earle of Kildare, Dame Elizabethhe, and William fitz Gerrald, of Castlerowe, or any one of them in name of the rest according to the purport and effect of this deede,

<sup>1</sup> Prerogative Grant Book, in the Record Office.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas fitz Maurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh, Co. Kildare, at the time of his death on the 4th August, 1533, was seised of "Donmorghyll," which he held of Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond.

ratyfynge, alowinge, confirminge, whatsoever our said attorny shall doe, or cause to bee done for us and in ouer names, in the premises.

In witness whereof we have hereunto put ouer hands and seales the 13th day of July, in the yeere of ouer lorde God, 1618.

William fitz Gerrald.  
Olifer fitz Gerrald.

Present when Richard Nugent delivered over seison of the lands :—

James Smith, Phillipe O'Rely, Torlache O'Cleary.<sup>1</sup>

William FitzGerald probably remained on at Glassealy after the mortgage had been settled, but this is not certain. In addition to the thirty-one years' lease of Graney (near Castledermot), which had been granted to him in 1610, he held from the Crown the lands of "Graigelig, in the County of Catherlagh" (now Graigue-alug, in the Parish of Nurney).<sup>2</sup>

A Funeral Entry records William FitzGerald's death in the following words :—

William FitzGerald, of Glasshelie, in the County of Kildare, deceased, the 15th of May, 1620. He had to wife, Elenor, dr. of Gerald FitzGerald, of Donane, in the aforesaid county, by whom he had issue :—

Edward, Maurice, Paule, Alsonne, Brigeda, and Mary.

The eldest son, Edward, was aged eighteen at the time of his father's death. He is probably the "Edward FitzGerald of Graney" to whom Christopher Archbold, of Timolin and Crookstown leased the lands of "Gurtinbackan" (Gurteenvacan, near Castledermot) for thirty-one years, on the 20th April, 1649.

It is strange, if the FitzGeralds were still in occupation of Glassealy, that Edward, the eldest son of William FitzGerald, did not succeed there ; instead of that, the next of the family connected with the place is William's younger brother, Garrett, and eventually the latter's heir was this Edward.

Garrett FitzGerald of Glassealy is described in a Funeral Entry (which is given in full further on) as being "the 8<sup>th</sup> sonne of Maurice FitzGerald, but, by the death of some elder bretheren, 3<sup>rd</sup> sonne of the said Maurice."

On the 16th of June, 1632, Garrett was granted a (? new) lease of Glassealy, as is described in the following extract from a volume of "the Leinster Papers" at Carton :—

George, 16<sup>th</sup> Earl of Kildare, leases for 31 years the town, lands, and mill of Glassealy, and the lands of

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii, p. 41, of "Leinster Papers" at Carton.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Carlow Chancery Inquisition, No. 22 of Charles I.

Ballindrum, to Garrett FitzGerald of Glassealy and " Dame Elliner Ghest alias FitzGerald alias Leyns his wife," at a yearly rent of £45, to be paid at the Earl's Castle or Manor House of Maynooth; the said Garrett covenanting to keep in readiness upon the premisses one horseman and one foot-man well armed and appointed, for the defence of the Crown and country within the limits of the County Kildare, whensoever he may be summoned by the Earl to attend.<sup>1</sup>

Garrett appears to have been in some way related or connected with one Teige mac Cahir O'Nolan of Ballykeely, in the County Carlow, as the latter enfeoffed Garrett in his lands in the Barony of Forth, to the following uses :—

To the use of him the said Teige O'Nolan and Honora O'Byrne his wife; then to the use of his son Garrett O'Nolan and Giles McKeogh his wife, and their heirs; and in default of such heirs to the use of Teige's other son Feagh O'Nolan.

Teige mac Cahir O'Nolan died on the 6th January, 1636.<sup>2</sup>

In 1633, what looks like a very shady transaction on the part of Garrett FitzGerald took place. He succeeded to the unexpired portion of his brother William's lease of Graney, which had still twelve years to run, i.e., to the year 1632. The Dowager Countess of Kildare, Elizabeth Nugent, widow of Gerald, the fourteenth Earl, who was then residing at Kilkea Castle, had been granted as her dower the use and profits of the Manors of Kilkea and of Graney, the latter of which she wished to take up into her own hands when the lease of 1610 expired at Easter, 1632. In this, however, she failed, as Garrett refused to give up possession, stating that his brother William's lease had been extended for a further term of ten years by the fourteenth Earl. To decide the case the parties went to law, with the result that in 1633 Garrett lost his case, as he failed to produce the alleged extended lease to the Court; however, he was allowed to get the benefit of the growing crops.<sup>3</sup>

Garrett's death took place in 1637, and, though three times married, he left no sons to succeed him; consequently his heir

<sup>1</sup> Vol. iii, p. 321b.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Carlow Chancery Inquisition, No. 22 of Charles I.

<sup>3</sup> "Letters of George, 16th Earl of Kildare," at Carton.

was a nephew, a son of his brother William. The following Funeral Entry gives the names of his wives:—

Garrett FitzGerald of Glassealy in the County of Kildare, Esq., sometye High Sheriff of the County of Wickloe, 8<sup>th</sup> sonne of Maurice FitzGerald but by the death of some elder bretheren 3<sup>rd</sup> sonne of the said Maurice, which Maurice was the eldest sonne of Walter FitzGerald 2<sup>nd</sup> (*recte* 7<sup>th</sup>) sonne of Garrett FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare.

The said first mentioned Garrett tooke to his first wife Anne daughter of Dudley Kavanagh of Tynecurry<sup>1</sup> in the County of Wickloe, Esq<sup>r</sup>., by whom he had issue one son and one daughter, Dudley, who died an infant in the life time of his father.

Onora, married to Robert Farrell of Bawne in the County of Longford, Esq.

Garrett tooke to his second wife, Dame Ellinor Gest, daughter of Patrick Lynch of the Knock in the County of Meath, Esq., and had noe issue.

Garrett tooke to his third wife Ellice daughter of Henry Davells of Killeshin in the Queen's Co., Esq<sup>r</sup>.; she was the relict of Walter FitzGerald of Walterstowne in the County of Kildare, Esq<sup>r</sup>., but by her had noe issue.

He died at Glassealy aforesaid about the 10th of Sept<sup>r</sup>., 1637, and was interred in the Cathedral Church of Kildare within three days next following.

The truth of which premises is testified by the subscription of Edward FitzGerald, Gent., nephew and next heire of the male line of the defunct. 10th Nov<sup>r</sup>., 1637.

The statement in the last paragraph of this Funeral Entry that Garrett's heir was his nephew, Edward (son of his brother William), is not borne out by his word-of-mouth Will, which was declared six days before his death, and by which he left everything to his nephew, Maurice, second son of his brother William, who was also appointed his executor. The following is a copy of the Will (Dublin Diocese)<sup>2</sup>:—

The last will and testament nuncupative of Garrot Fitz Garralde, late of Glassely in the Countie of Kildare, Esquire, deceased, which he made and declared before those whose names are underwritten, the fourth daye of September last, or thereabouts, 1637, who died about the tenth day of the same month, in those words, or words to the same effect, as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup>.:—

He did then give and bequeath to his nephew Morris Fitz Garralde, gent., the farmes of Glassely aforesaid and Ballyndrome together with all and singular the corne, cattle, house-hold stuffe, and estate, and all other goods whatsoever, uppon the said towne and lands of Glassely and Ballindrome and elsewhere.

Item, he did alsoe give and bequeath unto his said nephew Morris Fitz Garralde the two parts of the lease of Walterstowne in the said Countie of Kildare.

<sup>1</sup> ? Tincurragh in the Co. Wexford.

<sup>2</sup> In the Dublin Record Office.



Item, he did alsoe give and bequeath unto him, the said Morris Fitz Garralde, his nephew, the two parts of the moyetie of the lease of Brownestowne, in the said countie of Kildare, togeather with eney rents which he had and did belong to him the said Garrott Fitz Garralde in right of his nowe wife Ellis Davills *alias* Fitz Garralde, and which were deposited by the Lord Chancellor that nowe is, his order, growing and arriseing out of his said wife her jointure.

Lastly he made instituted and appointed his said nephew Morris Fitz Garralde, his sole and onely executor of this his last will and testament nuncupative, the said forth day of September, 1637.

Ger : Keatinge.

Ed : Keatinge.

Administration of the Will was granted to Maurice, the nephew, on the 27th November, 1637.

Gilbert, in the 3rd Volume of his "History of the Confederation and War in Ireland," 1641-1646, in the Appendix, gives a list of the persons implicated in it who became outlawed : in it the four following names appear consecutively :—

Edward FitzGerald, of Glassely, Clerk.

Maurice FitzGerald, of Glassely, Gent.

William FitzGerald, of Glassely, Gent., and

Paul FitzGerald, of Killon, near Narraghmore, Gent.

These were the four sons named in William FitzGerald's Funeral Entry ; and this is the last mention of the FitzGeralds of Glassealy.

On the 7th September, 1654, a William Wakefield, merchant, of London, presented a Petition to the "Commissioners for the administration of Justice at Dublin" for redress against George, sixteenth Earl of Kildare, concerning "the Mannor of Glashely." His grievance was that the Earl, in consideration of a sum of £500 paid to him on the 13th April, 1631, had agreed to grant him a lease for 99 years of "all that the Castle, Mannor, and Lordshipp of Glashely, in the County of Kildare, with all and singular the profitts and appurtenances thereunto belonging or apperteyning, in as large and ample a manner as the same was then sett for fortie-five pounds rent per annum unto one Garret fitz Gerrald, the then occupier of the same ; and above all and singular his, the said Earl's, lands, tenements, and hereditaments lyeing within the townes and parishes of Glashely, Kilkae, Ballindrome, and Ballyaddams, in the Dominion of Ireland" ; but though he had frequently requested the Earl to carry out the agreement, it had not been done, and Wakefield

was consequently at a loss of at least £1,500 sterling. He therefore prays that the Commissioners of the Commonwealth may take his complaint into their consideration.<sup>1</sup>

The result of the Petition is not recorded, but it cannot have been successful, as on May Day, 1657, "the towne of Glassely and Ballydrum, 70 acres," were set to a Captain John Jordan for 21 years, at an annual rent of £70, a fat ox, and six fat wethers. In 1684 "Glasely, Ballindrum, Ballyadams; the castle, town, lands, mill, and house, etc., of Kilkea were let to William, George, and John Brown.

On the 20th November, 1691, a lease for 21 years was granted to "Samuel Jackson, of Glassely, Gent.," by Sir William Tichborne, of the County Louth, of the lands of "Glassely, Ballyadam, and Ballindrom."

In the Glassealy churchyard there is a tombstone to the memory of this Samuel Jackson, "who lived for 55 years in Glassely," and died in 1731, aged eighty-eight.

Previous to the year 1749 the tenant of Glassealy was Thomas James Rawson, son of James Rawson, of Punchestown, who in 1749 married a Miss James, of Ballycrystal, in the County Wexford. T. J. Rawson married a daughter of Mr. Hardy Eustace, of Newstown, County Carlow. In 1797 he raised a corps of yeomanry, and was nominated its captain. They took an active part in quelling the rebellion in the locality, and fought in the battles of Athy and Narraghmore. In 1798, while Captain Rawson and his force were out patrolling, a party of the rebels under the leadership of a man known as "Black Top" attacked Glassealy House, which was defended by his steward and a few troopers, set it on fire, and sacked the place. Word reached Captain Rawson of what had taken place, and he quickly repaired to the scene, and encountered the rebels, whom he routed, and took sixteen of them prisoners, every one of whom he hanged next morning on a large ash-tree, which still stands in the centre of the lawn in front of the house.

Some months afterwards, when peace had been restored, Captain Rawson and his wife returned from Dublin, where they had taken refuge, to view the ruins of their house. Pointing to a corner of a room in the upper story, Mrs. Rawson exclaimed, "There is where my wardrobe stood, and at the back of it I hid sixty guineas in a mouse's hole in the wall. I wonder if they are still there." A ladder was procured, and her son climbed up,

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<sup>1</sup> "Letters of George, sixteenth Earl of Kildare." Carton.

examined the spot, and discovered the guineas untouched in the wall.

After the destruction of Glassealy House the Rawsons lived at Cardingtown House, near Athy. More than a year after '98 Captain Rawson was given "the hard word," that the notorious "Black Top" and a confederate were hiding in a house in Athy. Bent on arresting them, he at once proceeded to the place indicated, and, stationing his son at the door, entered the house. The confederate in endeavouring to escape by the door was seized and bound by young Rawson; "Black Top" leaped out of a window at the back of the house, and ran for Monavullagh Bog. Captain Rawson, seeing the line he took, rushed down, mounted his horse, and, galloping after him across country, overtook him before he could reach the bog. "Black Top" was brought to bay near a heap of stones, with which he defended himself, being unarmed; and, as he refused to surrender, Captain Rawson drew a pistol from his holster and disabled him by a shot in the shoulder. "Black Top" and his confederate both suffered death for the murders they had committed during the rebellion.

After leading a life of great extravagance at Cardingtown, Captain Rawson died in 1814, aged sixty-six. His second son, Robert, succeeded him, and built the present house at Glassealy in 1818, the ruins of the old house being converted into farm stables and out-offices. Robert married Maria, daughter of George Mansergh, and, dying in 1854 in his eighty-second year, was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis Rawson, at Glassealy. His second son was Dr. Thomas James Rawson, M.D., of Carlow. Lewis Rawson was married to Barbara, daughter of James Blacker, Esq., of Dublin, and sister of the Rev. George Blacker, Rector of Maynooth. As he died in debt in 1861, aged fifty-seven, Glassealy was sold in 1863, and purchased by Mr. Philip S. Barrington, whose son-in-law, Mr. Egerton Hammond, bought out under the Wyndham Act of 1903, at which time all the remainder of the Leinster estate also changed hands.

#### THE BLESSED WELL AND THE CHURCHYARD.

As mentioned before, St. Patrick is the Patron Saint of Glassealy. About a quarter of a mile up "the Glen," through which the little stream flows, above the churchyard, and close to a sheep-dipping pool, there are some large boulders of a coarse brown kind of granite, in the side of one of which there are two indentations, which from time immemorial have been attributed to the Saint, and are called **St. Patrick's Foot-marks**; to account for the peculiar position of them the tradition is that the Saint





*Above*—ST. PATRICK'S BLESSED WELL.

*Below*—ST. PATRICK'S FOOTMARKS, ON THE SIDE OF A GRANITE BOULDER: THEIR POSITIONS ARE JUST ABOVE THE TWO X X.

[From Photographs by W. FitzG.]

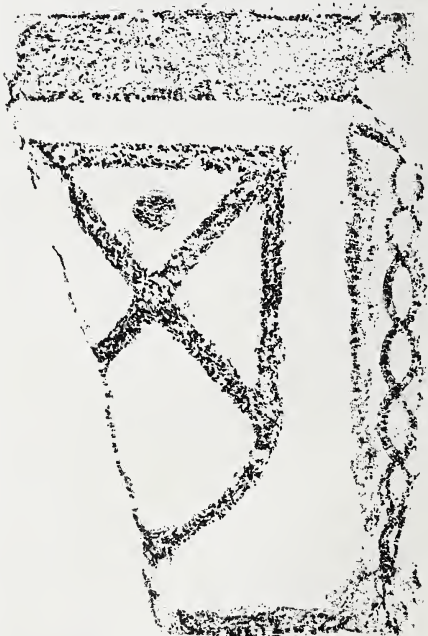


"threw a lep" from the Blessed Well to this boulder. A few perches further up "the Glen" is the Blessed Well itself, near the smaller of the two mill-ponds; the water from it flows into the stream. The numbers of rags, coloured glass beads, and religious medals fastened to the overhanging branches and briars, testify to the reputation the Well has for cures.

The churchyard is situated by the public roadside. Of the former church, the foundations alone are traceable in the northern portion of the burial-ground; at right angles to them on the north side is an underground vaulted chamber, probably the burial-place of William FitzGerald, above which stood his altar-tomb, now in scattered fragments. The vault is empty, and years ago for a long time it was the abode of a half-witted woman, till she was removed to more suitable quarters; it measures 14 ft. in length by 9 ft. in width.

Of sepulchral monuments there are only two of a date earlier than the eighteenth century; one is an altar-tomb and the other a cross.

The Altar-Tomb is in fragments. It was originally a three-side tomb, which stood against a wall above the vault. The covering slab, which bore the inscription, is either buried or broken up, and the only clue to show that the tomb was a FitzGerald one is an end side which bears the family Arms—a Saltire, with a round object intended for an "Annulet" (or plain ring), a *mark of difference* denoting a fifth son. There are only four other fragments now visible; one is the other end side (25 inches wide by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches high) bearing a representation of the Crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John holding a cross-topped staff, standing on either side of the cross; an I.N. is cut above St. John's head, but the R.I. over St. Mary is chipped away; this slab is now used as a headstone to a grave.





PORTIONS OF THE FITZGERALD ALTAR-TOMB.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]



TWO PORTIONS OF THE FITZGERALD CROSS, AND AN END-SIDE OF THEIR ALTAR-TOMB.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

The three remaining fragments belong to the front of the tomb. They are divided up into plain oblong niches, each containing a male or female figure, replicas of one another, the males being clad in armour. These sculptures, which are very crude and out of proportion, represent William FitzGerald's children, of which in the fragments two sons and two daughters only are visible.

The Cross now consists of two portions of the shaft. The upper part is 30 inches in length; at the top is a socket into which the head and arms were fixed. On one face is the date 1615, above it is the Crucifixion, and above that again a projecting ornamental moulding surmounted by an I.H.S. On the opposite face is a grotesque pig-headed animal "rampant," with long claws and a long tail; it may be intended for a crest, as it is not carved on a shield. The narrower sides have each an I.H.S cut on them.

The lower portion of the shaft is 27 inches long, and has a dowel which fitted into the socket of the base. Just above the dowel is a projecting band on which are cut the words and initials:—



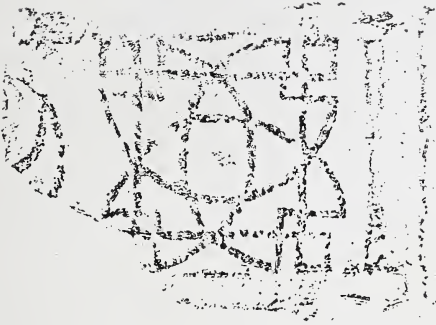
+PRAY  
FOR W.F  
G.E.FG  
& D.T.M.

As there are no stops between the FGs, the conclusion is these initials stand for FitzGerald, hence the first three lines can be read with little doubt, thus:—

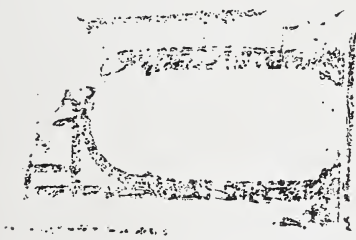
PRAY FOR WILLIAM FITZGERALD,  
ELLINOR FITZGERALD, &

The D.T.M. initials are a puzzle.

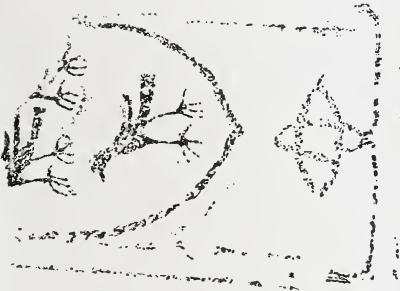




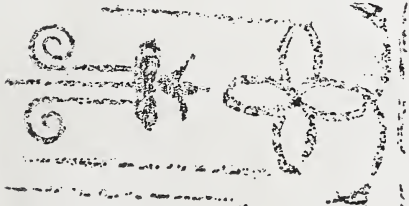
8. D. D. D. D.



G. E. F. G.



T. O. R. V. I.



T. E. A. Y.

DEVICES AND INSCRIPTION ON THE FITZGERALD CROSS-SHAFT.  
[From rubbings by W. FitzG.]



As far as the date 1615 goes there is no hitch, as William's death did not take place until five years later. Though the Funeral Entry, quoted in connexion with him, mentions but one wife, it is quite possible that he was twice married, and that the initials belong to his first wife D (ame). T. . . . M. . . . . whose coat-of-arms (three birds, two and one) also appears above this portion of the inscription. This same coat of three birds is borne by the old County Dublin family of Holliwood, of Artane, and by the family of Golding, of Piercetown Landy, County Meath.

We may conclude so, that William FitzGerald erected this cross. On the other faces of the shaft are carved geometrical and ornamental designs.

The sculpturings both on the altar-tomb and on the cross are all in relief, and the material is limestone.<sup>1</sup>

There are only three slabs of the eighteenth century worthy of mention. One of them is a large stone with a bevelled edge, originally a table-tomb, lying in three pieces at the east side of the burial-ground ; its inscription reads :—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF | JOHN BEECH WHO DEPAR | TED  
THIS LIFE THE 22<sup>SD</sup> [sic] OF | AVGVST, 1714, IN THE  
64<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE.

The second slab lies not far from the above ; it was erected to the memory of a priest, the Rev. Bartholomew Walsh, who died on the 9th May, 1798, aged thirty-six years.

The third slab is one of two lying side by side near the boundary wall at the west end of the churchyard ; its inscription, which is nearly illegible, runs as follows :—

Here lies Samvel Jackson who | liud [sic] 55 years in Glassely and  
died | y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> of May, 1731, in the | 88<sup>th</sup> year of his Age.

A lease of Glassealy had been granted to him in 1691, as stated before.

<sup>1</sup> All the stone fragments above described were discovered by me deeply sunk in the ground in different parts of the churchyard in March, 1898, and April, 1900. I caused them to be dug up with local assistance, in order to take photographs of and make rubbings from them.

## ADDENDUM.

THE CAREER OF WALTER "REAGH" (THE SWARTHY)  
FITZGERALD FROM 1583 TO 1595.

[The greater portion of the following notes were contributed in 1898 to the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, vol. xxviii, pp. 299-305].

Walter "reagh" FitzGerald, one of the sons of Maurice fitz Walter FitzGerald, of Glassealy, is described as of Cronyhorne, in a County Dublin Inquisition,<sup>1</sup> and of "Ballenahorne" or "Ballenchorne" in the Carew MSS.<sup>2</sup> His wife was Margery,<sup>3</sup> a daughter of the famous rebel, Feagh mac Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, Chief of the Ranelagh, in the County Wicklow, by Rose his wife, daughter of Feagh mac Art "oge" O'Toole of Castlekevin. By his wife Margery O'Byrne, Walter "reagh" had a daughter named Margaret, who became the wife of William O'Dunne, of Park, in the Queen's County, fourth son of Teige "oge" O'Dunne of Castlebrack, Chief of Iregan (now the Queen's County Barony of Tinnahinch).<sup>4</sup>

As early as the year 1583 Walter "reagh" was giving trouble to the Government authorities, as well as two or three of his brothers. Consequently, his father, "Maurice fitz Walter, of Glasseley," and Thomas fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald), of Laccagh, went bail in £200 on the 3rd August, 1583, for the personal appearance of "Walter Reagh fitz Maurice and Gerald fitz Maurice, sons of the said Maurice," before the Lords Justices and Council on the 1st of September following.<sup>5</sup>

In 1586 Walter Reagh is mentioned as doing great hurts to the adherents and tenants of Thomas, the tenth Earl of Ormond, and of his brother Sir Edmund Butler, of Clogrenan, in the County Carlow. He is at this time described as abiding in the forests of "Leveroke and Shielella, in Leinster."<sup>6</sup>

On the 21st of March, 1587, he laid an ambush for Dudley Bagenall, constable of Leighlin (Co. Carlow), son of Sir Nicholas Bagenall, in which Dudley and sixteen of his men lost their lives."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> No. 8 of James I.      <sup>2</sup> Vol. for the years 1589-1600, p. 227.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, No. 5111.      <sup>4</sup> A Funeral Entry.

<sup>5</sup> A MS. called "Calendar of the Council Book, 1581-1586," Record Office, Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ire., p. 139 (1586-8).      <sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, p. 287.

The Annals of Lough Key thus describe this encounter :—

1587. Walter Riabhach, the son of Maurice, son of Walter, son of the Earl (of Kildare), and the sons of Brian, son of Cathair, son of Art, son of Diarmaid Laimhderg (i.e., Dermot of the Red hand, MacMurrough, King of Leinster, who died in 1417), went on a predatory expedition on the borders of Leithglinn-an-droichid (i.e., the Glenside of the Bridge, now Leighlin Bridge), and committed a depredation. A pursuing band overtook them, viz., the son of the Marshal of the Ibhair (i.e., Sir Dudley, son of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, of Newry, Co. Down), accompanied by an armament. Walter Riabhach and his people turned upon them, and the Marshall's son and twenty-four of his people were slain on that field ; and great was the woe on account of that son of the Marshal.

Leagued with Walter Reagh were several of the disaffected members of the Kavanaghs and one Connell mac Kedagh O'More. On one occasion they determined to lift a spoil from a certain Edmund Archdeacon, *alias* Galdie, a tenant of the Earl of Ormond's. Archdeacon got notice of the intended visit, and so fortified his place with a company of Chief Kerne. A fight ensued, but, all the same, Archdeacon was captured, and his goods and cattle carried off. He remained a prisoner in Walter Reagh's hands until ransomed by Ismaile Browne, his wife. In consequence of this and other raids, the Lord Deputy apprehended Walter Reagh's father, mother, and two of his brothers, under the statute which compels the father to be responsible for his son, or an elder brother for the younger, and imprisoned them in Dublin Castle, where he had had one of Walter Reagh's brothers as a pledge for his good behaviour, but whom he had recently executed.<sup>1</sup>

Towards the end of this year (1587) a Captain Thomas Lee, a soldier of the Crown, parted with his wife, who was one of "the mere Irish," for the following reason :—Captain Lee was most anxious to distinguish himself by affecting the capture of Walter Reagh by foul, as he could not by fair, means. So he bribed one of the latter's followers to betray him. Not understanding the Celtic tongue, Captain Lee employed his wife as an interpreter, and they alone knew of the means taken to capture Walter Reagh. Unfortunately for Captain Lee, his wife was a sympathizer with the latter, and managed to warn him in

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<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ire., p. 326 (1586-8).

time of his danger. The result was the plot fell through, and the would-be betrayer was put to death by Walter Reagh.<sup>1</sup>

In the month of December Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, wrote to the Secretary of State that Walter Reagh and the Kavanaghs had humbly submitted themselves to Her Majesty's mercy, and were anxious to make amends for their past offences. And, as the long winter nights were now on, he had thought it advisable to pardon them. He adds that when Walter Reagh had entered the City of Dublin on protection, he was nigh being slain by Ralph Bagenall, one of Sir Nicholas's sons, in revenge for the death of his brother, Dudley, nine months before; that with difficulty he was rescued, and that Ralph had been committed to the Castle for contempt of the protection granted to Walter Reagh.<sup>2</sup>

In December, 1587, both "Walter reagh fitz Morice, of Glasshelie, gent.," and Margery O'Byrne, his wife, were granted pardons.<sup>3</sup>

Two years later (1589) in a list of men of doubtful loyalty in Leinster, appear the names of "Morys mac Walter, and his son, Walter Reagh, two dangerous men of the Geraldines." And again, in 1591, it was suspected that Walter Reagh, who had disappeared from his country, had gone into the north with three O'Neill pledges who had escaped from Dublin Castle. Hence it was thought advisable that Maurice fitz Walter, his father, should be apprehended in order to deter Walter Reagh from getting into further mischief against the Crown.<sup>4</sup> Two years before this, on the night of the 25th of February, 1589, no less than twenty-two pledges and prisoners detained in Dublin Castle managed to effect their escape. Of this number eleven were re-captured. The latter were almost to a man natives of Ulster; their dialect of the Irish tongue probably betrayed them. The names of the Leinster prisoners and pledges were:—

Kedagh O'Toole, pledge for Walter Reagh.

Griffin Kavanagh, pledge for Donnell Spaniagh Kavanagh.

Hugh O'Toole, brother of Risse, Fiagh	} Pledges for
mac Hugh O'Byrne's wife,	
Redmond O'Byrne,	} Sons of Fiagh
Brian O'Byrne,	
Garrett FitzGerald,	} mac Hugh O'Byrne,
Richard FitzGerald,	
James FitzGerald,	
	} Brothers of Walter Reagh,

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ire., p. 428 (1586-8).

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 447.    <sup>3</sup> Eliz. Fiant No. 5,111.

<sup>4</sup> Page 278 and p. 457 of Calendar of State Papers, Ire. (1588-92).



These men were prisoners previous to the month of August, 1588. They all made good their escape from Dublin Castle.<sup>1</sup>

For the next two or three years Walter Reagh seems to have kept quiet, but in 1593 we find him revenging himself on one of his own name. At this period there was living at Ballyshannon, which lies about five miles to the south-east of Kildare, a Sir Pierce FitzGerald, Kt., son of James FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon. Sir Pierce had become a Protestant, and was in the Government employ; he was a bitter enemy of Walter Reagh's, and through his exertions had caused the latter to be banished from his native county of Kildare. In consequence of this treatment, Walter Reagh took every opportunity of harassing Sir Pierce, and the crisis came on St. Patrick's Day, 1593, when Walter Reagh, accompanied by Felim and Redmond O'Byrne, his brothers-in-law, and their followers, proceeded "to a place in the county of Kildare called Ardrie, near Athy, and finding Sir Pierce FitzGerald in a little castle that was but thatched with straw or sedge, set fire to the same and burned him, his wife, and two of his daughters there."<sup>2</sup> Sir Pierce's wife was Ellis, daughter of Sir Maurice FitzGerald (*ob.* 26th December, 1575), Kt., of Lackagh, and his daughters were Ann and Catherine.

Two years later, in January, 1595, Walter Reagh's father-in-law, Fiagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, "the firebrand of the mountains," and Donnell Spaniagh (*i.e.* of Spain) Kavanagh, of Clonmullen, were in open revolt against the English Government. Undeterred by his grandfather's fate fifty-eight years before, Walter Reagh joined heart and soul in the rebellion. On the 16th of the month O'Byrne's Castle of Ballinacor was taken by surprise, but its owner and garrison made their escape. On the following day the Lord Deputy, Sir Walter Russell, publicly proclaimed Fiagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, his wife, Risse O'Toole, Walter Reagh, and their adherents, traitors, after which he returned to Dublin.<sup>3</sup>

On the 30th January Walter Reagh, his brother Gerald, and eighty followers made a night attack on the town of Crumlin, which then lay only two miles from St. James's Gate, the then outermost of the Dublin gates. "They burned and totally plundered that town, and took away as much as they were able to carry of the leaden roof of the church of the town; and though the blaze and flames of the burning town were plainly visible in

<sup>1</sup> Pages 11, 126, and 195 of Calendar of State Papers, Ire. (1588-92).

<sup>2</sup> Page 205, vol. i, of Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War in Ireland."

<sup>3</sup> Page 225, Calendar of Carew MSS. (1598-1600).

the streets of Dublin, Walter Reagh escaped without a wound or bloodshed,"<sup>1</sup> in spite, too, of cavalry being sent from Dublin by the Lord Deputy to capture the raiders as soon as the attack was noticed.

On the 9th of February Walter Reagh's brother, James, was captured by Dermott mac Maurice Kavanagh; on the 15th he was brought in a prisoner to the Lord Deputy's camp at Ballinacor by Sir Walter Clarke, and seven weeks later (7th April) he was executed in Dublin.<sup>2</sup>

On the 21st of February news reached the Lord Deputy that Captains Streete and Wyllis, with their companies, assisted by some of the Earl of Ormond's forces, had driven Walter Reagh from his house at Ballenehorne (or Ballenchorne), and that his brother Gerald, Daniel Reerton, one of his chief shot (musketeers), and another had been slain. Their heads were cut off and forwarded to the camp at Ballinacor; this was the usual fate of any rebel that was taken prisoner, and of daily occurrence. After this the Lord Deputy returned to Dublin.<sup>3</sup>

During the month of March "Walter Reagh made an attack on a neighbouring castle belonging to a gentleman of his enemies. But the gentleman was wary and vigilant, and in readiness against any attack of his enemies. When Walter and his people attacked the castle, the gentleman came to a bold and fierce combat with Walter, and they struck at each other furiously and inimically, and Walter was wounded in the leg. His people carried him off to the nearest mountain, and they placed him under cure in a subterranean cave, with the situation of which no three persons were acquainted. They left with him only one young physician of his own faithful people, who was wont to go every second day to the nearest woods to gather herbs. A conversation privately occurred between this man and a party of Walter's enemies, and he having leagued with them, betrayed Walter and led a party to where he was, who bound him."<sup>4</sup>

The capture mentioned above took place on the 7th of April; Walter Reagh's hiding-place was revealed to Sir Henry Harrington by the assistance of Dermott, Art, Roan, Tibbott, and Garrett, sons of Felim O'Toole, probably to save their own lives, as it was a common practice even in those days to offer a free pardon to an informer on condition of his betraying his comrades; but the sons of Felim O'Toole bought their freedom dearly, as in August the following year Sir Henry wrote to Sir

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<sup>1</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, anno 1595.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of Carew MSS. (1589-1600).

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* <sup>4</sup> Annals of the Four Masters.

Robert Cecil, the Queen's principal secretary, urgently begging him to at once obtain their pardons, because in betraying Walter Reagh they had incurred the hatred of all the Irish, and would now have to rely entirely on aid from the State.<sup>1</sup>

On the 8th of April Walter Reagh was lodged in Dublin Castle; on the following day he was examined before the Lord Deputy and Council, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in chains; and on the 10th this sentence was carried out.<sup>2</sup>

Walter Reagh's father-in-law and mother-in-law both met with tragic ends. The latter (Risse O'Toole) was captured on the 27th of April, 1595, and on the 27th of May was sentenced to be burned to death. The former fell fighting bravely in Glenmalure on Sunday, the 8th of May, 1597; his body was quartered, and his head spiked on Dublin Castle.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Page 228, Calendar of Carew MSS.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 231 and p. 259.

*KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,*

1559-1800.

*(Continued from p. 44.)*

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

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THE BOROUGH OF ATHY.

Returned for the Borough of Athy, January, 1559.

**Richard Mothill.**

**Rowland Cussyn.**

**Richard Mothill.** We have been unable to find any references to this member, and the family has long been unknown in the county.

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**Rowland Cussyn.** This is another member whom we have failed to identify, and, as in the case of Richard Mothill, queries in the JOURNAL have not elicited any information. The name Cussen is still occasionally found in the county.

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No return exists as to members for this borough in 1585.

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 14th May, 1613.

**Sir Robert Digby.**

**Walter Weldon.**

**Sir Robert Digby**, of Coleshill, Warwickshire, was son and heir of Sir George Digby, of Coleshill, by Abigail, daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham, of Kettering, Norfolk, Knight Banneret. He came to Ireland as a young man. In 1596 he was knighted at Dublin, by Robert, Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy; and soon after the accession of James I he was called to the Privy Council in Ireland. He had been educated at Oxford, and in 1598 took out his M.A. degree. Both as a Privy Councillor and in Parliament Sir Robert exercised great influence, and in 1615 (in which year he obtained a charter of Corporation for Athy) he was appointed one of the Council of Munster.

The family of Digby, the elder branch of which was ennobled under the title of Earl of Bristol, was possessed at an early date of the manor of Tilton, in Leicestershire, where Robert de Digby held half a knight's fee under William de Beauchamp in 1235.



Sir Robert married in 1600 Lettice, daughter and heiress of Gerald FitzGerald (eldest son of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare), and in her right acquired an estate of some 30,000 acres, comprising the entire barony of Geashill, King's County. A question being raised as to whether the ancient Barony of Offaly, enjoyed by her grandfather, descended to her, or passed with the Earldom of Kildare, King James I, by patent 29th July, 1620, created her Baroness Offaly for life, with remainder to the male heir of the FitzGerald, and at the same time granted a peerage to her eldest son, under the title of Baron Digby, with remainder to his younger brothers. This gallant lady defended her castle of Geashill against the O'Dempseys, holding out with the greatest spirit until relieved by Sir Richard Grenville in October, 1642. She then retired to her husband's estates in Warwickshire, and died 1 December, 1658, having survived him forty years.

Sir Robert Digby died 24 May, 1618, and was buried at Coleshill, Warwickshire. He had issue, seven sons and three daughters, viz. :—

I. Robert, 1st Lord Digby, Governor of the King's County, m. 1st Lady Sarah Boyle, dau. of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork; 2nd Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Altham, and died 6 June, 1642.

II. George.

III. Gerald.

IV. John.

V. Simon, M.P., Philipstown, 1639.

VI. Essex, D.D., Bishop of Dromore, m. Thomasine, dau. of Sir William Gilbert, of Kilminchy, Queen's Co., M.P.

VII. Philip, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Ambrose Forth, Judge of the Prerogative Court, of Cabragh, Co. Dublin, and widow of Thomas Moore, of Croghan, King's Co.

I. Lettice, m. Sir Roger Langford, Knight.

II. Mabel, m. 1st Gerald FitzGerald, of Dromana, Co. Waterford, and 2nd Donogh O'Brien Arragh.

III. Abigail, d. young.

[Authorities :—Lodge's "Peerage," vol. iv., p. 101; Shaw's "Catalogue of Knights"; Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses"; "The Complete Peerage."]

**Walter Weldon**, of St. John's Bower, Co. Kildare, was eldest son of Thomas Weldon, of Weldon, Staffs. In 1624 he served as High Sheriff of Co. Kildare. He m. Jane, dau. of the Right Revd. John Ryder, Bishop of Killaloe, and died 9th December, 1634, leaving issue :—

- I. **Thomas**, of St. John's Bower, m. Mary, dau. of Jacob Newman, of Dublin, and died 20th May, 1647, having by her, who died 26th April, 1668 [Fun. Ent.], had issue.
- II. **John**, of Roscomroe, King's County, d.s.p.
- III. **Walter**, d.s.p., 1661.
- IV. **William**, M.P. for Athy, 1661 (*see post*).
- V. **Arthur**, of Park, Co. Carlow, ancestor of Sir Anthony Weldon, 6th and present Bart.
- VI. **Robert**, d.s.p.
- VII. **Bartholomew**, d.s.p., 1653.
  - I. **Sarah**, m., 1620, Sir Erasmus Burrowes, 1st Bart., of Gilltown, Co. Kildare.
  - II. **Frances**, m. 1st Walter Savage, of Reban, Co. Kildare, and 2nd Rt. Hon. Sir William Flower, of Castle Durrow, Queen's Co., and died 26th Dec., 1673.
  - III. **Jane**, m. John Newman, and died 26th April, 1668.
  - IV. **Elizabeth**, m. Col. Oliver Wheeler, of Grenane, Queen's Co., M.P.
  - V. **Catherine**, m. Capt. Thomas Evans, of Kilcreene, Co. Kilkenny, M.P.
  - VI. **Frideswede**, m. Sir John Stephens, Knight, M.P. for Fethard, Co. Tipp., 1661-66, who died 6th June, 1673.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Peerage"; Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament"; "The Complete Baronetage"; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 3rd July, 1634.

**Sir Maurice Eustace.**  
**Edward Blount.**

**Sir Maurice Eustace**, of Harristown, Co. Kildare, was eldest son of John Eustace, of Harristown, Constable of Naas, who died 1623. He was born about 1590, educated at Trinity

College, Dublin, where he was Lecturer in Hebrew, and a Fellow. After studying at Lincoln's Inn and the King's Inn, Dublin, to which he was admitted 25th January, 1629, he became a member of the Irish Bar. His great ability soon won recognition, and through the influence of Sir Adam Loftus he became Prime Serjeant in August, 1634. He was elected Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1639, being subsequently knighted by the Lord Deputy Strafford. When negotiations were entered into with the Confederates at Kilkenny, he was commissioned to treat with them by Charles I, and in 1647 received a vote of thanks from the Commons in recognition of his public services. During the Civil War he was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians, and kept in confinement at Chester for seven years.

Sir Maurice, who had been Speaker for nine years, and had held the office of Master of the Rolls from 1644 to 1648, was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 9th October, 1660, and became a Privy Councillor shortly after.

The Restoration brought him wealth as well as honour, for he received £1,500 per annum in addition to his official salary, as well as part of the confiscated estate of his kinsman the 3rd Viscount Baltinglass. His other estates included Miletstown in this county, which he held from the Earl of Kildare at £4 per annum, and the lands of the dissolved Abbey of Cong, Co. Mayo, which he obtained by letters patent from Charles I, 25th March, 1647.

According to Mountmorres, in the first session of the Restoration Parliament the Primate presided, having been appointed Speaker by commission, in room of Sir Maurice Eustace, the Chancellor, who was then one of the Lords Justices.

Eustace long lived in Skinner Row, then the home of the legal fraternity in Dublin, and subsequently in a large mansion, with gardens sloping down to the river, the site of which is marked by Eustace Street.

His castle at Harristown, of which no trace now exists,<sup>1</sup> was battered by the Parliamentary forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds in 1650. When Sir Maurice returned after the Restoration, he either remodelled it or, more probably, erected a new structure. The mansion, which was certainly in existence

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<sup>1</sup> Harristown Castle, except for a small fragment, was demolished by the late Mr. John La Touche in 1884.

as late as 1777, when a Mr. Lynch occupied it, is thus referred to in a poem of 1742:—

“How Nature strives to beautify in dress  
The many charms that Harristown possess :  
By art designed, a noble old retreat  
For a wise man distinguishably great.  
Old lofty rooms, and spacious halls do tell  
How free he seemed to live, and to excel  
In all things grand, inimitably well.”

Lord Chancellor Eustace married Charity, who died June, 1678, aged 72, daughter of Sir Robert Dixon, of Dublin (Mayor in 1633). As Chancellor, no doubt owing to failing health, the result of the privations he had suffered during the Interregnum, he failed to sustain his great reputation, though he continued to enjoy the friendship of Ormond, and the King's esteem. He died of palsy on the 20th June, 1665, in his 71st year, and was buried early the next morning at Castlemartin, the ancient home of the family. The statement that he was buried at St. Patrick's is inaccurate, and probably arose from the circumstance that his funeral service, in which a wax figure took the place of the corpse, was solemnized there three weeks after the day of his death.

By his will, dated 20th June, 1665, he founded a Lectureship in Trinity College, and, having no legitimate issue, he devised the bulk of his estates to his nephews, Sir Maurice Eustace, M.P. for Harristown (q.v.), and Sir John Eustace, who died in 1706.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Visitation of Seats and Arms," 2nd Series, p. 128 ; Ball's "County Dublin," Part IV ; Ball's "Irish Judiciary in the Reign of Charles II" ; Case of Tasburgh v. Echlin, 9th March, 1733, 2nd Brown's "Parliamentary Cases" ; KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. v, p. 406 ; Borlase's "Reduction of Ireland," p. 269 ; Winstanley's Poems, 1742, p. 295 ; information of G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant, and F. Elrington Ball, Litt.D.]

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**Edward Blount**, of Bolton, Co. Kildare, was, according to his Funeral Entry, "second son of Captain George Blount, sometime of the Realm of Ireland." Notwithstanding this statement, it seems certain from the records in Ulster's Office that he was the illegitimate son of George Blount, of Kidderminster, no doubt identical with the Captain George above mentioned.

This Edward Blount, who is described as Cornet to Sir Richard Wingfield, held by lease for 61 years from 6th July,



1632, the lands of Narraghbegge, Boultowne, Newtown, etc., at £100, and "two couple of fat capons" per annum, on condition that he should repair Bolton Castle, and maintain two horsemen and four footmen fully armed.

He m. Eleanor, dau. of Ensign Henry Borrowes, of Giltown, County Kildare, by whom he had issue :—

- I. George, of Bowlestone (Bolton), m. 1660, Sarah, d. of Thomas Vincent.
- II. Wingfield, d.s.p.
- III. Christopher, d.s.p.
- IV. James.
- V. Thomas, d.s.p., 1641.
- I. Elizabeth, m. 1664 John Bathurst.
- II. Catherine, m. William Pinsent.
- III. Sarah, m. Anthony Poulter, and d. 1699.
- IV. Mary, m. 1662 Henry Brereton.
- V. Jane, m. 1662 William Brereton.

"The aforesaid Edward Blount departed this mortall life the 23rd of May, 1640, and is interred in the Parish Church of Giltown in the aforesaid county the 27th of same month" (Fun. Ent.).

[Authorities :—KILDARE JOURNAL; Information from G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 11th March, 1639.

**Sir Robert Meredith.**

**Stephen Stevens.**

**Sir Robert Meredith**, of Greenhills, and Shrowland, County Kildare, was eldest son of the Right Rev. Richard Meredith, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and sometime Dean of St. Patrick's (who came to Ireland as Chaplain to Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy), by Sarah Bathoe. Sir Robert, who had been knighted by Strafford, when Lord Deputy, 6th September, 1633, sat for the Borough of Augher in the preceding Parliament, and for the Borough of Jamestown from 1661 to 1666. In June, 1637, he obtained a lease for 49 years from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, of the lands of Kilberry, Cloney, Castleriddy, and Clonwanir, County Kildare. Sir Robert

was a man of considerable political influence, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Councillor in Ireland; he was also in 1647 one of the four Commissioners appointed to carry on the Executive Government in the absence of the Duke of Ormond. He seems to have usually resided at a house in Oxmantown, Dublin, and not on his Kildare estates.

He married in 1618 Anne, who died 12th May, 1669, sixth daughter of Sir William Ussher, Clerk of the Council (M.P. for Wicklow, 1613, and for County Wicklow, 1639), and had issue:—

- I. Sir William, M.P., County Kildare, 1654 (see *ante*).
- II. Robert, of Shrowland, High Sheriff, 1670, ancestor of the Merediths, of Shrowland, who assumed the title of Baronet.
- III. Sir William, knighted 14th September, 1664; admitted to the King's Inns, 14th December, 1674; a Commissioner of Revenue, 1675-7, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1674-87; M.P. Old Leighlin, 1661-66, and Gowran, 1692-93. Died unm.
- I. Alice, m. June, 1653, Sir Charles Coote, Bart., 2nd Earl of Mountrath.
- II. Grizel, m. Sir George Carr, Knight, M.P. Naas, 1661.

Besides the lands already mentioned, Sir Robert obtained large grants in Counties Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, and by indenture, dated 27th November, 1639, he had a grant of fair and market to be held at Pebin Castle, on his Kildare estate. He died 17th October, 1668, and was buried by torchlight at St. Patrick's two days later.

[Authorities:—"The Complete Baronetage"; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Burke's Peerage; KILDARE JOURNAL; and Malcomson's "Carlow Parliamentary Roll."]

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**Stephen Stevens**, of Dublin, was second son of John Stevens, Customer of Waterford and New Ross. Of this individual we have found singularly little information. He was admitted an Attorney of the King's Inns 22nd November, 1623, and subsequently held the office of Filacer of the Common Pleas. He m. Frideswede, d. of Right Rev. George Andrews, Bishop of Ferns,

and by her, who m. 2nd 24th October, 1643, Henry Leigh, had issue :—

- I. Anne, m. 1st . . . Stearne,  
                                     2nd . . . Jephson,  
                                     and 3rd Robert Pakenham.

- II. . . . m. . . . Markham.

Sir John Stephens, Knt., Governor of Dublin Castle, M.P. for Fethard, County Tipperary, 1661-6, who obtained grants of land in Westmeath, Meath, Longford, and King's County in 1667 under the Act of Settlement, appears to have been a member of this family.

[Information from G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 19th April, 1661.

**William Weldon.**

**Henry Brenn.**

**William Weldon**, of Rahinderry, Queen's County, was fourth son of Walter, of St. John's Bower, M.P. Athy, 1613 (whom see). In 1691 he was delegated by the House of Commons to carry an important dispatch to England, and executed the commission so speedily, that he was voted a pair of silver cups, inscribed with the motto: "Signum Fidei." These are now in possession of his representative, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart. In 1668 he was High Sheriff for Co. Kildare. He m. 1st Elizabeth, who d. 18th April, 1669, dau. of . . . Robinson, and 2nd, 1673, Elizabeth, d. of . . . Watson. She survived him, and remarried with Garret Wall in 1682. By his 1st wife he had issue :—

- I. Walter, of Rosscomroe and Gurteen, m. 1683, Celia,  
     d. of Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, and d.s.p. 1686.  
     She m. 2nd James Eustace, and 3rd Adam Kidder.

- I. Elizabeth, m. 1663 Thomas Pigott, of Dysart, Queen's County.

- II. Jane, m. 1675 the Ven. John Moore, Archdeacon of Cloyne.

By his second wife William Weldon had issue:—

II. Robert, b. May, 1675, m. 1702/3 Coelia, sixth dau. of Alexander Cosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County, and by her, who d. 21 Oct., 1733, had issue.

III. Thomas, d.s.p.

IV. Flower, d.s.p.

III. Catherine m. Revd. Francis Moore, of Raheenduff, Queen's County.

IV. Arabella m. 28 June, 1705, Digby Tarleton, of Killeigh, King's Co.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Peerage"; "Carlow Parliamentary Roll"; KILDARE JOURNAL; and "Consistorial Grant Book."]

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**Henry Brenn**, of Tulloughgory, Co. Kildare, seems to have been a Cromwellian officer of obscure origin. His sister Jane married William Pinsent, of Athy, in 1640, and probably this connexion led to his taking a lease for 21 years of the lands of Tulloughgory (or Tullygory) from the Earl of Kildare on 1 May, 1657. At the Restoration he joined the Royal Army, being appointed Quarter-Master in the Duke of Ormonde's Regiment of Horse 1662; Lieutenant of the Life Guard of Horse, 30 June, 1666; Commander of a Regiment of Horse; and by King's Letter, 1684, "Quarter-Master-General of the Horse of Our Army in Ireland, and to be added to the Government of Our Hospital in Kilmainham." In addition to the lands already mentioned, Captain Henry Brenn owned 420 acres, Old Court, *alias* Shancourt, in the Barony of Narragh and Reban, County Kildare, which he obtained under the Commission of Grace 18 December, 1684. He had previously acquired, by grant under the Act of Settlement, 856 acres in barony of Lower Ormond, County Tipperary, 15 April, 1670. By his will, dated 26 June, 1688, and proved 25 February following, he left all his property to his only daughter and heiress Catherine, wife of Captain Richard Locke (M.P., Athy, 1692-3; 1695-9; Kildare Borough, 1703-13; 1713-14), whom she had married in 1674.

[Authorities :—D'Alton's "Irish Army Lists"; "Kildare Survey"; "Prerogative Will"; "Book of Survey and Distribution for County Tipperary"; KILDARE JOURNAL; "Consistorial Grant Book," etc.]

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*TURNPIKE ROADS OF KILDARE, QUEEN'S  
COUNTY, ETC., IN THE EIGHTEENTH  
CENTURY.*

BY THE REV. E. O'LEARY, P.P.

IN these days of road-boards and motor-cars, steam-rollers, stone-crushers, and macadamizers up to date, it will be interesting for us to take a retrospective glance at the highways of our ancestors in the eighteenth century. Before that period there were old roads and old passes, there were wooden bridges with an occasional bridge of stone, but this century saw more new roads made and more stone bridges built than had been achieved during all the centuries that had elapsed since the English invasion. When the land of Ireland changed hands after the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the new occupiers set themselves resolutely to the task of opening up the country. The Grand Juries of each county had charge of the roads of their county, but the construction of those main roads which passed through more than one county, and were usually called Turnpike roads, were in charge of a separate body who were called Trustees of the Road. The trustees were a body of the local gentry who lived in the counties through which the road passed. From the papers in the Record Office, Dublin, I have collected some information about two of these roads, and have come upon fragments of the minutes of the meetings of the trustees of these roads, which I hope will be interesting to the members of our Archæological Society. One of these roads ran from Naas, through Newbridge, across the Curragh, through the town of Kildare, by Cherryfield to Monasterevan, and entering Queen's County passed through Ballybrittas, by Emo, the Heath, Maryborough, and on to Ballyroan. The other ran from Mountrath, in Queen's County, across the Slievebloom mountains, to Frankfort (Kilcormac) in King's County. I will take this road first, as it comes first in the order of time. As with railways at present, the making of these roads had to be authorized by an Act of Parliament, and the passing of the Act through the Irish Parliament for the Slievebloom road cost the sum of £387 18s. 6d. The chairman of the trustees of this road was the Right Hon. John Earl of Wandesford, who advanced this money in the first instance, and was to be repaid from the receipts of the turnpike gates. As already stated, our only information is from fragments of the minutes of the meetings of the trustees,

and from the attendance at these meetings I have made out the following list of the trustees:—Right Hon. the Earl of Wandesford, Rev. Philip Barnett, Dr. Charles Colgan, Thomas Woods, H. L'Estrange, Gilbert Holmes, Francis McGawley, Charles Coghlan, Henry Malone, George Holmes, Richard Malone, John Drought, Edward Dally, George Clerke, Lawrence Stanton, John O'Connor, Lewis Pritchard, William L'Estrange, Andrew Armstrong, George Fraser, William Despard, Andrew Sharp, Francis Granshanham, George Despard, John Pimm, Joseph Edmondson, William Molloy, John Drought, John Luther, Thomas Boothe, Thomas Dunne, Robert Flood, Gen. Andrew Mitchell, Sir John Parnell, Frederick Trench, Awley McGawley, Alex. Cornwall, Daniel Molloy, James Pim, Rev. Oliver Flood, Richard Vicars, Maurice O'Connor, Lord Viscount Doneraile, Darby Keegan, Moses Pim, John Calcutt, Charles Pim, Joseph Hutchinson, John Harris, Edmund Daly, Thomas Exham, Benjamin Baily, Thomas Hobbs, Luke Flood, Edwd. Brereton, James Millar, Thomas Bernard, William Despard (Colerain), John Parnell (Rathleague), Thomas Spinner, Isaac Stoney, Right Hon. Lord FitzMaurice, John Molloy, John Briscoe, Thomas Berry, George Stoney, Samuel Doyse, Anthony Atkinson, Edward Briscoe.

The first recorded meeting of the trustees of this road was on the 13th of August, 1753, which is twenty years earlier than that of the Kildare road; but as I have said, we have only fragments of the minutes referring to either road. This meeting was held at Richard Thornell's, Moystown, King's County, H. L'Estrange, Esq., in the chair. They decided to meet once a fortnight. Contractors' applications were before the meeting for making that portion of the road from the south side of Lumcloone river, through the bog of Lumcloone and Broughall and the wood of Derrybratt on to the point where the proposed and present road should meet. It was to be made according to the conditions of the Act of Parliament, but there appears to have been no question of any fences except the side drains. It was to be 40 feet wide from drain to drain, but the width of the road proper seems to have been left to the discretion of the trustees. One contractor proposed to make the drains and also the road proper 12 feet wide of clay and gravel, and 6 inches deep, for 7s. a perch, and to keep it in repair for two years. Contractor Connor proposed to make the road proper 18 feet wide and 15 inches deep of clay and gravel, and keep it in repair for five years at 18s. a perch. He was accepted, and Contractor Lucas was also accepted on the same terms to make that part of the new road between the towns of Cloniver and Clonfine. At a

meeting held on the 21st of September, 1753, the toll-house and gate at Derrybratt were ordered to be removed to the intersection of the new road with the old; and debentures for £197 were ordered to be paid to Contractor Mullins for the part of the road he had made at Lumloone, debentures for £33 11s. 6d. to D. Kelly of Liscloney for the portion made through the lands of Clohill, and debentures for £58 7s. to A. Hamilton for the portion made through the lands of Gulbush and Clononce. The next meeting was held at Mountrath on the 10th of October, 1753. Andrew Jackson was appointed toll-keeper at Rusheen at £5 a year, and he was ordered to remove said gate from its present site to the forge of John Jackson, and he was to get the list of tolls from Daniel Rogers, the clerk. Twenty-two persons whose names are given had contributed £1 16s. 5½d., and they were to be allowed from this date to the 1st of May next free passage through the gate for "milch cows, horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, or any cheas, chair, chart, waggon or any other carriage." At a meeting held at Mountrath it was ordered that the gate at Rusheen was not to be removed, but that a house be built there by Mr. Jonathan Pim, and the chairman was ordered to pay Daniel Rogers, the clerk and surveyor of the said turnpike road, the sum of £1 2s. 9d. out of the tolls of Rusheen as part payment of his salary. At another meeting three trustees were ordered to inspect and report on that part of the new road beginning at Francis McGawley's house and leading through Kileboher, also to inspect and report on the new road and gate at Cloghan, the new road at Frankford, and to say what damage Samuel Doyse had sustained from the new road passing through his land. The following orders were made from time to time at other meetings:—That the trustees point out to their surveyor, D. Rogers, where to strike the new road from the high road leading from Ballyboy to Birr, and then continue the line through the lands of Ballycolgan, Derenboy, the bog of Derenboy, and on to the lands of Pidgeontown. At a meeting held on the 21st December, 1754, it was decided that the tenants of Lumelone were to pay 3d. each for the right of way through the Rusheen gate up to the 21st of June, 1755. At the previous meeting advertisements were ordered for new contractors to make that part of the road which former contractors had failed to complete; and at this meeting the new proposals for carrying out this portion of the work were accepted. The proposal of Thomas Holmes to build a two-arch bridge over the river Brosna near Mr. Staunton's land for £100 was accepted. The contract of making the road from the ditch between Barnabue and Broughall to the Lumloone river was given to Leister



FitzGerald and Thomas Hobbes at 8s. a perch. They were to make it according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, with three water-courses across the road. They obtained the following important contracts also, viz.: To build a bridge over the river Lumcloone, 88 feet long, 20 feet broad, 24 feet high, with three arches 20 feet broad, for £400—the breastwork to be of hewn stone and lime. Also another bridge at Frankford, where the wooden bridge now stands, 64 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 14 feet high, of hewn stone and lime, for £120. The last recorded meeting was held at Edward M'Donald's, of Mountrath, when it was ordered that the sum of £387 16s. 6d., the cost of the Act of Parliament, and advanced by the Earl of Wandesworth, be paid back to him out of the first moneys received; that John Kilkenny be retained as gate-keeper at Derrybratt gate, and that the gate at Cloghan be set to Edward Coghlan. The proposals of Darby Conrahey were also under consideration, viz.: To make the pike road from Mountrath to the top of "Wooll trap" mountain, according to the Act of Parliament at 15s. a perch, and to continue the road to the top of Ballykelly mountain; to build a bridge of lime and stone over the river Delour for £600; and to build as many mountain bridges as are necessary at £10 a bridge.

This concludes my information on the Slievebloom road, and it is interesting to readers at the present day. It shows us the road of 150 years ago in its actual course of construction, and the preliminary steps which had to be taken beforehand. First an Act of Parliament was necessary. Then the road should be constructed according to the specifications of the Act, and the contractors should swear an affidavit that the work was well and honestly done before they received payment. Debentures were the usual form of payment. The trustees had all power to make and repair the road, erect toll-gates and houses, impose and collect tolls, &c. The fences were a separate contract from the road, not only then, but for many years afterwards, and on towards the middle of the last century. The contractor commenced by making drains 40 feet apart, which seems to have been the regulation measure, but the trustees had the power to decide on the width of the road proper, whether it was to be 12 or 18 feet. There was no question of laying a sole under the road. The material excavated from the drains was evidently spread along in the centre, 12 feet or 18 feet wide as decided on, this clay was then covered with some gravel, and the road was made.

The information I am about to give on the Kildare-Queen's County road is not so interesting as the above, as it only



commences after the road had been constructed and opened for traffic. The first recorded meeting of the trustees of the road was held at Monasterevan, on the 2nd of May, 1767, William H. Dawson, Esq., in the chair. The principal business done was to appoint inspectors of the road. Lord Drogheda was appointed inspector from Naas to the county bounds outside Monasterevan; from this point to the Heath, Wm. Henry Dawson, of Dawson's Grove, now Emo Park, was appointed inspector. From the Heath to Maryborough Colonel FitzGerald was appointed; Sir John Parnell was inspector from there to the bridge at Rathbrennan Hill, and Stephen Cassan from there to Ballyroan. The meeting decided to spend £20 in repairing the battlements of Monasterevan Bridge. The bridge referred to was that at Lord Drogheda's gate, and not the upper or Pass bridge, which is on another road. The repairs were to be done on the left side of the bridge, and opposite the nursery. All the owners of property at that time were interested in planting timber on their estates, and all had nurseries, as we learn from Sir Charles Coote. The next meeting was held at the House of Commons, Dublin, on the 21st November, 1767, and the business done was to set or farm out the tolls of the turnpike gates to the highest bidder. There were six of them on the road, and most of them are shown on Taylor's and Skinner's road maps of Ireland. The first gate was at Jigginstown, near the ruins, at the Newbridge side. The second was outside Newbridge at the Curragh side. The third was just outside Kildare at the Monasterevan side where the three roads meet. The fourth at Monasterevan, and the fifth at Maryborough, are not marked on the map, but the sixth at Ballyroan, is marked outside that town to the north, at the junction of Timahoe road. The letting of the toll gates resulted in Timothy Mahon being the highest bidder, and he was declared farmer of the gates on the said road for two years at £850 per annum. A lease was ordered to be given him for that term, and he was bound to make payments by monthly instalments. The next recorded meeting of the trustees was two years later, and was held at the House of Commons, on the 28th November, 1769, when the gates were farmed out to Henry Moyle at £850 per annum; and on the 4th February, 1771, the trustees met again at the House of Commons. Henry Moyle had got the contract for repairing the road as well as farming the tolls, and he had evidently now got into trouble, for the road was reported to be in very bad repair, and the trustees enacted that no money should be paid to Henry Moyle till he had put the road in a satisfactory condition. The next meeting was held at the House of Commons, on 25th November, 1771, when the trustees

again made a setting of the tolls. On this occasion they split up the contract amongst several toll-keepers, but the term was in all cases for two years. The gates at Jigginstown and Newbridge were leased to Henry Moyle at £340 per annum; the gates at Kildare and Monasterevan to John Long at £250 per annum; the gate at Maryborough to William Gray at £73 per annum; and the gate at Ballyroan to Loughlin M'Daniel at £60 per annum. Repairs were ordered to be made on the road between Maryborough and Ballyroan, and on the two wooden bridges in the neighbourhood of Maryborough, between the sand-pit and the townland of Cashell. In these days wooden bridges were frequently to be met with in Ireland. The last recorded meeting was held at the Admiralty Court, on the 18th of May, 1772, and that portion of the road running through the low, flat country between Monasterevan and Kildare was under discussion, as it had become flooded with water.<sup>1</sup> It was ordered that the drains of the "bog road from Monasterevan to Mr. Medlicott's" be opened and scoured by the adjacent occupiers, and should these fail to do so, then the work was to be done at their expense by the trustees. This seems very high-handed action under the law, but we must remember that these were the days of the Penal Laws. The following list of the trustees of the road has been made out from the attendances at the above meetings:—Lord Drogheda, Sir John Parnell, W. H. Dawson, Col. Richard FitzGerald, Alex. Saunderson, Stephen Cassan, James Spenser, Samuel Spenser, Lewis Moore, Edwd. Medlicott, Theobald Medlicott, Mark Halpin, George Carr, Thomas Kelly, Arthur Burdett, John Barrington, Alex. Carroll, Richard Evans, Richard Nelson, Henry White, Jonathan Clarke, David Clarke, Wm. Heury Clarke, Warren Henderson, Thomas Drought, William Drought, Maurice Keating, Rev. Canon Keating, Rev. Dr. Thos. Carr, William Despard, James Dexter, William Atkinson, John Whitley, Thomas Burrows, William Pigott, Hon. Ponsonby Moore, Lawrence Steele, Richard Wilson, Wentworth Thewles, Euseby Stratford, Alex. FitzGerald, Henry Palmer.

In conclusion, I have but to add that there is some information in the Record Office about other Kildare-Queen's County turnpike

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<sup>1</sup> It was not till 1795 that this road was properly drained and fenced; for at the March Assizes of that year, held at Naas, the presentment was passed to make 780 perches of drains and fences to the road between Cherryville and Monasterevan, and 290 perches for the continuation of the same road from the canal bridge at Monasterevan to the county bounds at Ballintogher. See Crown Book, Kildare Assizes; Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

roads, but it has reference merely to affidavits about repairs. For instance, there is an affidavit of John Neill, dated October 7th, 1807, that he had repaired 370 perches of the turnpike road from Athy to Castlecomer, at Drumsallagh; an affidavit of Patrick Whelan, dated April 28th, 1810, that he had repaired 1,798 perches of the same road at Glossna Bridge for £139 17s.; an affidavit of Martin McMahon, of Doonane, dated June 11th, 1814, that he had repaired Glossna Bridge for £20 5s. 9d.; and an affidavit of James Walshe, of Athy, dated May 1st, 1821, that he had repaired 1,287 perches of this road at Ballycorman, and the Old Blue Ball, for £150 3s.

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## Miscellanea.

### Dunmurraghill.

THIS is one of the smallest Parishes in Ireland, consisting of a single Townland of the same name, containing 451 acres. It lies on the west side of the Donadea demesne.

The original form of the name is *Druim Urchaille*, meaning "the Ridge of the green Wood." This place-name was first identified with Dunmurraghill by the late Rev. J. F. Shearman, P.P. (author of "*Loca Patriciana*"), and later on by the Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., who was then unaware of Father Shearman's discovery.

The notes on this place, which follow, are principally taken from the results of Father Hogan's investigations, and description of it.

The Annals of the Four Masters, under the year A.D. 837, record the death of "Domhnall, son of Aedh, Abbot of Druim Urchaille."

In the Litany of Angus the Culdee, "the seven holy bishops of Drom Airchaille" are invoked.

In the Book of Armagh, which was completed in 807, it is stated that St. Patrick "*perrexit ad fines Lageniensium ad Druimm hUrchaille, et posuit ibi Domum Martyrum quæ sic vocatur; quæ sita est super Viam Magnam in valle, et est ibi Petra Patricii in via. Exiit ad campum Lifi, etc.*"

A disused burial-ground is situated low on the slope of the hill of Dunmurraghill, in which interments took place down to about the year 1832. To the west, on what is known as "the Green Hill," are the remains of a rath or dun (a fort), now unfortunately being demolished by road-contractors for the sake of its gravel. This rath Father Hogan heard named, by the peasantry, "Dun mBrochaill." The "*Domus Martyrum*," called elsewhere in the Book of Armagh a Martar-tech, or Relic-house, is still called "the Reliceen." The Via Magna is either Balloch (Bealoch) close by, or ran inside the wall at Donadea, along the boundary of Dunmurraghill, where the people say is, or was, a rock blessed by St. Patrick (the Petra Patricii), though others think it is a large stone on Mrs. Brierton's land.

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland of 1302 (Cal. of Docs., Ireland, p. 247) this place is called "Drummerhill," which is nearer in pronunciation to the Irish word than its present form. So far Father Hogan, who, however, does not mention that there is a Blessed Well at the very foot of the "Green Hill," known as "St. Peter's Well."

Historical references to Dunmurraghill are very scarce. In 1405, the King granted a custodiam of " [ ] kneston and two parts of the lands and tenements in *Dornmorphyll*, Howeteston,



and Clane" to Sir Jenico Dartas, Kt., which were in the King's hands owing to the death of Sir Christopher de Preston (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 180 b).

In 1533 Thomas fitz Maurice FitzGerald of Lackagh, County Kildare, and of Balfeaghan in the County Meath, died on the 4th of August. A County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 5 of Henry VIII), held in Naas in 1537, found that at the time of his death he was seised of 6 messuages and 160 acres in "Donmorghyll," which he held of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, as of his Manor of Cloncurry.

Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Kt., of Lackagh (son of the above-named Thomas), died in 1575. In his Will is included the following item:—

I bequiet to my second son James fitzGerald (of Kilrush), and his heyres male lawful of his bodie begottin, the towne, lands, tenements and hereditaments of Donmorughell.

In 1618, one "Olifer FitzGerald of Donmoreghill" is mentioned in a document in connexion with Glassealy, and in association with William FitzGerald of that place. According to the "Book of Survey and Distribution," 1656, the proprietor of "Dumurchill" then was Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Donadea, "Irish Papist."

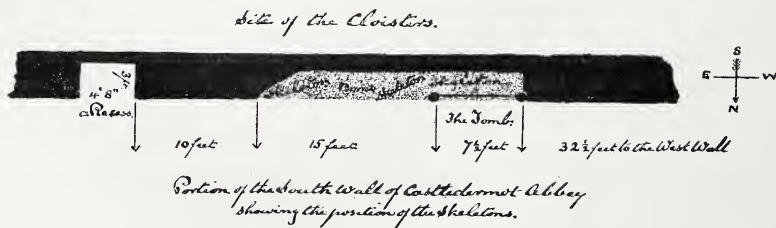
W. FITZG.

## Notes.

### The Castledermot Abbey Ruins.

In the last number of the JOURNAL, p. 49, reference was made to the collapse of a large portion of the south wall of the Abbey church, which occurred on the 10th of January last.

Since the Board of Works caused the fallen masonry to be cleared away, it was discovered that the so-called passage in the wall (which is 4 feet thick) was used as a place of interment, as four skeletons were discovered *in a line on, and along*, the foundations of the wall, considerably above the level of the original pavement. Each grave was separated from the other by a little cross-wall. The skeletons, which were embedded in clay, all lay facing the east; there were no traces of coffins.



The first skeleton lay at the back of a shallow recess (4 inches deep); one portion of a jambstone, with moulding on it, remains *in situ* on a thin sill-stone, 32 feet from the west wall of the church; other portions of similarly moulded stones were discovered in a dislodged state, and also the remainder of the sill-slabs, which measured  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet. When the Board of Works were doing some repairs to the Abbey a couple of years ago, the mason, William O'Shaughnessy, of Kilkea, entered the "passage" through a breach in the wall, and found the sides plastered; overhead it was flagged; and the floor was covered deep in clay, debris, and ivy roots.

The Board of Works have built a nine-foot wall across the breach, and have replaced the sill-stones of the recess, which was probably originally a mural tomb.

W. FITZG.

### The Manor of Clonogan, Parish of Moyacomb, County Carlow, in 1540.

This Manor belonged to the Earls of Kildare in the sixteenth century, and was forfeited to the Crown owing to the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, in 1534.

An extent, or valuation, of the Manor was made on the 29th December, 1540, by the following Commissioners:—

Thomas Walsh, John Mynne, and William Cavendish.

The jurors were:—

Patrick O'Donell	} of Catherlagh (Carlow),
William Polker	
Patrick mac Donelfyn	
Henry Weston	
Dormicy mac Teg-more	
Nicholas Caffwey	
Patrick mac Oohene (Owen)	
Donell mac Callaton	
Edmund mac Rory	
John O'Creghan	
Walter Wall of Johnston,	
Teige O'Gonan of Kelleston,	
John Kelly of Dowganston,	
Edmund Barry of Payneston (now Oak Park),	
John Barry of Pollardeston (now Pollerton),	

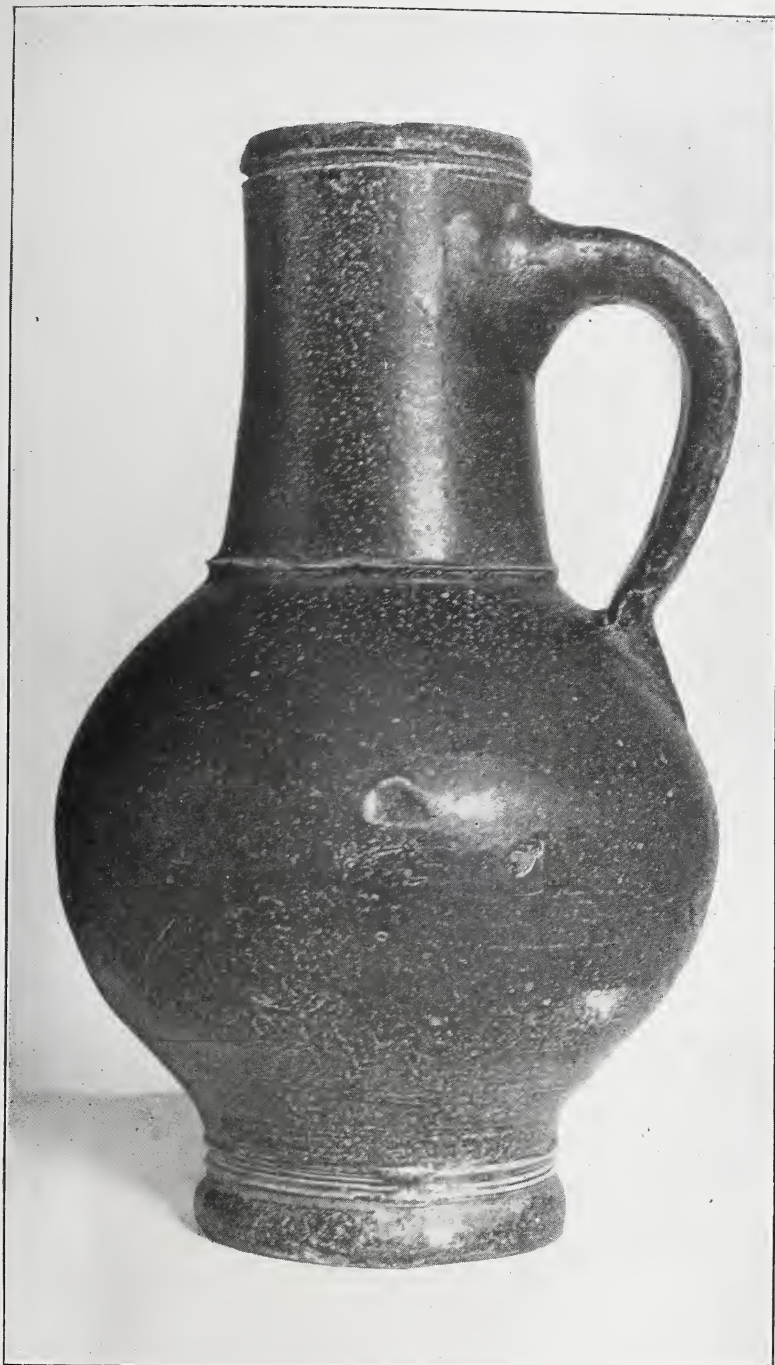
who found that the chief dwelling of the Manor of "Cloneogan" was formerly a Castle, built for the defence of the country, but now ruinous, waste, and uninhabited, and the land uncultivated; and that the Manor was granted to James, Earl of Ormond, in 1537.

W. FITZG.

## A "Treasure-trove" Find of Silver Coins at Castledermot.

On the 26th of March, 1912, Mr. William Kinsella, a shop-owner and farmer in Castledermot, while digging a drain in a field of his on the Townland of Abbeyland, a short distance outside the town to the south, turned up from about a depth of two feet a small earthenware jar with a handle, which on examination was discovered to be full of thin silver coins—half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences—extending from the reign of Edward VI to that of Charles I, dating (roughly speaking) from 1547 to 1647. Among them were several pieces of French and Spanish money; in all they numbered 226 pieces, mostly in a very worn condition. The following list gives the numbers belonging to each reign:—

NUMBER.	VALUE.	NATIONALITY.
EDWARD VI (1547-1553).		
Two . . .	Shillings . .	English.
PHILIP AND MARY (1554-1558).		
One . . .	Shilling . .	English.
One . . .	Sixpence . .	English.
ELIZABETH (1558-1603).		
Thirty-one .	Shillings . .	English.
Eighty-five .	Sixpences . .	English . . One of which is "milled."
JAMES I (1603-1625).		
Three . . .	Half-crowns .	English.
Nine . . .	Shillings . .	English.
Ten . . .	Sixpences . .	English.
Seven . . .	Sixpences . .	Irish.
CHARLES I (1625-1649).		
{ Six . . .	Half-crowns .	English.
{ One . . .	do. . . . .	? Minted at Kilkenny
		This is a coin of the Confederate Catholics, known as "a blacksmith's half-crown." It has been retained for the Royal Irish Academy's Collection of Coins.
Nine . . .	Shillings . .	English.
Six . . .	Sixpences . .	English.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Forty-five .	"Cob dollars" .	Spanish.
Four . . .	? Two franc-pieces.	French . . One of these coins belongs to the reign of Henry III, and is dated 1588. Two others belong to the reign of Henry IV, dated 1603 and 1608; and the fourth to Louis XIII, dated 1628.
One . . .	Sixpence . .	Irish . . Known as Ormond Money.
One . . .	Sixpence . .	Scotch . . Of James VI's (i.e. James I of England) reign.
Four . . .	— . . . . .	— . . . Small coins too much defaced to be identified.



THE STONE-WARE JAR ( $7\frac{5}{8}$  INCHES IN HEIGHT) IN WHICH THE SILVER COINS WERE  
DISCOVERED ON THE 26TH MARCH, 1912, NEAR CASTLEDERMOT.

[From a Photograph supplied by the Royal Irish Academy.]



Of these coins one (and the jar) were secured by the Royal Irish Academy, and two others by the Dublin Science and Art Museum. Thirty-one were acquired for the collection of antiquities in Kilkea Castle, and the remainder (192) were returned by the Dublin Castle authorities to the finder, Mr. William Kinsella.

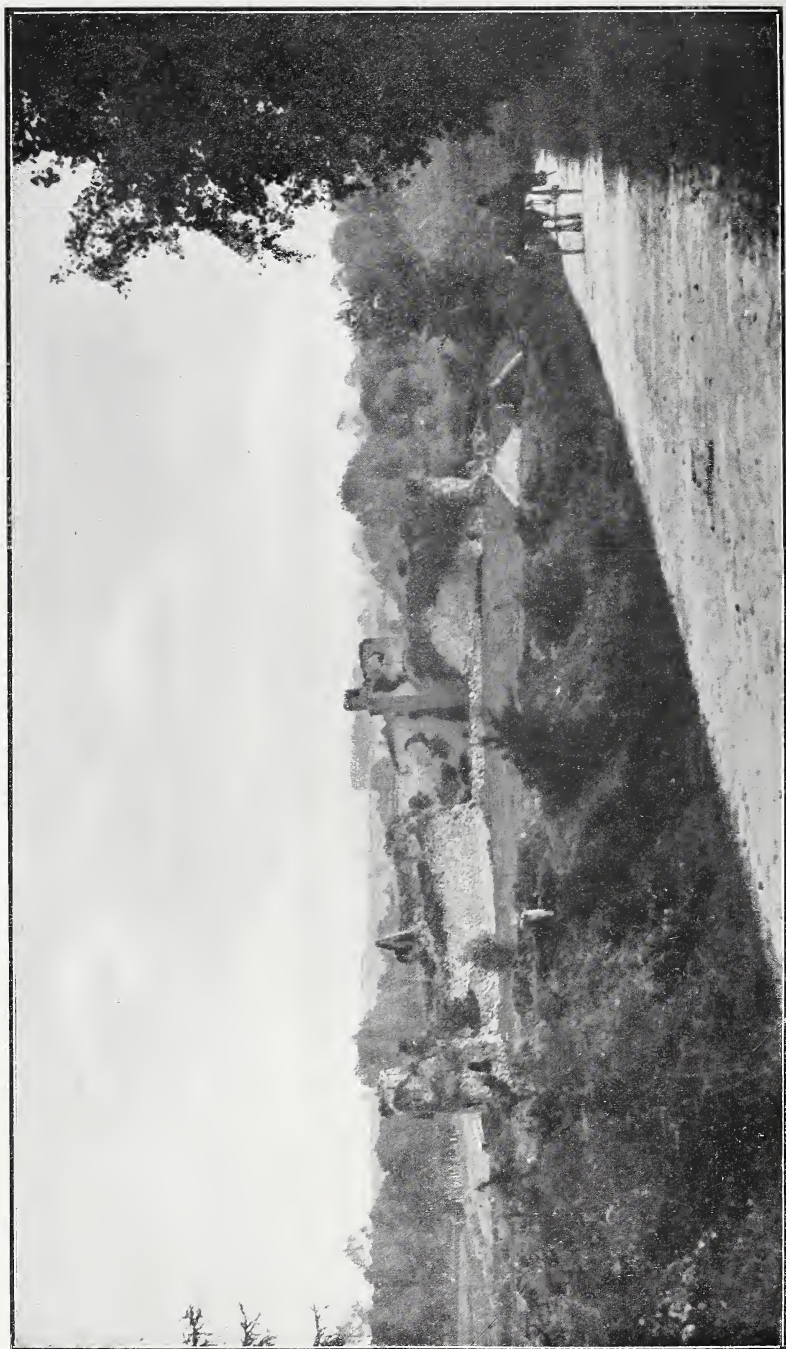
Of this large number of silver coins it is strange that "the blacksmith's half-crown," the sixpenny bit of "Ormond money," and the seven sixpences of James I's reign should have been the only Irish coinage in the whole hoard.

Were English coins of Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and of Elizabeth, and Spanish "cob-dollars," still current money in Ireland in the reign of Charles I?

W. FITZG.

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A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS OF CLONMORE CASTLE FROM THE WEST.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



*THE ANTIQUITIES OF CLONMORE,  
COUNTY CARLOW.*

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE name of Clonmore means “the large meadow.” There are thirty townlands bearing this name scattered through Ireland, and four parishes; the latter are situated in the following counties:—

- I. In the County Kilkenny; the patron saint of this Parish Church is St. Kenny, who is venerated on the 11th October.
- II. In the County Wexford, founded by St. Aidan, *alias* Mogue, whose festival occurs on the 31st January.
- III. In the County Louth; the church is dedicated to St. Columbkille, venerated on the 9th June.
- IV. In the County Carlow, the Clonmore with which we are about to deal.

Clonmore lies six and a-half miles, as the crow flies, to the south-east of Rathvilly. To distinguish it from other places of the name, it was called in ancient times “Cluain-mor Maedhog” (pronounced Clonmore Mogue) after its patron saint. This saint was originally called Aedh (pronounced Ay), but by endearing the name with the prefix *Mo*, and the affix *oge*, the name became Mo-Aedh-oge (i.e., my young Ay), hence Maedhog or Mogue.



This St. Mogue's festival falls on the 11th April, and he should not be confused with his famous namesake, St. Mogue, the patron saint of the Diocese of Ferns, who is venerated on the 31st of January; they were, too, the sons of entirely different parents. St. Mogue of Clonmore is stated to have been a half-brother (by the mother) of Aedh mac Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from A.D. 568 to 594.

At the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, towards the close of the twelfth century, the district in which Clonmore Mogue lay was called *Hy Felimý Tuagh*, that is "the northern Ofelimy," occupied by the septs of O'Honchon (now unknown) and O'Garvey; there was another Ofelimy, called *Hy Felimý Deas*, or "the southern Ofelimy," which was situated in the County Wexford, and was the territory of the sept of the O'Murchoe (pronounced O'Murroo), now known as Murphy. Ofelimy Tuagh comprised the present County Carlow baronies of Carlow and Rathvilly; the name is now obsolete except in the parish name of Tullowphelim, the old name of the town of Tullow.<sup>1</sup>

Ofelimy Tuagh itself was a sub-district in the great territory of Hy Kinsellagh, belonging to the MacMurrough sept; the latter comprised the whole of the County Wexford, the County Wicklow barony of Shillelagh, and Ofelimy Tuagh. MacMurrough, as a surname, is now obsolete, and it is represented in our day by Kavanagh and Kinsella.<sup>2</sup>

Clonmore is a place of exceptional interest on account of its antiquarian remains, which consist of:—

1. A Pagan sepulchral Moat.
2. The ancient churchyard, and a plain cross-shaft in it.
3. An unsculptured granite high cross.
4. A Blessed Well (St. Mogue's), and a boulder Font.
5. A Bullaun stone.
6. The castle ruins of large dimensions.

When it was that St. Mogue founded a religious establishment at Clonmore is not known for certain, but it was towards the close of the sixth century. Several saints, besides St. Mogue himself, were buried in its cemetery; a list of them is to be found in Bishop Comerford's "History of the Diocese of Leighlin."

References to this place in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the following dates; the title "Abbot," which

<sup>1</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, 1381, note *m*; Book of Rights, p. 208.

<sup>2</sup> Orpen's "Song of Dermot and the Earl," p. 327.

occurs amongst them, must be taken as meaning the head of the religious community :—

A.D. 771. Maccoigeadh, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maethog,<sup>1</sup> died.

774. Clonmore-Mogue and Kildalkey were burned.

834. The plundering of Ferns, Clonmore-Mogue, and Dromin (Co. Meath) by the foreigners (i.e., the Danes).

835. Clonmore-Mogue was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners, and a great number were slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off.

877. Ferghil, Abbot of Clonmore-Mogue, died.

886. Seachnasach, son of Focarta, Abbot of Clonmore-Mogue, died.

918. Meraighe of Clonmore-Mogue died.

919. Flaithbheartach, son of Muirheartach, Abbot of Clonmore, died.

920. Ailell, son of Flaithim, Abbot of Clonmore-Mogue, died.

972. Cairbre, son of Echtighern, Coarb (i.e., successor of St. Mogue) of Clonmore-Mogue, died.

1040. Moone-Columbkil (Moone) Disert Diarmad (now Castledermot), Moghna-Moshenoc (now Dunmanoge, Co. Kildare), and Clonmore-Mogue, were plundered by Dermot, son of Donough Mael-na-bo (MacMurrough), Lord Hy Kinsellagh, and he carried many prisoners from the oratories.

1052. Art, son of Muireadhach of Clonmore-Mogue, the glory of Leinster, died.

From this period there is no further mention of the place by the Annalists.

We will now describe the antiquarian remains, which extend for half a mile in a line due east and west, in the order they lie in, commencing with the moat on the east and finishing with the castle on the west.

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<sup>1</sup> In the succeeding notices the place-names will be given in their English form.

### THE MOAT.

This moat is a high conical mound surrounded by a deep trench, out of which it was formed. On its east side is a small square earthwork, separated from the moat by the trench; this earthwork may, or may not, be ancient; it forms a small paddock, which, judging by the old-fashioned tillage ridges, was used as a potato garden. There is no trace of a rampart either round the



A DISTANT VIEW OF THE MOAT OF CLONMORE FROM THE CROSS-ROADS.

[From a Photograph by Mr. T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]

summit or the base of the moat. Some archæologists hold the view that these moats, or “motes” as they call them, were erected by the Anglo-Normans, on which a wooden tower was erected for defence, during the building of the stone castle. In my opinion a moat situated near a churchyard of Celtic foundation is a Pagan sepulchral mound, covering a “kist” or slab-lined chamber containing the skeleton, or calcined bones in an urn, of the king or chief thus commemorated. As Clonmore-Mogue was founded in the sixth century, the moat, I conclude, is a Pagan sepulchral mound.





Tradition states that an underground passage runs from the moat to the castle, half a mile off.

### THE CHURCHYARD.

A public road encroaches on the churchyard on its northern side, and possibly runs over the site of the ancient church, as there are no traces of any ecclesiastical building within the present precincts of the burial-ground; and it is not usual to find interments on the north side of the church ruins in an Irish country churchyard. On the opposite side of this road stands a small Protestant church, built early in the nineteenth century, in the exceedingly plain style then in vogue.

At the north side of the church, and close to the boundary wall, there is an undressed granite boulder (4 feet long by 2 feet 4 inches in breadth), deeply sunk in the ground; it contains a rectangular basin occupying most of the space, and is now a receptacle for rain-water and miscellaneous rubbish. This trough is a primitive font.

An almost identically similar trough, both in size and shape, is now placed at the base of the tall unsculptured cross (closely resembling the one at Clonmore) in the churchyard at Aghowle, which lies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles away, as the crow flies, to the south.

About the middle of the churchyard stands the broken shaft of a high cross standing on a square base. The shaft is neither ornamented nor divided into panels; in its present state it stands 6 feet 2 inches in height, with faces measuring 18 inches and 12 inches. About a perch from it, to the south, lies the head, embedded in the ground on its side. The head and arms are ringed, but not perforated, in a similar fashion to "St. Mogue's Cross," described further on, which, however, is not so massive.

There are several granite boulders and slabs, some recumbent, others upright, dotted over the churchyard, which belong to an early period, and bear on them in relief either a plain or a ringed cross. One large slab in the south-east corner, near a sycamore tree, is remarkable in having an oblong hole (9 inches by 6 inches) cut through it. This slab is sunk in the earth on its side, and measures 4 feet in length, with an average thickness of 7 inches. It is puzzling to understand the object of the square perforation, unless it served for a socket in which a cross-shaft originally stood.

There are no lettered tombstones of a date earlier than the eighteenth century; one of the earliest that I could discover is a Byrne slab, now lying in a badly fractured condition near a fallen-

in vault at the west end of the churchyard; the inscription on it reads:—

This stone was erected by Mr Charles Byrne of Sleat[ly in the] Queen's County<sup>1</sup> May 1745. H[ere lyeth] the Body of Mr Charles By[rne of . . . . .] in the Queen's County who dep[arted this life] the 21<sup>st</sup> of July 1768.  
 . . . . . Mr Edmond Byrne  
 . . . . . tomb.

At the top of the stone is cut in relief a peculiar coat-of-arms which in no way resembles the Byrne or O'Byrne Arms given by Burke in his "General Armory."<sup>2</sup> The Arms on the slab may be described as:—

A chevron between two stars and a . . . (above), and three hands (below); on a chief three lions rampant.

The crest is chipped away, and the motto on a scroll is illegible.

Ryan, in his "History of the County Carlow" (p. 336), states that "the following inscription, 'somewhat mutilated,' appears on a stone in the churchyard":—

HERE : LYETH : THE : BODY : of M<sup>R</sup> : EDMOND : M<sup>C</sup> HUGH :  
 GAUNKAUGH<sup>3</sup> : BYRN : AND : HIS : THREE : CHILDREN :  
 MURTAGH : IOHN : AND : ANN : HE : WAS : Y<sup>E</sup> : GREAT GREAT :  
 GRANDSON : OF : PHELM : BUOY : ———UG . DECEASED :  
 OCT<sup>R</sup> 20<sup>TH</sup> : 1737 : AGED ———.

After a very careful search I failed to find any trace of this slab. In 1579 a Hugh O'Byrne, *alias* "Hugh ganckagh mac Phelim," of Clonmore, was a juror on a County Carlow Inquisition.

Standing side by side, on the west side of the churchyard, are two headstones, erected to the memory of priests, with the inscriptions facing the west. One commemorates the Rev. Patrick Rosseter (? c.c.), who died on the 9th August, 1771,

<sup>1</sup> Sleaty lies a mile to the north of Carlow-Graigue.

<sup>2</sup> The O'Byrne Arms, given therein, are:—

Gules, a chevron between three dexter hands argent.

*Crest*, a mermaid with a comb and a mirror.

*Motto*:—Certavi et vici.

<sup>3</sup> I.e., of the snub-nose.

aged fifty-two; and the other the Rev. Nicholas Doogan (? c.c.), who died on the 23th January, 1767, aged forty, the cause of whose death is said to have been a fall from his horse (see the *JOURNAL*, vol. v, p. 327).

### “ST. MOGUE’S CROSS.”

“St. Mogue’s Cross” stands to the west of the Protestant church on the same side of the road, and close to the road-ditch. It is set on a square base. The shaft and head are composed of a single piece of granite, 7 feet 3 inches high, and



“ST. MOGUE’S CROSS,” CLONMORE.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

4 feet 3 inches across the arms. The faces of the shaft are  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, and not divided into panels. The head is ringed, though not perforated. This cross being less massive than that in the churchyard was probably also not so tall.

**ST. MOGUE'S WELL.**

This Blessed Well is situated near "St. Mogue's Cross," and by the side of the little stream which flows under the road a little further on; the stump of a large mountain ash (or quicken tree) stands over it. The well, which is a very small one, is now sadly neglected. There is no sign of the rags and other votive offerings usually to be met with at a Blessed Well, though in former times it was resorted to for cures. There is a curious little granite boulder, 25 inches long and 13 inches broad at its



THE SITUATION OF ST. MOGUE'S WELL.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

widest end, lying on the right-hand side of the well, with a hollow in it near the upper end, from which runs a groove down its length. Formerly a person resorting to the Well for a cure drew some water from it and poured it into the hollow of the boulder before applying it to the affected part.



It is a strange fact that "the Pattern" which was formerly held at the Well took place, according to Father Shearman,<sup>1</sup> on the 31st day of January, the festival day of St. Mogue, Patron Saint of the Diocese of Ferns; whereas St. Mogue of Clonmore was venerated on the 11th of April, as stated in the "Martyrology of Donegal," thus:—

"Maedhog of Cluain-mor Maedhog, in Leinster. Aedh was his name. He was of the race of Cathaoir Mor. And Maedhog, and Aedh son of Ainmire, monarch of Erin, had the same mother."

### THE BULLAUN STONE.

There is a granite boulder lying a short distance out in the field on the south side of the road leading to Clonmore Castle, and near the wooden gate leading into the field. The boulder is level with the ground, and would be difficult to find without a guide. It measures close on 6 feet in length, and about 33 inches in width. In it there are three large "bullauns," or artificial hollows, from 13 to 11 inches in diameter, and from 8 to 10 inches in depth. Two of the "bullauns" are very close to one another. What object they served is a puzzle to archæologists, though some consider that they were used to pound grain in.

No name or tradition appears to be connected with this "bullaun stone" in the locality.

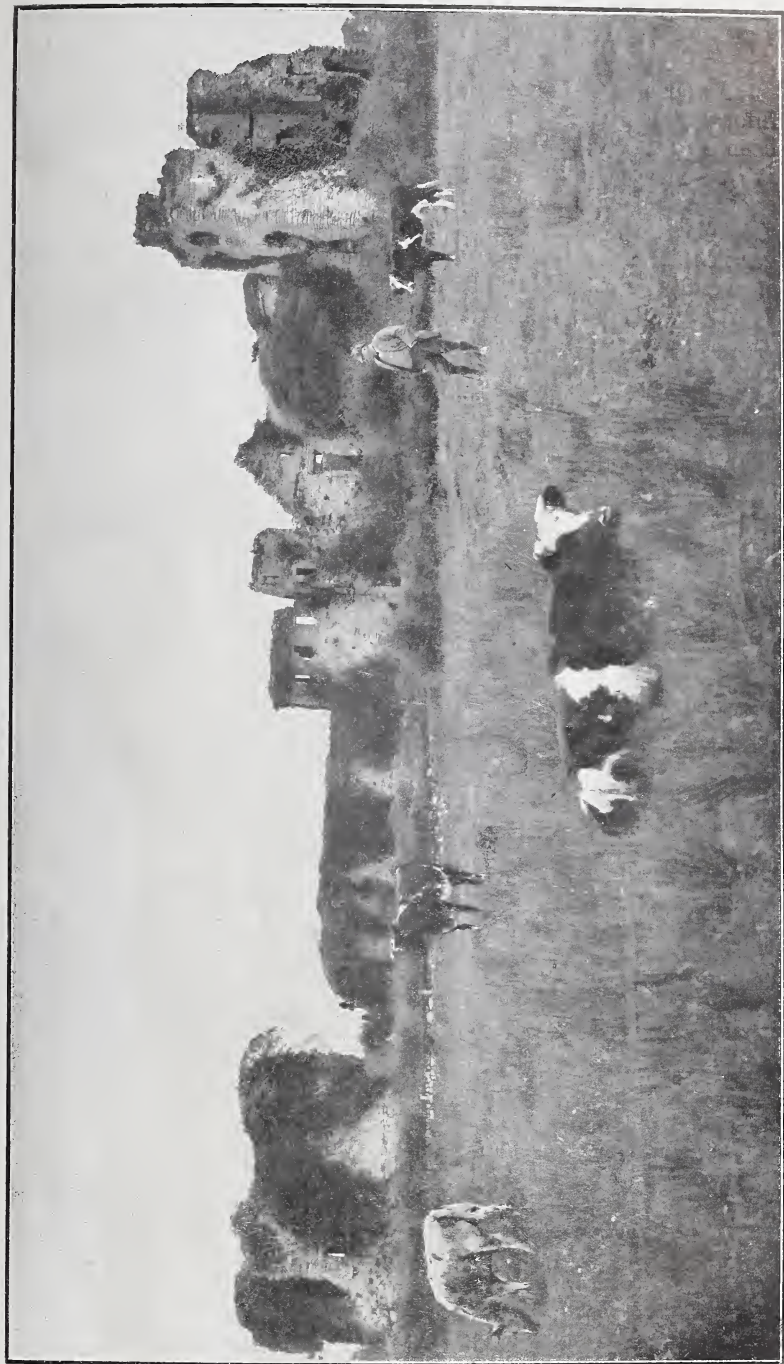
### THE CASTLE OF CLONMORE.

It is strange that a place of such size and importance as the existing ruins of this castle prove it to have been should be mentioned so little in the Irish Annals, and that previous to the sixteenth century it is not mentioned at all in the printed calendars of Documents and State Papers relating to Ireland (so far as they have been edited).<sup>2</sup>

Nor does Clonmore appear among the County Carlow lordships which fell to the share of Matilda le Marshal (wife of William, Earl of Warren, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk) when she and her four sisters succeeded to the Lordship of Leinster on the death of the last of their five brothers in 1245. This would tend to show that it did not acquire importance till later.

<sup>1</sup> "Loca Patriciana," Note on p. 186.

<sup>2</sup> There is a large gap in this series, extending from 1307 to 1509.



CLONMORE CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH.  
[From a Photograph by Mr. T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]

As far as can be judged from the widely scattered scraps of information which are given below, Clonmore appears to have been a royal castle, that is one belonging to the Crown, by whom it was placed in the custody of, or leased to, powerful barons and constables, to hold it against the onslaughts of the O'Tooles, the O'Byrnes, and the Kavanaghs ; and we may be sure that its garrison had far from an easy time, though no records either of assaults or sieges have been preserved.

As will be proved further on, a castle, badly in need of repairs, existed here in 1332, but when and by whom it was erected we have no evidence ; the existing ruins show additions which are not "bonded" into the walls they are built against, proving that in the course of centuries the castle was from time to time enlarged.

The references to this place, lamentably few and far between, as far as they can be gathered, are as follows :—

The earliest mention of Clonmore appears in Thady Dowling's "Annals of Ireland," where it is stated that Sir Edmund Butler, Deputy to Sir John Wogan, the Justiciary of Ireland, in the month of September, 1313, proceeded against the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, and subdued them ; he then marched from Arklow to "Clonemoore," and thence to Carlow. As the crow flies, Clonmore is seventeen miles from Arklow, and fifteen from Carlow. Breaking the march at Clonmore would prove the then existence of a castle in which the Deputy took shelter.

The next notice of this place is in 1332. Friar Clyn, in his "Annals of Ireland," relates that about the Feast of the Holy Trinity, in this year, Sir Anthony de Lucy, the Justiciary, carried out extensive repairs to the "Castrum de Clonmore," after which he did the same to the Castle of Arklow.

In 1344 Thomas de Wogan was constable of the Castle.

In 1355 the Treasurer of Ireland was ordered to pay ten marks to Simon Ruly de Walterstown, custodian of the castle, for its defence ; and in the same year James Archibold is named as its constable.

In 1356 Peter le Boteller was appointed the constable.<sup>1</sup>

We now come to the first reference of the Castle and Manor of Clonmore being in the possession of one of the Anglo-Irish barons—Sir David Wogan, Kt., of Rathcoffy, in the County Kildare. On the 24th February, 1417, Sir David's widow, Anastacia, daughter of Sir John Staunton, lord of the Barony of

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<sup>1</sup> These four references to Clonmore are to be found on pages 44, 57b, 59, and 63 of Rot. Hib. Canc. Cal.



"Otymy" (i.e. Clane, Co. Kildare), was assigned her dower,<sup>1</sup> which consisted of one-third of the Manors of Rathcoffy and of Kilkea, and :—

"further there is assigned to the said Anastacia the third part of the Castle or Manor of Clonmore, in the east part, with free entry and exit to the parcels aforesaid; further the third part of the Manor of Kylpype and Kylpole,<sup>2</sup> in the west part," etc.

For how long the Wogan family were in possession of Clonmore is not known, but probably they had obtained a lease for twenty-one years.

More than another century elapses before we again hear of Clonmore; the Silken Thomas, the 10th Earl of Kildare's, Rebellion had just been suppressed, and to reward Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormond, for his activity on behalf of the Crown, Letters Patent, dated the 23rd October, 1537, were signed, granting him and his eldest son, James Butler, Treasurer of Ireland, the Castles and Manors of Rathvilly, Clonmore, Tullagh-Offelym *alias* Tullow, Killasne (Kellistown, formerly Killosna),<sup>3</sup> Powers-town, and Leighlin, all in the County Carlow; and also the Manor of Arklow; to hold to them and their heirs by Knight's service.<sup>4</sup>

In 1583, amongst other persons living in the neighbourhood of Clonmore, pardons (for what is not stated) were granted by the Crown to a family of O'Byrne, probably tenants of the Earl of Ormond; they were :—

Hugh "gangagh" (i.e. the snub-nosed) mac Phelim O'Byrne, of Clonmore; Margaret Grace, his wife; and their sons:—Phelim mac Hugh, Garrett mac Hugh, James mac Hugh, William mac Hugh, and Robert mac Hugh, all of Clonmore, horsemen.<sup>5</sup>

In January, 1600, the County Carlow is stated to be :—

for the most part in revolt; only the Castle of Carlow and Laughlin, being kept by wards for her Majesty, do stand; and likewise the Castles of Arklow, Ravilly, Clonmore, Tully, Cloughgreny (Clogrenan), and Shroughe Boe (Straboe, Barony of Rathvilly), belonging to the Earl of Ormonde and kept at his lordship's charge, are held still, but all the lands are laid waste about them.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 223b.      <sup>2</sup> In the County Wicklow.

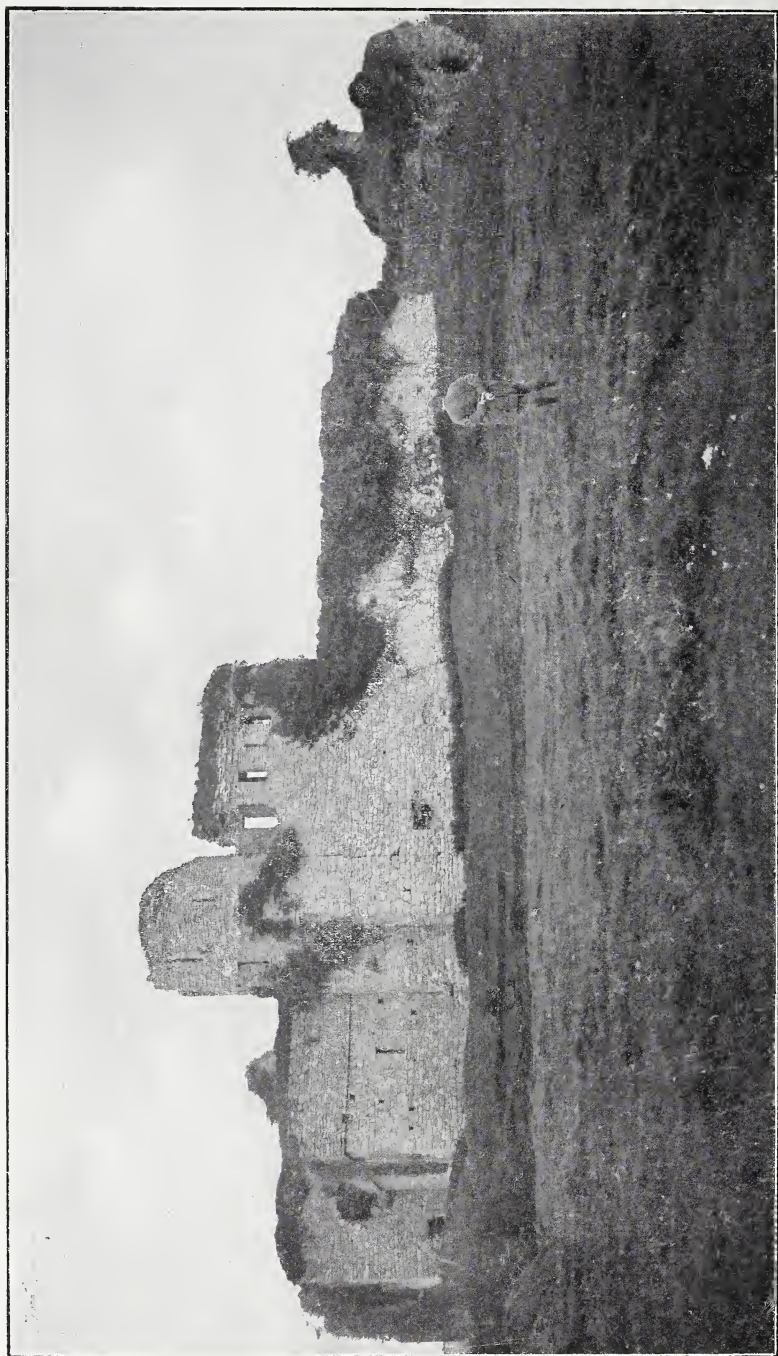
<sup>3</sup> The Irish form of the name was "Cill Osnaidh," and more anciently still "Ceann Losnada"; see "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i, p. 152.

<sup>4</sup> Calendar of Carew Manuscripts, 1515-74, p. 128.

<sup>5</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, No. 2739 and 4163.

<sup>6</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ire., 1599-1600, p. 438.





CLONMORE CASTLE FROM THE NORTH

According to an Inquisition taken in Carlow on the 18th January, 1636, James, Earl of Ormond (created a Duke in 1642), was in possession of the Castle of Clonmore, 200 messuages, 200 cottages, 500 garden-plots, an orchard, 3,000 acres of tillage, 2,000 acres of grazing land, 2,000 acres of wood, 500 acres of furze and heather, and 500 acres of bog in Clonmore, and the following townlands belonging to the Manor<sup>1</sup> :—

Killmacarton (Kilmacart, 4).<sup>2</sup>  
 Hackettstown (Hacketstown, 4).  
 Ballynefunshoge *alias* Constable's hill (Constable Hill, 4).  
 Ballycullane (Ballynakillane, 4).  
 Croneskeagh (Croneskeagh, 9).  
 Ballygallduffe (Ballykilduff, 9).  
 Ballynekilly (Ballynakill, 9).  
 Ballyduffe (Ballyduff, 9).  
 Killongford (Killalongford, 9).  
 Raheene (Raheen, 9).  
 Crewcrim (Cry-crim, 9).  
 Tombeigh (Tombeagh, 4).  
 Dromgome (Drumguin, 4).  
 Coolemanagh (Coolmanagh, 4).

During the rebellion of 1641 Clonmore, like so many other castles in Leinster, changed hands more than once; and was eventually, it is said, rendered indefensible by the Cromwellian leaders, Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, in 1650.

From the possession of the Ormonde family, the Manor and Castle of Clonmore passed to the Howard family, probably about 1697, when Ralph Howard, of Dublin, acquired from the Duke of Ormonde the estate of North Arklow, in which Shelton is situated. His descendant, the Right Hon. Ralph Howard, p.c., was in 1776 created Baron of Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, in the County Carlow, and in 1785 Viscount Wicklow; in 1793 his son Robert was created Earl of Wicklow.

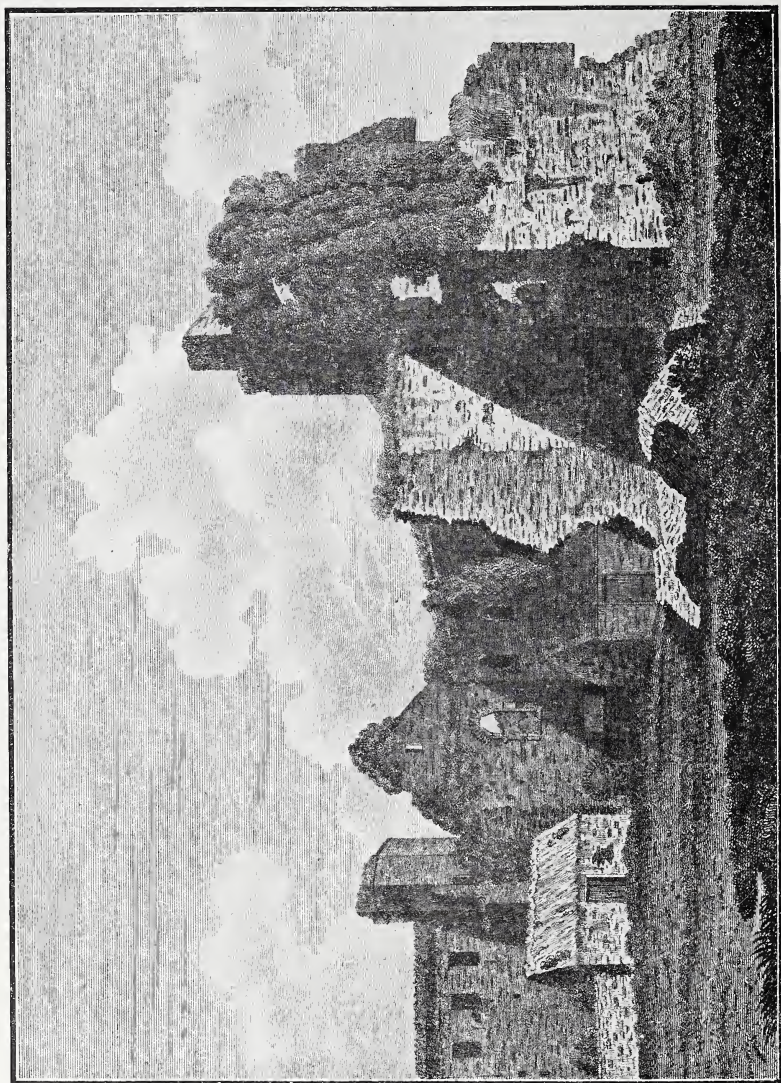
Clonmore is now in the possession of the Stopford family, Earls of Courtown.

The existing ruins of the castle show that it was built on the plan of a hollow square, the sides facing the cardinal points, surrounded by a wide fosse, now filled in, but which can still be clearly traced on the north side.

<sup>1</sup> Co. Carlow Chancery Inquisition, No. 56, of Charles I.

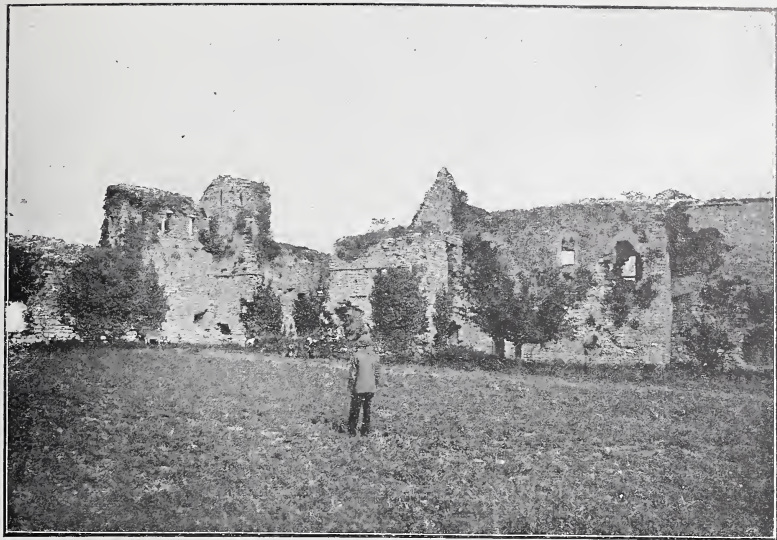
<sup>2</sup> The number following the townland name is that of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map on which it occurs.





INTERIOR VIEW OF THE EAST END OF CLONMORE CASTLE IN 1792.

[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland."]



TWO INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE EASTERN SIDE OF CLONMORE CASTLE.  
 (The middle gable in each view is the same.)  
 [From Photographs by Mr. T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]



There is no keep or central tower, as the principal residence occupied all the east side.

The whole of the south side is level with the ground; this is to be regretted, as it contained the gate-tower (the only entrance into the bawn or courtyard) with its portcullis and draw-bridge. The walls surrounding the bawn are very high, and have projecting towers at the north-west and south-west corners, thus adding to the defence of the walls on the outside. The tower at the north-west angle, known as the Maiden's Tower, fell in 1848. The bawn contained the dwellings of the retainers and garrison, the stabling, the bake-house, the brew-house, etc.

The buildings on the east side contain rooms, great and small, narrow passages, and vaulted chambers, all in a very ruinous condition; they are lit on the bawn side by narrow slits, or windows of two lights with lancet-shaped heads; on the outside, at the upper floor, the windows are also of two lights with ornamented ogee-shaped heads of cut stone; but most of them are now shapeless gaps in the walls. That additions took place in ancient times to these buildings is clearly seen by the



A VIEW OF THE UPPER STOREY OF THE CASTLE AT THE SOUTH-EAST END, SHOWING THE OGEE-HEADED WINDOW; also shown on p. 152.

[From a Photograph by Mr. T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]

fact that the newer work is not bonded to the older walls, and in one place a splay is made so that the newer wall should not block up a window in the older building. The vaulted work was turned on boards, the impression of them being clearly visible in the mortar.

There is a slender eight-sided turret at the north-east end, and a semi-circular slender turret surmounts the south-east end of these buildings. Facing the public road (which runs where the southern portion of the fosse lay) there is a peculiar long cross-shaped arrow-slit, nearly above which is a gargoyle bearing a grotesque human face, which the peasants call a "pooka-head."

As stated above, the buildings at the east end are in a very ruinous condition, and it is astonishing on what slight support huge masses of masonry still remain in position. Ivy



AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE CASTLE RUINS, SHOWING THE DANGEROUS STATE OF SOME OF THE WALLS.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

covers a considerable portion of the walls, and their present ruinous condition may be largely attributed to its growth. Formerly a couple of cabins stood in the bawn, but they were thrown down some years ago, and now the interior is used as a potato plot. There is a tradition, so common with most castles, that an underground passage runs from the castle to the



EXTERIOR VIEW OF CLONMORE CASTLE FROM THE EAST IN 1792.  
[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland."]



pagan sepulchral moat half a mile away eastwards ; its entrance at the castle end is still pointed out in one of the vaulted chambers.

A short account of Clonmore is given in Bishop Comerford's "History of the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin" (vol. iii, pp. 178-184.) In 1862 John M'Call published a pamphlet on "The Antiquities and History of Clonmore in the County Carlow," a little work long out of print ; it was printed by J. M. O'Toole and Son, of 6 and 7 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Two views of the eastern portion of the castle ruins, interior and exterior, are given in Francis Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland," vol. i, from drawings by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, sketched in 1792 ; they show the ruins to be in very much the same condition as they are at present (1912).

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*KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,*  
1559-1800.

(*Continued from p. 117.*)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 1689.

**William FitzGerald.**

**William Archbold.**

**William FitzGerald**, of Athy, may possibly have been the William FitzGerald, of Crookstown, Steward to Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, who, in 1674, married Anne, dau. of Christopher Archbold, of Timolin. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county by James II, and, doubtless, threw in his fortune with that of his ill-fated master; and this would in some measure account for the oblivion which surrounds him.

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**William Archbold**, of Athy, was son of Christopher Archbold and grandson of William Archbold, of Timolin, M.P. for Naas, 1634, who lost his estates by participating in the insurrection of 1641. The family had been established in the county from a very early time. An altar-tomb to their memory at Moone Abbey was described in the JOURNAL, vol. i, p. 206. This William Archbold followed the fortunes of James II, serving as a Captain in Dongan's Dragoons. He was with the Jacobite army at Limerick, and was taken prisoner while defending the castle of Carrigogunnell, close to that city. His son, Robert Archbold, who appears to have retained a portion of the family estate, was ancestor of Miss Archbold, now of Davidstown.

[Authorities:—D'Alton's "Army Lists of King James II"; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; Information from Lord Walter FitzGerald; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 28th September, 1692.

**John Davys.**

**Richard Locke.**

**John Davys**, of Carrickfergus, County Antrim, and Hampstead, County Dublin, was elder son of Hercules Davys, of Carrickfergus, M.P. therefor, 1661-6 and 1695-9, by the Hon.

Letitia Moore (who died 1679), daughter of Charles, 2nd Viscount Moore. On his father's death, 14th March, 1711, Mr. Davys succeeded him in his estates, though he does not appear to have inherited any land in County Kildare. No doubt his interest in that county was due to his maternal connexions. On this occasion he was also returned for the Borough of Coleraine, for which he elected to sit. He did not obtain a seat at the next General Election, but was returned as member for the Borough of Kildare at a bye-election in 1695. He was M.P. for the Borough of Carrickfergus 1703, and for Charlemont in 1704. He married, 10th April, 1699, Hon. Anne Caulfeild, eldest daughter of William, 2nd Viscount Charlemont, and by her, who died in 1755, had fourteen children. Mr. Davys died 12th March, 1743, having had issue :—

- I. Hercules, d.s.p., 1704.
- II. William, d.s.p., 1704.
- III. John, b. 1705. Sheriff of Carrickfergus, 1741. d.v.p. unmarried, 6th August, 1741.
- IV. Charles, of Hampstead; appointed 2nd Lieutenant in Folliott's Foot, April, 1744; High Sheriff of County Dublin, 1745. Died unm.
- V. Henry, b. 1710. Died young.
- VI. James, b. 20th July, 1712; appointed Comptroller of Ordnance Stores, 21st Oct., 1742; m. 6th July, 1749, Mary, daughter of William Pole, of Ballyfin, Queen's County, and died, without issue, at Glasnevin, County Dublin, 5th April, 1761.
- VII. Caulfeild, b. 1st Sept., 1714; Lieut. in the Army. Died unm.

- I. Anne.
- II. Lettice.
- III. Mary.
- IV. Sarah, m. 7th April, 1740, Thomas Callaghan, of Shanbally, Co. Tipperary.
- V. Judith, m. 1740, John Tuckey, of Dublin, Surgeon.
- VI. Alice, m. 1755, Michael Howard, of Dublin.
- VII. Jane.

[Authorities :—"The Irish Builder," vol. xxix, p. 113; M'Skimin's "History of Carrickfergus" (new edition); Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland"; "Consistorial Grant Book."]

**Richard Locke**, of Tullagorey, County Kildare, appears to have been originally settled in County Westmeath, where he had a grant of 245 statute acres under the Act of Settlement, by Patent, dated 22nd June, 22 Car. II. He was probably son of Matthew Locke, who held lands in the Barony of Fore (then Demifore) in that county in 1641.

In 1674 he married Catherine, daughter of Captain Henry Brenn, of Tullagorey (M.P. for Athy, 1661-6). He must have removed to County Kildare soon after his marriage, for he was appointed a Justice of the Peace on 3rd June, 1675. It was, doubtless, through his father-in-law's interest that he was returned for this Borough, which he represented in the next two Parliaments. He also sat for the Borough of Kildare, 1703-13, and 1713-15. Mr. Locke died in 1720, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses :—

- I. Margaret, m. Charles Barry, of Newtown, County Louth.
- II. Mary, m. William Minchin, of Butcherstown (now Busherstown), King's County.
- III. Christian, m. Thomas Otway, of Lissenhall, County Tipperary.

[Authorities :—*Liber Munerum Publicorum* ; Grants under the Act of Settlement ; *KILDARE JOURNAL* ; Information of Henry A. S. Upton, M.R.I.A.]

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Bye-election, 17th November, 1692

(*vice* Davys, who elected to sit for Coleraine).

**Raphael Hunt.**

**Raphael Hunt**, of "Dollarstown," County Kildare, was eldest son of Raphael Hunt, Alderman of Dublin, by Edith, daughter of John Evatt. His father, the Alderman, who was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1658 and 1661, held Dollardstown, Grange Rosnolvan, Levettstown, and Becketstown (Beaconstown) from the Earl of Kildare at £113 per annum ; he was also one of those who petitioned unsuccessfully as creditors, that the 1649 officers should only receive two-thirds of their arrears of pay, and that the remaining third should go to indemnify those who had advanced arms and provisions.

Mr. Hunt, who retired from political life at the end of this Parliament, was the last male representative of his family, his only brother, John, having predeceased him in 1671.

He married Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, second daughter of Hugh, 1st Earl of Mount Alexander, but died without issue in 1705, when the estates devolved on his sister Edith, wife of Oliver Walsh, of Ballykilcavan, Queen's County, ancestor of Sir Hunt Johnson-Walsh, Bart., now of Ballykilcavan.

[Authorities:—"Statistical Survey of County Kildare"; Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland"; Prerogative Will of Raphael Hunt, dated 19th July, 1689, and proved 9th February, 1705; KILDARE JOURNAL; Information from George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 19th August, 1695.

**Richard Locke** (see *ante*, p. 156).

**Maurice Keating.**

**Maurice Keating**, of Narraghmore, County Kildare, was the eldest son of Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore (M.P. for Ballinakill, 1661-6), who died 11th December, 1683, by his wife Judith Cocks. He was born in 1664, but does not come into notice till 1689, when he was one of those attainted by James II's Parliament. He was nephew of the Right Hon. John Keating, of Lissenhall, County Dublin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1679-90, who died in October, 1691, and elder brother of John Keating, who sat for Trim from 1715-17. Mr. Keating who served as High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1703, represented this borough until his death in four successive Parliaments (1695-1727). In 1715 he purchased from John Lyons, of Grangemellon, the lands of St. John's Priory, Athy, for £6,147; his son Maurice, as already noticed, sold this estate to the Duke of Leinster in 1766 for £10,887. He married in 1684 Anne, daughter of Thomas Margetson, Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College, Dublin, and M.P. for Armagh, and died in 1727, leaving issue:—

I. John, b. 1687, d. unm.

II. Maurice (M.P. for County Kildare, 1727-60; Naas, 1761-8; Kildare Borough, 1769). See vol. vi., p. 484.

III. Edmund, b. 1693, d. unm.

IV. Thomas, b. 1705, d. 1761.

I. Mary, m. 1st, 1727, Richard Cole, of Archer's Grove, County Kilkenny (M.P. for St. Canice, 1707-13); and 2nd, 1730, Major Toby Purcell. She d. Jan., 1786.



- II. Catherine, m. 5th August, 1719, Nicholas Aylward, of Shankill, County Kilkenny (M.P. for Thomastown, 1727-56). She d. 5th Oct., 1756.
- III. Judith, m. 1718, William Lewis, of Tullagorey, County Kildare.
- IV. Anne, m. Charles Carr, Bishop of Killaloe.

[Information from George Dames Burtchaell, *Athlone Pursuivant*; KILDARE JOURNAL; "Annals of Ballitore," by Mary Leadbetter, pp. 71, 95, 168, and 200.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 9th Sept., 1703.

**Maurice Keating** (see *ante*, p. 157).

**Richard Meredith.**

**Richard Meredith**, of Shrowland, and Greenhills, County Kildare, was son of Robert Meredith, of Shrowland, by his wife, Mary Jubs, and grandson of Sir Robert Meredith, M.P. for Athy, 1679 (see p. 114). He was born in 1667, as appears from the Register of Trinity College, Dublin, where he matriculated on 6th June, 1685. In 1726 he served as High Sheriff of County Kildare. He does not appear to have taken a prominent part in debate, and did not sit in any subsequent Parliament. He married, at Castledermot, 9 January, 1702/3, Sarah, daughter of Jeffrey Paul, of Bough, County Carlow, co-heiress of her brother, Col. Joshua Paul. By her, who survived till 1768, Mr. Meredith had four sons and two daughters. He died 8 October, 1743, leaving issue:—

- I. Robert, of Shrowland, m., 2 March, 1730, Sarah, dau. of Dudley Cosby, of Stradbally, and sister of Dudley 1st and only Lord Sydney. He died in February, 1747, leaving issue, and she survived him seven years.
- II. Paul, d. unm. in Mecklenburgh Street, Dublin, in October, 1782.
- III. Moore (Rev.), Senior Fellow and Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he died unm., 8 November, 1789.
- IV. Joshua Paul, of Clonygowan, King's County, m., 1743, Susannah, dau. and heiress of Barry Colles, of Ballycollen, County Kilkenny, and d. 1783.

I. Elizabeth, m., 1747, Sir Patrick Hamilton, Knight, of Dublin.

II. Margaret, m. 9th September, 1731, Sir Charles Burton, 1st Baronet, of Pollacton, County Carlow (M.P. for the City of Dublin, 1749-60).

[Authorities :—“The Complete Baronetage,” by G. E. C.; Playfair’s “British Family Antiquity”; Journals of the Irish House of Commons; Information from G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 30th October, 1713.

**Maurice Keating** (see *ante*).

**John Lyons.**

**John Lyons**, of Grangemellon, County Kildare, was a younger son of Charles Lyons, of Mucklagh and Killeen, King’s County (High Sheriff, 1663), who died 1694, by his second wife Margaret, dau. of William Moore, of Tullyvin, County Cavan.

He was born about 1667; saw service with the troops in the West Indies, where he acquired considerable landed property, and attained the rank of major. On retirement, he disposed of the bulk of his estates, and returned to Ireland, taking up his residence at Mucklagh, King’s County, his old home. After living there for some years, he removed to Rahenrohan, Queen’s County, which he quitted after a short sojourn in favour of Grangemellon, where we find him in 1708. Two years later he purchased from the Earl of Denbigh, for £4,500, the lands of St. John’s Priory, Athy; and in 1715 the estate of Ladystown, now called Ledeston, in Westmeath, whereon he finally settled. Although of a roving disposition, Major Lyons displayed much foresight in land-jobbing speculations. On removing to Westmeath, he sold the St. John’s Priory estate to Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore, at a profit of £1,647; and in 1716 he obtained £1,000 from Sir John St. Leger for his interest in Grangemellon.

He married Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Richard Ashe, and daughter of Henry Williams, Deputy Governor of Antigua, and dying at an advanced age, left issue :—

I. Charles, of Ledeston, County Westmeath, High Sheriff, 1731, m., 1723, Christiana, dau. of Robert Mason, of Mason Brook, County Galway, and had issue.

- II. John, of Drogheda, Captain in the Army, m., 1724, Dorothea, d. of Hugh Montgomery.
- III. Henry, of Belmont, County Westmeath, Deputy Clerk of the Council, and Deputy Mustermaster-General in Ireland.
- IV. Samuel, who succeeded to his father's West Indian property, and is presumed to have been ancestor of the late Lord Lyons.
- I. Margaret, m. Hans Widman, of Hanstown, County Westmeath.
- II. Mary, m. Hugh Bowen, of Mullingar.
- III. Anne, m. Isaac Smith, of Anneville, County Westmeath.
- IV. Elizabeth, m. Glasgow Thompson.

[Authorities:—Lyons' "Westmeath Grand Juries"; Will of Geoffrey Lyons, of Killeen, King's County, 1708, proved 1709; Information from G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant; Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1912."]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 27th October, 1715.

**Hon. Richard Allen**, M.P. for the County, 1727-45  
(see vol. vi, p. 482).

**Maurice Keating** (see *ante*).

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 10th October, 1727.

**Sir Walter Dixon Borrowes**, Bart.

**Marcus Anthony Morgan**.

**Sir Walter Dixon Borrowes**, Bart., of Giltown, County Kildare, was elder son of Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart. (see vol. vi, p. 477), whom he succeeded as 4th Bart. in 1709, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Dixon, Knight, of Calverstown, County Kildare.

Sir Walter served as High Sheriff in 1716, and eventually inherited the estates of his maternal uncle Robert Dixon (M.P. for Harristown, 1703-13) who died on 3rd March, 1725. He had sat in the previous Parliament as M.P. for Harristown, for

which he was returned at a bye-election in 1721. He married, 18th March, 1720, Mary, who died 28th September, 1763, daughter and co-heiress of Captain Edward Pottinger, R.N., of Carrickfergus, and died at Calverstown 9th June, 1741, leaving issue :—

- I. Sir Kildare Dixon, 5th Bart., M.P. for the County 1745-76 (see vol. vi, p. 485).
- II. Robert (Rev<sup>d</sup>), d. unm.
- III. Walter, appointed a Lieutenant of Dragoons, October, 1753, d.s.p. 1785.

[Authorities :—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; "The Complete Baronetage," by G. E. C.; Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage"; KILDARE JOURNAL, etc.]

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**Marcus Anthony Morgan**, of Ballyvalley, County Meath, Cottlestown, County Sligo, and Corke Abbey, County Wicklow, was second but only surviving son of Hugh Morgan, of Cottlestown, M.P. for County Sligo, 1692-1712, by Penelope, daughter of Major Joseph Fox, of Graigue (now Beechwood), County Tipperary. He does not appear to have resided constantly in Ireland, and his name appears in the List of Absentees in 1729, as the owner of £800 per annum. At a subsequent period he had a town house on the West side of St. Stephen's Green.

He married Catherine, who died in Dublin, 7th October, 1738, daughter of the Hon. Chidley Coote, of Coote Hall, County Roscommon, niece of Richard, 1st Earl of Bellamont. Mr. Morgan, who was High Sheriff of Meath in 1726, died in October, 1752, leaving two sons and three daughters, viz. :—

- I. Hugh, of Cottlestown, Col. 98th Foot, b. 1st May, 1727; m. Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of the Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, M.P. for the University, and some time Attorney-General of Ireland. He died at Martinique in October, 1761.
- II. Chidley, Captain 12th Dragoons, m. 22nd March, 1754, his first cousin, Margaret, dau. of Walter Jones, of Headfort, County Leitrim (by his wife Olivia Coote). He died 12th December, 1770.
- I. Mary, m. 6th July, 1741, Sir Henry Tuite, Bart., of Sonna, County Westmeath.



II. Penelope, m. 1st Charles Dunbar, and 2nd Joshua Iremonger, of Wherwell, Hants.

III. Marcia, m. John Pitt, of Encombe, Dorset, M.P. for Dorchester.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Landed Gentry"; Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland"; The Georgian Society, vol. ii.; Exshaw's Magazine, 1752 and 1770.]

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Bye-election, 17th October, 1741.

The Hon. James FitzGerald, commonly called Lord Offaly  
(*vice* Borrowes, deceased).

The Hon. James FitzGerald, Lord Offaly, was fourth but only surviving son of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, by the Lady Mary O'Brien, eldest daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin. He was born 29th May, 1722, educated by private tutors, and in 1737 set out for the Continent, where he was received at the courts of many foreign princes. According to a writer who visited Ireland soon after his return home in 1739, "Lord Ophaley manifests his birth at first sight; his person agreeable as his good-humour; and his politeness equals both."

On 20th February, 1744, he succeeded his father in the Earldom, but did not take his seat till 6th October, 1747. When the Pretender's Rebellion broke out in Scotland, he at once offered to assist the Government by raising a regiment, and as a reward for his loyalty was sworn on the Privy Council in April, 1746.

The Earl finished his father's work in remodelling the mansion at Carton; built Kildare (now Leinster) House, in Dublin; and greatly improved the condition of his tenantry. Prominent in politics, he was the champion of the popular party, and in 1751 presented a memorial to the King protesting against the administration of the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant, and the ascendancy of Primate Stone. He had already, on 21st February, 1747, a fortnight after his marriage, been granted an English peerage as Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in Bucks. Fourteen years later he was created Marquis of Kildare in the peerage of Ireland; and on 26th November, 1766, he was advanced to the Dukedom of Leinster, which honour was conferred upon him in performance of a royal promise that on the next creation of an English Duke he should obtain a similar title in the Irish peerage.

James, Duke of Leinster, who raised and commanded the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, was for many years Master-General of the Ordnance, and in 1770 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army. He married, 7th February, 1747, Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, and by her, who died 27th March, 1814, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral, had issue. The Duke died at Leinster House, 19th November, 1773, having had nine sons and nine daughters, viz. :—

- I. George, Lord Offaly, b. 15th January, 1747, d.v.p., 26th September, 1765.
- II. William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster, M.P. for the Borough of Kildare, 1769 (*see post*).
- III. Lord Charles James, M.P. for Kildare County, 1776-83, and 1783-90 (*see vol. vi, p. 488*).
- IV. Lord Henry, M.P. for the Borough of Kildare, 1783-90, and for Athy, 1790 (*see post*).
- V. Lord Edward, M.P. for Athy, 1783-90, and for Kildare County, 1790-97 (*see vol. vi, p. 490*).
- VI. Lord Robert Stephen, Ambassador at Copenhagen, and subsequently at Lisbon; M.P. for County Kildare, 1802-7; b. 15th January, 1765; m. 22nd July, 1792, Sophia Charlotte, dau. of Capt. Charles Feilding, R.N., and died 2nd January, 1833, having by her, who died 19th September, 1834, had issue.
- VII. Lord Gerald, b. 15th March, 1766; lost at sea in January, 1788.
- VIII. Lord Augustus Joseph, b. 8th December, 1771; d. young.
- IX. Lord George Simon, b. 17th April, 1773; d. May, 1783.
  - I. Lady Caroline Elizabeth Mabel, d. young, 16th April, 1754.
  - II. Lady Emily Mary Margaretta, m. 20th August, 1774, Charles, Earl of Bellamont, and d. 1818.
  - III. Lady Henrietta Katherine, d. young, 10th September, 1763.
  - IV. Lady Caroline, d. young, April, 1755.

- V. Lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude, m. 23rd February, 1789, Joseph Holden Strutt, of Terling Place, Essex, M.P. She was created Baroness Rayleigh 18th July, 1821, with remainder to her male issue.
- VI. Lady Louisa Bridget, d. young, January, 1765.
- VII. Lady Sophia Sarah Mary, d. unm. 21st March, 1845.
- VIII. Lady Fanny Charlotte Elizabeth, d. young, 1775.
- IX. Lady Lucy Anne, m. 31st July, 1802, Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., of Albemarle, Carmarthenshire.

[Authorities :—“The Earls of Kildare,” by the Marquess of Kildare; Peerages of Lodge, Debrett, and Burke; Parliamentary Index, 1806.]

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Bye-election, 8th November, 1745.

**Walter Weldon** (*vice* Offaly, succeeded to Peerage).

**Walter Weldon**, of Raheenderry, Queen's County, was eldest son of Arthur Weldon, of Raheenderry, by Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath, and great-grand nephew of William Weldon, M.P. for Athy, 1661-66 (see p. 116). He was born 1st July, 1724, so had barely attained age when returned for this borough. In 1756, probably for political services, the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. There are singularly few references to him in the Journals of the House of Commons; but in November, 1757, he obtained leave to go into the country for a fortnight for the recovery of his health. On 21st October, 1762, “by Grace Especial,” he was admitted a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

Mr. Weldon m. 1st, 1744-8, Mary, daughter of Colonel John Stewart, of Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, and by her had a son :—

- I. Stewart, of Sportland (Kilmorony), County Kildare, M.P. for Ennis, 1783-90; High Sheriff of Queen's County, 1779; born 6th July, 1750; m. 11th December, 1777, Hon. Elena Conyngham, dau. of Francis Pierrepont, 2nd Baron Conyngham, sister of Henry, 1st Marquess Conyngham, and d.s.p.s., 2nd January, 1829.

He m. 2nd, 11th February, 1762, Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., of St. Catherine's, County Dublin,

M.P. for the City of Dublin, and died 23rd August, 1773, having by her, who died 4th December, 1809, had issue:—

II. Samuel Cooke, d.s.p., 19th April, 1798.

I. Mary, m. 25th May, 1786, Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare.

II. Jane, m. 9th December, 1797, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Creighton.

[Authorities:—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Trench Memoir, by Thomas Cooke-Trench; Todd's "Dublin Graduates"; Dublin Directory for 1763; Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."]

Bye-election, 20th October, 1753.

Robert Sandford, jun (*vice* Morgan, deceased).

Robert Sandford, jun., was second son of Robert Sandford,<sup>1</sup> of Castlerea, County Roscommon, M.P. for Boyle, who died in 1777, by the Lady Henrietta O'Brien, who died in 1730, second daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin.

He was born 13th June, 1722, and having embraced a military career, served as Cornet in the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons; Major to the Carabiniers under Prince Frederick of Brunswick; and Colonel of the 103rd Regiment of Foot.

Colonel Sandford, who was a Commissioner of the Tillage Act for the Province of Connaught, sat for this Borough till the General Election of 1761. His elder brother, Henry Sandford, was then returned both for Harristown and Athy, but electing to sit for the former, Colonel Sandford regained this seat at the ensuing bye-election. On 4th March, 1768, he was appointed Governor of Galway. He resided for many years at Leixlip Castle, and had also a town house in Sackville Street. In the next Parliament (1768-76) he sat for the Borough of Roscommon, and at this time is thus described in the Scully MS.:—"Lieutenant-Colonel, on half-pay, which, with his Government of Galway, he holds by King's Letter. He wants an additional Sallary."

<sup>1</sup> Robert Sandford, of Castlerea, a military officer, who served with bravery against the rebels in Scotland, was a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, a Commissioner of the Tillage Act for the Province of Munster, and Governor and Custos Rotulorum for the County Roscommon, of which he was High Sheriff in 1725. By the will of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, he was in remainder to the Kildare estates.



He died unmarried on 14th July, 1793, having attained the rank of Major-General in the army.

[Authorities ;—“Exshaw’s Magazine”; “Liber Munerum Publicorum”; “The Irish Parliament in 1775”; Playfair’s “British Family Antiquities”; Milton’s “Views of Ireland, 1783”; “Recollections of Skeffington Gibbon, 1829.”]

Returned for the Borough of Athy, 28th April, 1761.

**Henry Sandford.**

**James M’Manus.**

**Henry Sandford**, of Castlerea, County Roscommon, was the eldest surviving son of Robert Sandford, of Castlerea, M.P. for Boyle, who died in 1777, by the Lady Henrietta O’Brien, who died in 1730, daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin, and brother of the member just noticed. He was born 30th December, 1719, and sat for his own Borough of Roscommon from 1745-60. At this election he was also returned for the Borough of Kildare, for which he sat, thereby causing a bye-election. In the next Parliament he represented the Borough of Carrick. He was a Commissioner of the Tillage Act for the Province of Connaught, and served as High Sheriff of County Roscommon in 1766.

Mr. Sandford married, 21st September, 1750, Hon. Sarah Moore, who died 3rd October, 1764, eldest daughter of Stephen, 1st Viscount Mountcashell. He died 12th February, 1797, leaving issue :—

- I. **Henry Moore**, 1st Baron Mount Sandford, of Castlerea, so created 30th July, 1800. M.P. for the Borough of Roscommon, 1798-1800. High Sheriff of County Roscommon, 1784. Received £15,000 compensation for his Borough of Roscommon, which was disfranchised at the Union. B. 28th July, 1751; m., 30th June, 1780, Catherine, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, County Limerick, M.P.; and died without issue, 29th December, 1814.
- II. **William (Rev.)**, b. 21st October, 1752; m., 20th January, 1789, Jane, second dau. of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver; and died 7th August, 1809, leaving issue.

III. George, Captain 18th Light Dragoons ; M.P. for the Borough of Roscommon ; F.R.S. ; b. 10th May, 1756. On 14th June, 1828, s. his nephew as 3rd Lord Mount Sandford, and died unmarried 1846.

Louisa, m. 3rd May, 1783, William Worth Newenham, of Coolmore, County Cork, and died 17th March, 1791.

[Authorities as given for Robert Sandford.]

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James M Manus,<sup>1</sup> of Maynooth, County Kildare, was eldest son of James M<sup>c</sup>Manus, of Maynooth, Merchant, by his wife Elizabeth Nelson. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, having obtained a Scholarship, graduated B.A. in 1716, and was called to the Bar in Trinity Term, 1723.

His professional ability was considerable, and he rose to some eminence in his profession, though he never obtained a silk gown. In 1744 he was one of the counsel for the prosecution of Mrs. Mary Heath, a witness in the Annesley Peerage case, for perjury. Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Manus was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1741, and Sovereign of Kildare in 1752. He died, apparently unmarried, within a few months of his election, his death being thus recorded in Pue's "Occurrences," 28th October, 1761:—

"At his seat at Manooth, County Kildare, greatly lamented by all his acquaintances, James M<sup>c</sup>Manus, one of the Representatives in Parliament for Athy."

[Authorities :—Information from George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant ; Todd's "Dublin Graduates" ; Howell's "State Trials" ; King's Inns Records (MS.) ; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

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<sup>1</sup> He had two brothers—Francis, who died 1770, leaving by his wife, Anna Maria, two sons, James and Francis, and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Gertrude, and Catherine ; and Michael, of Dublin, who m. Frances Nesbitt, and had issue James and Albert ; and a sister, Hester, wife of William Tew.

*(To be continued.)*

## A TOUR IN KILDARE IN 1732.

EDITED BY THOMAS U. SADLEIR.

ON attaining manhood John Loveday, of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, travelled on horseback through England, Ireland, and Scotland, keeping an accurate, and at times detailed, account of his journeys. He was an observant man, of cultured tastes, some scholarship, especially in the classics, and philology, and endowed with a love for archæology which had made itself apparent while yet a student at Oxford. Unlike Bishop Pococke and Arthur Young, he travelled as a tourist and not as a celebrity; and as an entirely unbiassed observer, with no thoughts of publication, his tour is therefore of special value.

But it must be remembered that he took this route through our county, not, unfortunately, in search of archæological remains or historic places, but in order to visit his uncle, Capt. John Lethieulier, of Brea (now Bray), in the neighbourhood of Athy, a circumstance which considerably lessens the interest of the narrative. Perhaps it is with regard to the animal world that he tells us least, and, save for an isolated reference to the great numbers of frogs about Athy, which does not come within the Kildare portion of his tour, he has nothing on this subject which need be quoted.

The simplicity of his character is everywhere apparent: he disliked the pretensions which dubbed the squires colonels,<sup>1</sup> and their houses castles. Sometimes, generally from want of knowledge, as in the case of Castle Martin, his observations are beside the mark; but on the whole his criticism is just, and reveals a hatred of sham greatly to the credit of the young Englishman.

With regard to language and phraseology he speaks with authority, and much that he tells us is true to-day. He found that the diminutive was a term of endearment both in *little*, and in *pet*—from the French “*petit*.” He also comments on the improper usage of *big* and *great*, which he says prevailed in

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<sup>1</sup> It was when visiting Col. Flower, Lord Ashbrook’s ancestor, at Durrow, that Loveday remarks:—“He, according to y<sup>e</sup> general affected custom of y<sup>e</sup> country is called Colonel, because he has that rank in the Militia.” When the insurrection of 1715 broke out in Scotland, the Government decided to raise regiments of militia in Ireland, and actually appointed Colonels in each county. But as the regiments were never raised, it was of course ludicrous that the titles should be retained, and this is no doubt the point in Loveday’s gibe (see Lyons’ “Westmeath Grand Juries,” p. 156).

Wales ; but his remarks imply that the English idiom has altered since his day, and open up a question deserving the attention of the learned.

The only son of John Loveday, of Caversham, an Oxfordshire squire, by his wife Sarah, daughter of William Lethieulier, of Clapham, in Surrey, an eminent Turkey merchant, our author was born in 1711, and lived to a ripe old age, having acquired considerable reputation as an antiquary by his frequent contributions to the "Gentleman's Magazine." Miss Berry describes him as a kindly old gentleman, of Tory principles, with a wonderful library and varied collections. The whole tour remained in manuscript and in the possession of the family till 1890, when, through the instrumentality of his representative, John E. Taylor Loveday, it was printed by the Roxburghe Club, a Scotch literary society. The volumes of this Society are rare, but by the courtesy of the Librarian of the University Library at Cambridge, we were permitted to extract the portion relating to this county.

Little more than one hundred years later this route to Kilcullen was traversed by Thackeray, when visiting the Purcells at Halverstown ; and, like Loveday, Palmerstown is the only place on the way which he mentions.

#### ITINERARY.

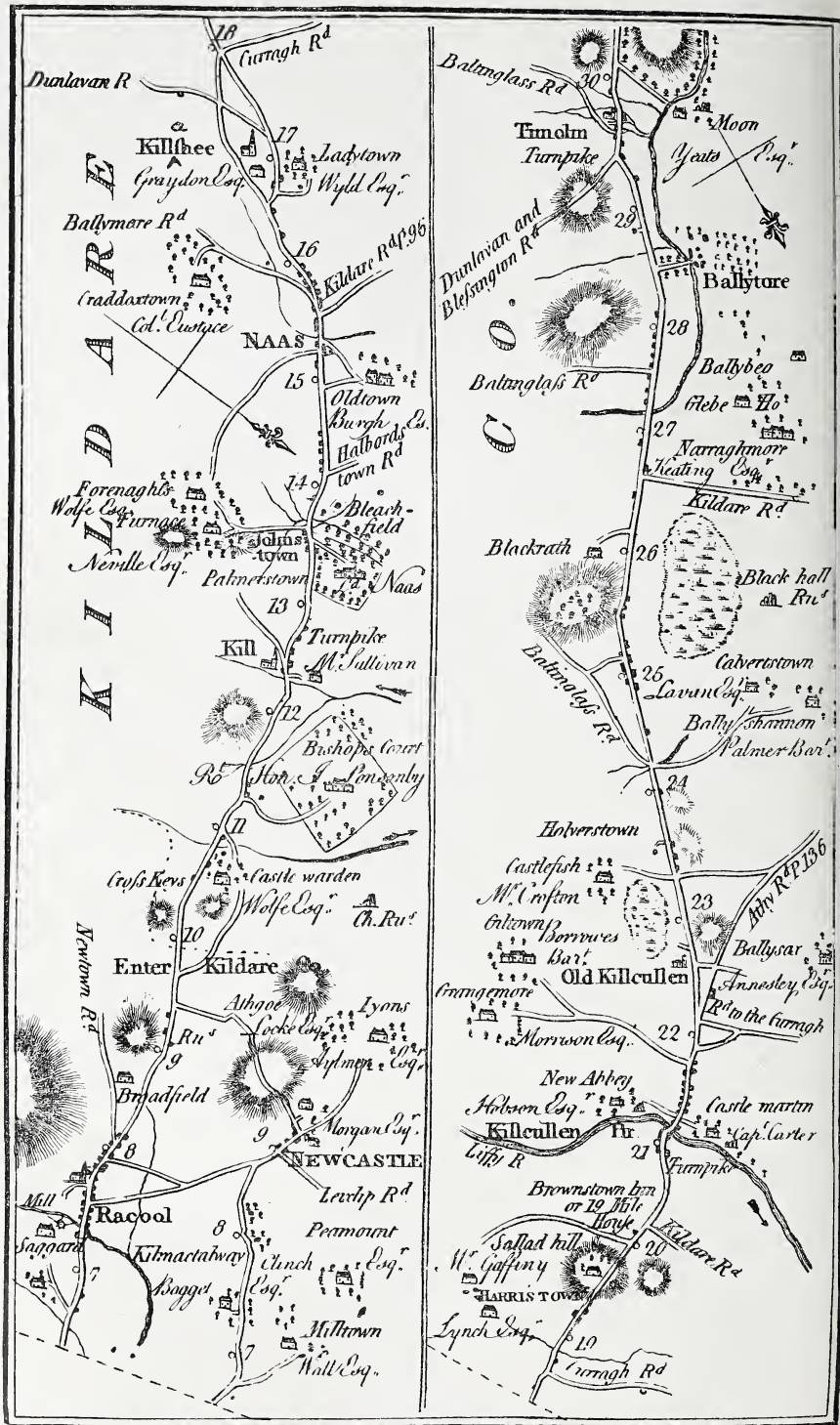
"JUNE, 1732.

"*Friday, 2.*—From Dublin to the Naas in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kildare, 12 miles ; to Kilcullen Bridge, at y<sup>e</sup> Crown, 5 miles. This was a very fine made way of considerable breadth, only one Turnpike,<sup>1</sup> and that demanded but one half-penny a horse. But just out of Dublin—the metropolis (and 'tis so for a great way on)—are cottages ; they call them cabbins [French—Cabane, a cottage, a thatched house ; and y<sup>e</sup> word occurs in other languages, *v.* Junius ; nay, it occurs in Lhuyd's Irish-English Dictionary thus—'Cabán and cabáin, a cottage, a cabbin']. Great numbers of poor along y<sup>e</sup> road. Even in Dublin y<sup>e</sup> poorer boys go without shoes and stockings, and as we came into y<sup>e</sup> countrey, men, women, all in general of the meaner sort, either had none, or carryed 'em on their shoulders if they were travelling y<sup>e</sup> road. Mr. Bourk's Park<sup>2</sup> on the right hand before

<sup>1</sup> The turnpike lodges at Black Church and the Red Cow may still be seen.

<sup>2</sup> Palmerstown, then the seat of John Bourke (M.P. for Naas 1727-60, and 1769-76) afterwards 1st Earl of Mayo, and now of his descendant the 7th Earl.





RATHCOOLE TO KILLASHEE.

KILLASHEE TO MOONE.

[From Taylor and Skinner's Road Maps of Ireland, 1777.]

Naas. The Assizes are never held at Kildare, but alternately at Naas and Athy. Naas is one street, and has a good Market House.

"*Saturday, 3.*—From Kilcullen Bridge to Brea, 11 miles. The Liffy flows under y<sup>e</sup> Bridge at Kilcullen. Brea<sup>1</sup> is a seat (only for a term of years) of my Uncle, Capt. John Lethieullier<sup>2</sup>; it was once in y<sup>e</sup> Ricklesy<sup>3</sup>—his lady's—family; an old house of brick, covered with plaister. By an union of Parishes it belongs now to Athy, not 2 miles off.

"*Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.*—There is only a Chappel in Athy, tho' 'tis said there have been 2 churches [*v. 'Nugae Antiquae, II., p. 155*]. It is a compact town, and not large, upon y<sup>e</sup> river Barrow. We were more than once in Col. Nevil's<sup>4</sup> company; his seat (only for a term of years from y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Kildare) is Dollardstown,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Brea, now spelt Bray, is a townland near Athy. The house is in ruins. The place appears to have subsequently passed into the possession of Boyle Spencer, who died there in September, 1790, aged fifty.

<sup>2</sup> He died in 1738, and was succeeded by his son William Lethieulier.

<sup>3</sup> A Charles Rickaseys was High Sheriff of Co. Kildare in 1692, and on 20th January, 1708, Samuel Ogle, Esq., of Dublin, and Ursula, Lady Altham, his wife, demised to "Charles Rickesies," of Breagh, County Kildare, Esq., the Mansion House and Lands of Breagh, containing 345 plantation acres, for thirty-one years, from 1st May, 1711, at £60 18s. per annum.

<sup>4</sup> At an auction at Dollardstown three years ago Lord Walter FitzGerald purchased an old brass sundial, which bore some lines in verse, viz. :—

"As long as y<sup>e</sup> Sun with its glorious beams  
Doth light and heat dispence;  
As long as the Moon and wandering Stars,  
Shed their sweet Influence;  
So long let Honour, Virtue, Peace,  
And wealth intailed be,  
On Genl. Nevil of Dollardstown,  
And all his Family."

This was Clement Neville, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Major-General of the Irish Establishment, who died in Dublin in August, 1744, being then the oldest officer in the King's Service. By his Will, dated 28 June, 1743, he left £100 to the Poor of the Parish of Temple Michael, in Longford, and a similar sum to the Poor of Athy; he appointed his cousin, Richard Wolseley, of Mount Arran, County Carlow, residuary legatee. He also expressed a wish to be buried at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, but was, in fact, buried in Tullow Church, where there is an inscription to his memory.

<sup>5</sup> This house, the residence of the late Mr. Laurence Dunne, has long since passed from the Neville family.

half a mile from Brea, in y<sup>e</sup> Union of Athy; Lieut. Forth<sup>1</sup> lives with him. Mr. Nichxson,<sup>2</sup> Chancellor of y<sup>e</sup> Exchequer, was at this time with y<sup>e</sup> Colonel. On Wednesday we dined at Belan, Col. [Mr.] Stratford's,<sup>3</sup> 3 miles from Brea; he was not in y<sup>e</sup> country, we were entertained by his sister, Mrs. Katherine Spencer, the wife of Mr. Henry Spencer, an half-brother of my Aunt's.<sup>4</sup> This is a most pleasant seat, has large plantations of trees in variety of shady walks and in groves, several ponds also well stocked with fish, the Greece<sup>5</sup> flowing here; but y<sup>e</sup> chief beauty is y<sup>e</sup> bold avenue on both sides y<sup>e</sup> house, to y<sup>e</sup> front between a noble walk of trees, of decent width and considerable height, so as scarce (take it altogether) to be paralleled: and there is a very great quantity of wall-fruit here. There are a great many seats about this country. Memorand: My Uncle said that Sir Kenelm Digby was reported to be the father of Lewis 14, of France. . . .

"*Thursday*, 8.—From Brea to Catherlogh in y<sup>e</sup> County of Catherlogh, 6 miles; to Leighlin Bridge at y<sup>e</sup> Savage's Arms, 5 miles. We went by Grange Milner,<sup>6</sup> Sir John St. Leger's,<sup>7</sup> a puisnè Judge here; (V. Swift xxi. 149). We saw him at Brea, and he gave us an invitation to dinner; beyond his house we passed over a ford which brought us into y<sup>e</sup> Queen's County; for some time y<sup>e</sup> road lay on y<sup>e</sup> right of y<sup>e</sup> Barrow, which we crossed, over a bridge, just by Catherlogh, and then y<sup>e</sup> river flowed on y<sup>e</sup> right. This bridge brought us into y<sup>e</sup> County of Catherlogh, by contraction (and it is so pronounced) Carlogh. The miles were of y<sup>e</sup> longest. The bridge at Leighlin is over y<sup>e</sup> Barrow.

<sup>1</sup> Nathaniel Forth, Lieutenant in General Wentworth's Regiment of Horse, died in October 1748. He was a legatee under the Will of Gen. Nevill, who left him "my horse called Bully, and my yellow velvet furniture, embroidered with silver, and also a saddle and case of pistols."

<sup>2</sup> Probably Henry Nixon, of Athy, who died in May, 1766. He certainly did not hold such an exalted position either in England or Ireland; but, perhaps, Chancellor was written in error for *Collector*.

<sup>3</sup> This was Edward Stratford of Belan, Co. Kildare, M.P. for Harristown, 1727-39, father of John, 1st Earl of Aldborough. No doubt putting *Mr.* in a bracket is to show that Col. Stratford merely held rank in the Militia, for in another passage (see Introductory Note) our author inveighs against the presumption of a country squire in assuming the rank of an officer. Belan, now, alas! a ruin, has already been described in the *JOURNAL*.

<sup>4</sup> According to Burke's "Peerage" Mr. Stratford's sister Katherine was the wife of John Spencer.

<sup>5</sup> Recte *Greece*.

<sup>6</sup> Grange Mellon, now a ruin.

<sup>7</sup> Sir John St. Leger, 2nd Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, who died in 1743.



## RETURN JOURNEY.

"JUNE, 1732.

"*Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 23, 24, 25, and 26.*—On Saturday we rode from Brea to Castle Dermot, 4 miles; to Burton Hall, 2 miles. Kilkaï, Mr. Dickson's,<sup>1</sup> an ancient castle, is before y<sup>e</sup> town of Castle Dermot, as you go out from which is y<sup>e</sup> large shell and tower of a religious house. We had seen this Mr. Dickson at Colonel Nevill's, in y<sup>e</sup> beginning of y<sup>e</sup> month. Burton Hall,<sup>2</sup> y<sup>e</sup> seat of Alderman Burton, of Dublin,<sup>3</sup> is a stone house commanding good prospects; y<sup>e</sup> apartments but small; in y<sup>e</sup> Hall is a painting of Curtius leaping into y<sup>e</sup> gulf; though but coarse, yet two of y<sup>e</sup> figures deserve notice; one man so struck with horror as not to be able to bear y<sup>e</sup> sight, stretching out his hand with detestation, and averting his head; another in wild amaze almost stiffens at y<sup>e</sup> sight, his eyes all y<sup>e</sup> while fixed full upon y<sup>e</sup> Hero. The gardens are handsome; y<sup>e</sup> water-works, though not large, are very pretty; wide shady walks between trees; a Park beyond y<sup>e</sup> gardens, a kitchen garden and Fruiterie to y<sup>e</sup> front y<sup>e</sup> house. We returned to dinner to Col. Nevil's, who dined with us y<sup>e</sup> day before, when we had also y<sup>e</sup> company of Mr. Henry Bunbury's lady,<sup>4</sup> of Mrs. Spencer,<sup>5</sup> and 3 of y<sup>e</sup> Plunkets her neices,<sup>6</sup> who indeed were with her when we

<sup>1</sup> Henry Dixon, of Kilkea Castle, who died in 1747.

<sup>2</sup> Burton Hall is still in the possession of the Burton family.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Burton, whose father, Benjamin Burton, a noted Dublin Banker, purchased the Burton Hall estate. The existing mansion (see p. 174) was built by Samuel Burton about 1730.

<sup>4</sup> Henry Bunbury belonged to the family of Johnstown, Co. Carlow. He was, no doubt, identical with "Harry Bunbury, who married Miss Pinsent," mentioned by Pole Cosby in his "Autobiography," as being a school-fellow of his at Athy.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Stratford's sister, already mentioned.

<sup>6</sup> If the statement in Burke is correct, they were her brother's grandchildren, and, therefore, her grand-nieces. To be exact—the Hon. Charles Patrick Plunkett, of Dillonstown, Co. Louth, M.P. for Banagher (son of Matthew, 7th Lord Louth, by his second wife Anne, dau. of William Hamilton, of Lisloony, King's Co.), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Stratford, of Belan, Co. Kildare, and by her, who d. 1729, had issue six daus. :—

Anne, m., 2nd January, 1739, Alexander, 5th Earl of Antrim.

Elizabeth, m. first, 22nd May, 1738, William Lethulier, of Brea, Co. Kildare, who died 10th May, 1743, and, second, 1747, Thomas Shadwell, of Stockwell, Surrey.

Charlotte, m. Capt. James Ross of Portavo, Co. Down, who died 1755.

Penelope.

Frances, m., 1748, Henry Meredyth, of Dublin, and died in 1797.

Amelia.





FRONT (ABOVE) AND BACK VIEWS OF BURTON HALL, COUNTY CARLOW.

dined at Belan, June 7. One y<sup>e</sup> Sunday we dined with Mr. Nesbitt,<sup>1</sup> Minister of Athy; Dr. Bradford,<sup>2</sup> Minister of y<sup>e</sup> Round Church in Dublin was there; afterwards we went to Mr. Thompson's,<sup>3</sup> a Clergyman and School M<sup>r</sup>. of Athy, whose wife is a relation of my aunt's.

"*Tuesday, 27.*—From Brea to Kilcullen, 10 miles; to the Naas, 5; to Kildroghan<sup>4</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> White Hart, 7 miles. Mr. Carter's<sup>5</sup> seat at Kilcullen is a large square house of stone, new and handsome; y<sup>e</sup> Liffy runs by it; 'tis admired for its situation, according to y<sup>e</sup> grand way in Ireland, they call it *Castle Martin*, y<sup>e</sup> general affectation to call their houses Castles<sup>6</sup> (*v. Swift xvi., 408.*) Two miles beyond y<sup>e</sup> Naas, we turned out of y<sup>e</sup> Dublin road, passing by Bishop's Court, Lord Duncannon's.<sup>7</sup> Just out of Kildroghan is much y<sup>e</sup> grandest house we have seen in Ireland—Castletown, Mrs. Conolly's,<sup>8</sup> built in 1725, of a bastard marble dug up about 15 miles hence, but being unpolished it looks like a fair white stone; this very lofty and deep house, taking up a great deal of ground, stands upon arches, has no less than 13 windows in front, too many either for beauty or strength; on each side wind in a circular manner stone cloisters supported on columns of y<sup>e</sup> Ionic order; butting y<sup>e</sup> extremities of y<sup>e</sup> cloisters are built of a darker stone, and something higher than y<sup>e</sup> cloisters, on one side y<sup>e</sup> kitchen and offices, on t'other y<sup>e</sup> stabling. The rooms are large and well-proportioned, and as well furnished, though y<sup>e</sup> inside be not

<sup>1</sup>The Rev. William Nesbitt, Rector of Athy, died in 1740. He belonged to the family of Tubberdaly, in the King's Co., now represented by Edward J. Beaumont Nesbitt, D.L.

<sup>2</sup>The Rev. Alexander Bradford, D.D., Rector of St. Andrew's, Dublin (commonly called the "Round Church"), was a native of Athy. He died August 31st, 1750.

<sup>3</sup>Probably the Rev. Thomas Thompson who was at Athy School with Pole Cosby in 1717.

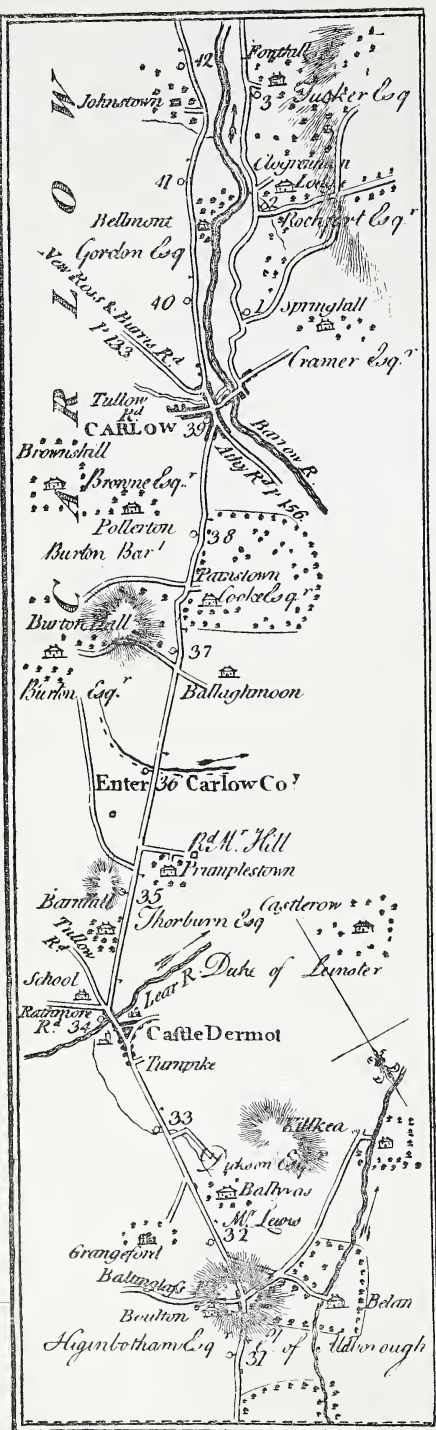
<sup>4</sup>Celbridge. The parish is still called Kildrought.

<sup>5</sup>The Rt. Hon. Thomas Carter, some time Master of the Rolls in Ireland, had purchased this estate a short time previously from Mr. Harrison, a Dublin Banker, by whom the house was erected.

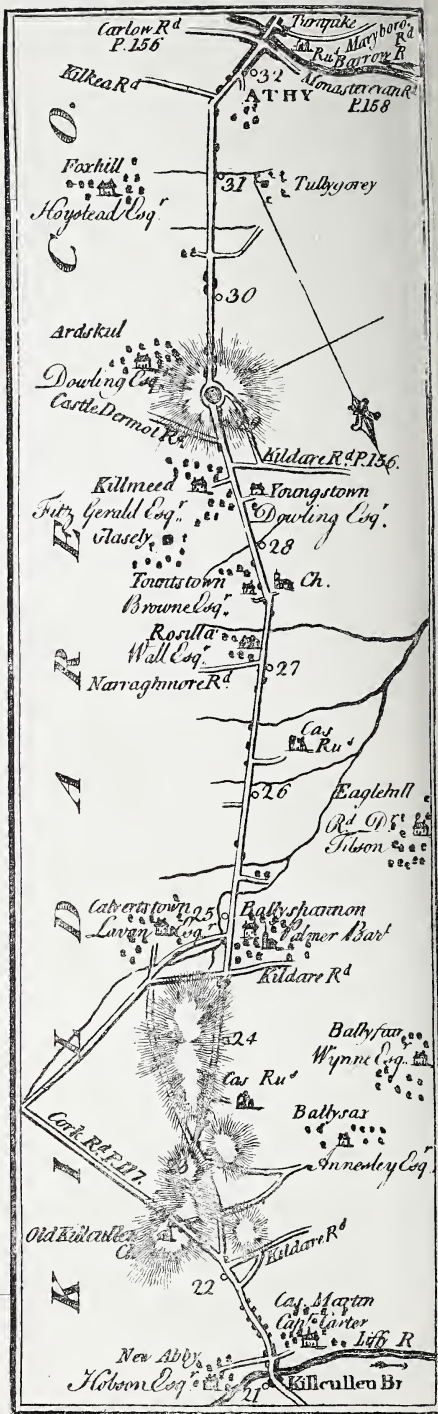
<sup>6</sup>The name was not bestowed on the recently erected house, but was simply that of the townland where the ancient castle of the Eustaces had stood, so Loveday cavils without reason.

<sup>7</sup>Brabazon, 2nd Viscount Duncannon, was advanced to the Earldom of Bessborough in 1739. He devised this estate to his second son, the Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who erected the existing mansion.

<sup>8</sup>She was Catherine, dau. of Sir Albert Conyngham, and widow of the Rt. Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, M.P., who was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1715-29. She died September 23rd, 1752.



MOONE TO CARLOW.



KILCULLEN BRIDGE TO ATHY.

[From Taylor and Skinner's Road Maps of Ireland, 1777.]



furnished throughout, for y<sup>e</sup> great staircase is not yet begun, and some of y<sup>e</sup> rooms have no furniture, as y<sup>e</sup> long gallery, proportionably wide. Here is a length of y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Wharton, another of y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant, and his Dutchess, but a remarkably good length painting of Lord Chancellor West, in his robes.

“There are a large number of prints here, and some antique seals taken off in wax, and put into glass picture-cases. No tapestry but what was made in Dublin, y<sup>e</sup> figures are small, y<sup>e</sup> colours very lively. The garretts, or rather rooms in y<sup>e</sup> uppermost story, are exceeding good apartments, all wainseotted and well furnished, y<sup>e</sup> chimney pieces of y<sup>e</sup> marble y<sup>e</sup> house is built of, which polished gives a grey cast. The Liffy flows below y<sup>e</sup> Fruiterie.

“*Wednesday, 28.*—From Kildrogan to Newbridge, 1 mile; to Lucan in y<sup>e</sup> Country of Dublin, 1; to Palmerstown, 3; to Chapel Izod, 1; to Dublin, at y<sup>e</sup> White Hart, in Capel Street, 2 miles. At Chapel Izod on y<sup>e</sup> left, and to y<sup>e</sup> North of y<sup>e</sup> Liffey, stands y<sup>e</sup> Country Palace for y<sup>e</sup> Government—a brick building.”

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*A BALLAD OF NURNEY.*

CONTRIBUTED BY C. M. DRURY.

SOME seventy years ago whilst the inhabitants of the parish of Fontstown were assembled one Sunday at public worship, a daring robbery was committed at a wealthy farmer's.

Information having been received of the suspected robbers being concealed in a certain old ruinous house, the gentlemen mentioned in the poem went in search of them. It opens with their departure from Nurney, the seat of Colonel Bagott.

## I.

The feast was o'er in Nurney Hall,  
 The clansmen met, 'twas bustle all,  
 They busk and bonne them for the fray,  
 And sally forth at close of day.  
 For there had formed a robber band to plunder and disturb  
     the land,  
 Who at the solemn hour of prayer  
 Attacked a house when none were there  
 Or slightly guarded by the pair.  
 Kildoon <sup>1</sup> was famed for warriors bold,  
 Whose prowess shone in days of old,  
 Bagotts and Hoysteds, every one,<sup>2</sup>  
 Headed by gallant Fontstown<sup>3</sup> John.

<sup>1</sup> The residence of Edward Bagot, who is thus referred to.

<sup>2</sup> The name of Hoysted is now, I believe, extinct in Kildare. The best-known man of the family was Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Hoysted. He served in the American War of Independence; in the Peninsular War, where he was severely wounded at the Battle of Nive; and in the Waterloo campaign, and the occupation of Paris. He was awarded a gold medal and clasp for Nive, and the Waterloo medal, but did not live to receive the General Service Peninsular Medal. Returning to Ireland with half his regiment, the 59th, he was wrecked in the "Lord Melville" off Kinsale Head, but there was happily very little loss of life; the remainder of the regiment, however, were wrecked in the "Seahorse" in Tramore Bay, and only twenty-five survived. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoysted died at Kilboggan, Co. Kildare, 23rd February, 1818, and was buried at Kildangan. He was never married.

<sup>3</sup> In Fontstown Church there is a window, erected in 1859, to the memory of the Rev. John Bagot and his wife, Olivia, who jointly composed these verses. He had been Rector of Fontstown for forty-seven years, and died 2nd March, 1858. His wife, Olivia, died 13th July, 1854, aged 64 years. The Rev. Richard Wolfe Bagot succeeded his father, the Rev. John; and the parish register shows that he baptized the children at Fontstown from 19th August, 1855, onward. This was the Canon Bagot who was such a great authority on dairies. There was a riddle which asked—"What is the best way to secure a supply of good milk?"—the answer was, "Get a can and bag it" (Canon Bagot). The Canon's grandfather, the Rev. Walter Bagot, had been Rector of Monasterevan, and was for twenty-seven years Rector of Fontstown.

Each mounted on his own good steed  
Of mettle high and well-tried speed,  
And each a double burden bore  
In triumph from the Colonel's door.

## II.

They passed by Nurney's western tower  
Ere Chanticleer proclaimed the hour  
When midnight ghosts assert their power,  
And reached that mouldering ruined hall  
Which village minds at night appal.

They quickly gain Lochaber's plain,  
And from their steeds they started.  
Procure a light, prepare for fight,  
Let none be now faint-hearted.  
Said Kildoon grave, "My comrades brave,  
Be cautious, and endeavour  
To gain their den, surprise the men  
Before they us discover."

## III.

The Colonel had an eagle eye  
The enemy at night could spy,  
His bearing bold, and courage high,  
And warlike look the foe defy.  
A glance around the clan he threw  
And said, "The castle is in view  
Where once M'Gahey's forests grew,  
Now doomed to be the outlaws' haunt—  
The abode of misery and want."

Then Nurney stumbled, Kildoon trembled,  
But Fontstown cleared the fosse ;  
Brave Hoysted followed, FitzGerald bellowed,  
"'Fore George we are all lost."

## IV.

Regained their footing firm again,  
And marshalled all their good clansmen,  
They neared the building's outward porch,  
And, beckoning Green who held the torch,  
Their leader cried, "Surround the pile,  
And deathlike silence keep the while ;  
You, gallant Nurney, enter here,  
And Hoysted, follow in the rear."

## V.

The outlaws found resistance vain  
'Gainst such a valiant armed train.  
"We cry you mercy, those you seek  
Have left Ardella's hold a week."

Much in the speaker's mien appears  
 To justify suspicious fears.  
 The clansmen onward quickly move,  
 The speaker's words themselves to prove.  
 "Leave not a spot unseen, untried,  
 Where guilty cowardice may hide,"  
 The Colonel said. From room to room,  
 'Mid darkness, solitude, and gloom,  
 He marched with footsteps slow.  
 For in the search the taper-light  
 Had quickly vanished into night,  
 Just as two men appeared in sight—  
 Two startled men of stature low,  
 At whom the Colonel bent his brow.  
 "Stand, at your peril," Nurney cries ;  
 "Who moves an inch that instant dies."

## VI.

Meantime the Fontstown sought amain,  
 And strove and struggled all in vain,  
 For searching but to fail again.  
 Surrounded by the armed men,  
 When nearing to the chimney bide  
 Somewhat suspicious there he spied,  
 From thence a toe  
 Peeped out below,  
 Which proved him not mistaken.  
 "My comrades dear,  
 We have one here  
 Smoked like a flitch of bacon."

## VII.

Brave Hoysted, to his colours true,  
 Had searched the ruin through and through,  
 Then to the courtyard turned his feet,  
 Seeking the robbers' safe retreat.  
 Nor stall nor manger harboured aught  
 That he could find ; but still he thought,  
 "Within these walls must surely be  
 More of the fell fraternity."  
 Then, turning where a broken door  
 Half hid a dairy's red-tiled floor,  
 An ancient churn of goodly size,  
 And iron-hooped, attracts his eyes.  
 'Twas covered close, while all around  
 Lay broken, scattered on the ground.  
 "There's something hid within the lid ;  
 We have him here at last."  
 He rolled the churn with many a turn  
 Before he made him fast.

## VIII.

The search is o'er, the postern passed,  
The chiefs and yeomen feel the blast ;  
Now Youngstown's groves are far behind,  
Whose boughs re-echo to the wind.  
That moated mound they soon shall view,<sup>1</sup>  
Where fairies' feet still brush the dew.  
Another hour must quickly fly  
Ere yet we reach the fair Athy,  
To wake the warder from his sleep  
And lodge our foes in dungeon keep ;  
And hark, to cheer that weary hour,  
Will someone try the minstrel power ?

The present church at Fontstown was opened for Service in 1825. A son of Mark and Elizabeth Cross was born on 31st January of that year, and Mr. Bagot asked the parents to postpone the baptism so that the boy might be the first child christened in the new church. This was done, and the register shows that Thomas Cross was duly baptized on the following 13th March.

The register further shows that Richard Robinson, of Athy, the architect of the church, was the first person to be buried in the new churchyard, on the 19th January, 1829, at the early age of thirty-two.

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<sup>1</sup> The Moat of Ardscurr is evidently meant.



## Miscellanea.

### The Kerdiffs of Kerdiffstown, County Kildare.

[By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

For some years there have been lying at Kerdiffstown House portions of a handsome early sixteenth-century window, formerly in the ruins of St. Lawrence's Church of Kerdiffstown. These fragments were scattered about the burial-ground until they were collected and placed for safety in their present position by Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer.

Much of the cut-stone work of the window is still missing, and probably lies sunk in the ground among the graves. The window was originally of two ogee-headed lights, with a framework round it bearing Latin inscriptions in the Lombardic and Gothic (or black-letter) characters. Other inscriptions were cut on the heads of the lights in the small "black-letter" style.

Along the top of the window-frame, in Lombardic letters, ran the sentence :—

[IESUS]-NAZARENUS-REX-IUDEORUM-IHC.

The remaining inscriptions are all in black-letter.

Over one of the lights appear the words :—

[Orate pro] anima Ricardi K[erdyf],

And over the other the letters :—

. . . . . au (or an) renti . . . . .

Down the left-hand side of the window was the name of Richard Kerdiff's wife, followed by the words :—

. . . . .]uxoris eius. Quorum Animabus Propicietur Deus.

On another slab is the sentence (with the contractions extended) :—

. . . .]per : Orate : pro : Benefactoribus : Huius Fenestre.

That is, . . . . . pray for the erectors (literally benefactors) of this window.

When it was that this branch of the Kerdiff family settled here and gave their name to the place is not known, but possibly it occurred in the latter half of the fifteenth century.

The main stock of the family belonged to the County Meath, and in the fourteenth century was to be found in the neighbourhood of Ratoath, which was the family burial-place, as well as that of the

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PORTIONS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE FRAGMENTS OF AN EARLY SIXTEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW, FORMERLY IN THE KERDISTOWN CHURCH RUINS.  
[From rubbings by W. FitzG., June, 1901.]

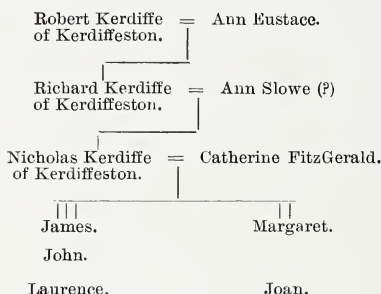
Kerdiffstown branch, one of whom in his Will, dated 1676, desired his "body to be buried in the church of Rathooth in the County of Meath amongst my Ancistors."

The name of the family is derived from Cardiff in Wales; in early times it always had the "de" before it, the name itself was spelt in various ways, as, for instance, Kerdyf, Kerdyffe, Kardiff, Kerdiff, etc., and frequently a "C" was used in place of a "K."

The County Meath de Kerdiffs held the lands of Ratoath, Dowth, Flemingtown near Ratoath, Drumree near Knockmark, "Rolleston," Milltown, "Harvoleston" or "Harbottiston," etc. In time, too, they spread into the County Dublin, and members of them are styled of "Moche Caberagh (Cabrigh Great), Dunsink, Pelletestown near Castleknock, Turvey near Donabate, "Kilnemanagh," etc.

In the Fiants and the Inquisitions Kerdiffstown frequently appears as "Cardiston" and "Kerdeston"; and to add to the confusion, Eustaces<sup>1</sup> as well as Kerdiffs are described in the sixteenth century as of "Cardeston."

In the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a manuscript volume (labelled F. 4, 18) of scraps of pedigrees compiled apparently early in the eighteenth century; the only reference to the Kerdiffstown family is given thus:—



The second generation in the above chart is the Richard Kerdiff by whom the window, above described, was erected. Unfortunately his wife's family name is illegible, though it resembles "Slowe."

**Richard Kerdiff** was a juror on a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition in 1535, and that is about the only reference to him. His mother, Anne Eustace, was the daughter of Christopher Eustace of "Kerdesston," by his wife, Elizabeth Ashe, of the House of Forenaghts.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas fitzNicholas Eustace of Cardiston, *alias* Kerdieffston, was attainted for high treason in 1579.

**Nicholas Kerdiff**, son and heir of Richard, appears as a juror on a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition in 1551. According to an Exchequer Record he is described as of the County Kildare, and in 1550 his wife was named Anne; in the pedigree above given she is shown as Catherine FitzGerald, daughter of Bartholomew FitzGerald, of Coolduff, County Dublin, a branch from the FitzGerald of Allen. Among the Memoranda Rolls, 4<sup>o</sup> Edward VI., it is recorded that in 1550 Maurice fitzThomas FitzGerald of Lackagh, as Sheriff of the County, ordered Patrick Quinn, his servant, to apprehend Anne Kerdyf; he did so and detained her until one Nicholas Kerdyf of Kerdyffleston, Gent., came and by force rescued her from the Sheriff's men. This meagre account does not inform one who this Anne Kerdyf was, whether wife or mother of Nicholas, what the offence was, nor how the matter ended.

**James Kerdiff**, of Kerdiffstown, son and heir of Nicholas, in the month of February, 1582, enfeofed Thomas Aylmer of Lyons, William Sutton of Tipper, Thomas FitzGerald, and Patrick Talbot of "Bewston" in the:—

"Manors, castles, messuages, and lands, which I have in Kerdiffeston, the Naas near Kerdiffeston aforesaid, Causane-is-heis (? Castlesize), Rathmore, near Blackhall of Clane, Bowdonyston, Sherlockeston, and the Derr (Daars), in the County Kildare,"

to the use of him the said James, his wife, and his sons (if any), in default of which in remainder to his brothers John and Lawrence and their issue, and in default of such to the use of the right heirs of his father Nicholas Kerdiff.<sup>1</sup>

James does not seem to have left any sons, as his brother **John Kerdiff** appears to have succeeded to Kerdiffstown, for in a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition among the jurors is included the name of "John Kardiffe of Kardistone" in 1586.

From this period the family descent cannot be traced with any certainty. Among those who were outlawed for complicity in the Rebellion of 1641 appear the names of:—

James, John, and Oliver Kerdiffe of Kerdiffstowne.<sup>2</sup>

Edward Cardiffe, of Naas, Clerke.<sup>3</sup>

James Cardiff, then seised of the lands of Cardistowne and Garycawsett.<sup>4</sup>

John Cardiffe, then seised of the lands of Cassenseyes.<sup>4</sup>

It is quite probable that the above-named James, John, Oliver, and Edward were sons of the John Kerdiff living in 1586.

<sup>1</sup> Patent and Close Roll of Chancery, 24<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert's History of the Confederation and War of 1641, p. 369, vol iii.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 349.

<sup>4</sup> Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisitions, Nos. 4 and 6 Charles I.



Another break occurs in the history of the family until we reach the year 1676, when we find a William Kerdiff back in Kerdiffstown.

**William Kerdiff** of Kerdiffstown made his last Will on the 3rd November, 1676, and died immediately afterwards, as Probate was taken out on the 7th November.

His Will commences: "I William Kerdiffe of Kerdiffestowne in the County of Kildare, Gent."; and he desires his "body to bee buried in the church of Rathooth, in the County of Meath, amongst my Ancistors."

He mentions his wife Alson Bellew; his brother Robert Kerdiff, and his nephews John Kerdiff of Kerdiffstown (whom he appoints his Executor) and Erasmus Kerdiff.

**John Kerdiff**, his nephew (?son of his brother Robert), succeeded at Kerdiffstown; his Will is dated 6th January, 1702, and was proved on the following 7th of July. He desired his "body to be buried in the church of Kerdiffestowne by my dear wife," and appointed as his Executor, and Guardian of his four children (not named), his "cousin," Jacob Peppard of the City of Dublin. The latter caused a tombstone to be erected to his memory; this took the form of a slab, which lies near an arched vault in the chancel of the church ruins; owing to the bad flaking nature of the stone, much of the inscription is quite illegible; but some years ago, when it could be deciphered, the late Mr. Thomas Hendrick, of Kerdiffstown, caused the inscription to be copied on a small headstone, which was then erected at the head of the slab.

The inscription on the slab (restored in brackets, from the headstone) runs as follows:—

[HER]E · LIETH · THE · BO[DY · OF]  
 [MA]RY · KERDIFFE · WIF[E · OF]  
 [JOHN] · KERDIFFE · ES<sup>QR</sup> · [WHO]  
 [DIED · T]HE · 15 · OF · APRIELL · [1690]  
 [H]ERE · LIETH · THE · [BODY · OF]  
 [I]OHN · KERDIFFE · [WHO · DI]  
 [ED] · Y<sup>E</sup> · 26 · DAY · O[F · IAN<sup>RY</sup>]

1702.

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My notes on the County Kildare Kerdiffs end here; perhaps some other Member can carry on the line, until they disappear from Kerdiffstown House, afterwards in turn the residence of the Hendrick and Aylmer families.

### Coats-of-Arms of Kildare Families.

Perhaps some of our readers may not be aware that Keating's "History of Ireland" (1723) contains the Coats-of-Arms of the Subscribers. I append a list of those who appear to have been resident in this county:—

The Earl of Kildare.  
 Francis Annesley, Esq.  
 Theobald Bourk, jun., Esq.  
 William Bourgh, Esq.  
 Thomas Bourgh, Esq.  
 Henry Colley, Esq.  
 John Digby, Esq.  
 Rev. Dive Downes.  
 James Garstin, Esq.  
 Hugh Henry, Esq.  
 Henry Ingoldsby, Esq.  
 Lewis Moore, of Ballyna, Esq.  
 Thomas Medlycot, Esq.  
 William Meredyth, Esq.  
 Richard Pomeroy, Esq.  
 Stephen Steevens, Esq.

T.U.S.

### Extinct Kildare Families.

I should be glad to have particulars of such for insertion in the JOURNAL. For instance, have the Stones, of Stonebrook, and the Tippers, of Tipperstown, died out? Christopher Stone held the lands of Stonebrook, in fee-farm, under Lord Mountcashell. His wife died in November, 1756, as recorded in "Pue's Occurrences." He appears to have died some six years later, having devised Stonebrook to his only son, George Stone, charged with £1,500 for his daughter, Elizabeth Stone, who in 1763 married Edward Sandes.

With regard to the latter family, I have no information save that in January, 1753, Administration of the goods of Edward Tipper, of Tipperstown, County Kildare, deceased intestate, was granted to Frances Tipper, otherwise FitzGerald, the widow.

T.U.S.

## Notes

### The Meaning of Castlesize.

In the first volume of our JOURNAL, at p. 42, a Celtic origin is attributed to the original form of the name *Castlesize*; this, however, is a mistake, as the name appears as *Causane-is-heis* in 1582 (Morrin's Pat. and Close Rolls, vol. ii, p. 31); and as *Cassenseyes* in 1641 (County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 6 of Charles I), the real meanings of which are simply "*Cashen's or Cossen's fields or gardens.*"

Portersize (i.e. Porter-is-heys), near Timolin, is a similar instance; and probably the large Townland of Hallahoise, near Kilkea, is another example, possibly meaning "Hall's gardens."

W. FITZG.

Margaret Butler, wife of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh (ob. 1575), County Kildare.

Sir Maurice's wife in the Pedigree facing p. 247, vol. i of the JOURNAL, on the authority of Archdall, is there given as being the daughter of Thomas Butler, 3rd son of Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormonde. This is not correct, as Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, has discovered that she was the daughter of Edmond Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, an illegitimate son of Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormonde.

Before marrying Sir Maurice, she had been the wife of Rory "caech" (i.e., the one-eyed) mac Connell O'More, Chief of Leix, who was slain in 1545.

What had not been ascertained before is that she died in the month of November, 1601. This is proved by her Will, which was delivered by word of mouth on the 7th November, 1601, when on her death-bed.

The Will is preserved among the Prerogative Wills in the Dublin Record Office, and is indexed under BUTLER. The wording of it is as follows:—

"In the name of god amen

"I dame Margaret Butler of Lackaghe, widdow, thoughe seke of bodie, yet, god be praised, of perfect witte and memorie do make my laste will and testamente nuncupative.

"ffirste. I bequie the my soule to god, and my bodie to be buried in the cath<sup>al</sup> Churche of Kild :

"Item. I leave and bequie the all and singular my goods and chattels moveable & unmoveable whatesoever to my naturall and legitimat sonnes Calloughe O'Moore of Balina in the com. of Kild : , and Thomas fitz Morice fitzgerald of Lackaghe in the said com.

"dated the 7th of November a° 1601."

This Will was taken down by a man whose signature looks like Pat : Dardis.

W. FITZG.

### A Find of "Treasure Trove" in 1665.

In the last number of our JOURNAL a case of "Treasure Trove" from Castledermot was reported. It may interest our readers to hear of a case from Clonygowan, in the King's County (twelve miles as the crow flies to the south-west of Rathangan), in the year 1665.

It appears that one William Jans, who had obtained a lease of some lands between Garryhinch and Clonygowan, in the Barony of Upper Philipstown, petitioned the Lord Lieutenant in June, 1665, for his share in a "Treasure Trove," as an informer; the petition is as follows<sup>1</sup>:—

"That where your petitioner is credibly by divers persons informed that there hath been of late discovered and taken from the ruines of an old crosse in the King's County, in one of the mannor towns of Lewis [O'Dempsey] Lord Viscount Clanmalira, great summes of money and treasure by one Donnagh O'Farrall, a smith, and divers other country swayne, in or about and neere the town of Clonygowan, which properly appertained to his Majestie, as your petitioner supposeth and hopeth to make good. And forasmuch as your petitioner expecteth the benefit and proportion of a discoverer (i.e. informer), and to the end that he may make a full and perfect discovery of the same, may it therefore please your Excellencie to arme him with a warrant or order delivered to his Majestie's Justices of the Peace, High and Petty constables of the said county, to apprehend the said parties and every of them, and them securely to keep in safe custody until they doe bring in the treasure so by them found and digged up, that your petitioner may have his proportion of the same and the rest employed to his Majestie's use and revenue or treasury. And hee shall pray," etc.

The result of this petition was that John Baldwyn and Charles Lyons, Justices of the Peace for the King's County, were ordered on the 26th of June to hold a sworn inquiry into the truth of the report.

However, a few days later, William Jans again wrote to the Lord Lieutenant that though a credible witness had sworn that the treasure dug up was valued at £1,700, yet the Justices had allowed Donnagh O'Farrell out on bail, the two men who went security for him being a groom, named John Bath of Philipstown, and a brogue-maker, named Tirlagh Duan, neither of whom had worldly substance worth £5; and that William Roswarne, Digby Floyde of Knockballyboy, and Edward Thornton of Killeigh, were also implicated in the business, as witnesses could prove. Hence he prayed that the Right Hon. Edward [Loftus] Lord Viscount Ely, and Lewis, Lord Viscount Clanmaliere, should be commissioned to arrest the guilty parties, and take further evidence.

On the 14th July, 1665, the Lord Lieutenant decided that the case should be gone into at the next sitting of the Privy Council; the result of which is not known.

W. FITZG.

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<sup>1</sup> P. 169b, and 170b, of the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.



## A County Carlow Possession of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare.

In 1572 Neill O'Neill *alias* MacPrior O'Neill, of "Kilcarragh" (Kilcarry), in the Parish of "Moyacon" (Moyacomb), handed over to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, "the Great Wood, and lands called Ayllagh Knock," in Clonegall (in the "Ferran O'Neill country"). He appointed as his attorneys for delivery of seisin of the above lands, Maurice and Thomas, sons of Walter FitzGerald.<sup>1</sup>

This family of O'Neill was a small Leinster Sept, distinct from those of Ulster.

In 1552 Nelan, Donnell, and Art, sons of the Prior O'Neill, were granted Pardons for joining in the Kavanagh rebellion.<sup>2</sup> And in 1582 Neill MacPrior O'Neill and his son Donnell, of Kilcarragh, were also pardoned.<sup>3</sup>

W. FITZG.

## The Parish of Clonaghilis, County Kildare.

This Parish lies in the Barony of South Salt. It contains 518 acres, of which 484 acres alone (including a detached portion of 21 acres, lying between the Townlands of Reeves and Kearneys-town) are in the Townland of Clonaghilis; the remaining 34 acres are in the neighbouring Townland of Ballycommon.

A part of the Townland of Clonaghilis is absorbed in the north-west corner of the Lyons demesne, and in this portion is situated an unenclosed burial-ground, still in use, called the "Reliceen," a name not given on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map. Here must have stood the Parish Church of Clonaghilis, which is mentioned at a very early date, though no tombstone now exists earlier than 1729.

Between the years 1206 and 1223, during the time Con Mac-Gealan was Bishop of Kildare, the Church of "Clonacles," with its appurtenances, was granted by Peter de Kaermerdin to St. Thomas's Abbey in (then near) Dublin.<sup>4</sup>

In 1336 a John Plunkett sued Hugh de Blound, of Rathregan, County Meath, for the Manor of "Cluinaghlys," which had been in the possession of his grandfather, Walter Plunkett, and had descended to him (John) on the death of his father, Henry Plunkett.<sup>5</sup> This John Plunkett was the ancestor of those of Beaulieu (or Bewley), County Louth, and of Rathregan, Killeen, Dunsany, and Rathmore, all in the County Meath.

<sup>1</sup> Volume of "Leinster Papers" at Carton.

<sup>2</sup> Fiants of Edward VI, Nos. 1023 and 1048.

<sup>3</sup> Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos. 878 and 4036.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert's "Chartulary of St. Thomas's Abbey."

<sup>5</sup> Lynch's "Feudal Dignities," p. 266.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, two Kildare Inquisitions<sup>1</sup> found that Thomas Talbot, of Dardistown, County Meath, held the Manor and lands of "Clonaghlin juxta Lyons" from the King by knight's service; on his death on the 20th January, 1620, he was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert, who died on the 10th December, 1636, leaving a daughter and heiress, named Mary, who at that time was the wife of George King.

W. FITZG.

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## Book Notice.

"Prehistoric Faith and Worship: Glimpses of Ancient Irish Life," by our member, Canon J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., containing 212 pages of text and thirty illustrations. Price 3s. 6d. Published by David Nutt, London.

The author, a former Vice-President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, deals with such matters as inscribed, cup-marked, and holed stones, pillar-stones; the symbolism of the cross before Christ, sun and fire symbols in prehistoric times; prehistoric architecture; prehistoric and other tribal badges; the arms of Ireland; with some chapters dealing with modern times, on various subjects, such as descriptions of Cloncal, County Carlow; Clonmacnoise; Ferns Cathedral; and Rush-light holders. This book was issued in November last.

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<sup>1</sup> Chancery Inquisitions, No. 35 of James I, and No. 78 of Charles I.



# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



## Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in Naas on Wednesday, the 12th February, 1913, through the kind permission of the High Sheriff, Mr. W. J. Fennell, of Burtown House.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., P.C., in the Chair.

The following Members of Council were present :—Colonel de Burgh, the Dean of Kildare, Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mr. T. U. Sadleir, *Hon. Editor*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1912, were read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and confirmed.

The Report of Council for the year 1912 was read by the President, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer then read his report, which showed a balance in favour of the Society of £49 5s. 4d., and was accordingly adopted, the thanks of the Society being conveyed to the Hon. Treasurer and to the Hon. Auditor for their continued services to the Society.

The Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P., and Colonel de Burgh, the



retiring Members of Council, were re-elected, and the under-named were elected Members of the Society:—

Colonel M. W. Biddulph, D.L.; the Rev Edward Dunne, P.P.; Mr. F. E. Fetherstonhaugh, and Mr. E. W. L. Holt.

In addition, the election of the following Members, at the Clonmore Meeting in September, was confirmed:—Major F. F. Carroll, R.A.M.C. (Egyptian Army); Mr. William Chamney; Major F. M. Eustace, D.S.O.; Lady Alice FitzGerald; the Rev. Canon Hogg, of Gowran; the Hon. Mrs. Richard Nugent, Mr. Guy Repton, Mr. F. W. Strath, the Rev. W. E. Vandeleur, of Kilkea; and Lady Eva Wyndham-Quin.

A resolution of condolence was passed with Mrs. Sweetman on the death of her husband, Mr. Edmond Sweetman, of Longtown, eight days previously, he having been a Member of the Society since its foundation in 1891.

The following places were suggested for the September Excursion:—

1. Naas and Killashee.
2. Rathangan and the Hill of Allen.
3. Bagenalstown, Ballymoon Castle, and Old Leighlin Cathedral, in the County Carlow.

On being put to the vote, a resolution was carried in favour of the Rathangan district.

The undermentioned papers were read:—

1. "The Ancestors of the Archbishops of Davidstown, in the Seventeenth Century." By Lord Walter FitzGerald.

2. "Notes on the History of Tullow, County Carlow, also by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Resolutions of thanks to the reader of papers, and to the High Sheriff, Mr. W. J. Fennell, of Burtown House, were passed.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

IN presenting their Annual Report the Committee have pleasure in noting a gratifying increase in the number of members. According to the printed list our roll in 1911 comprised 147 members, of whom twenty-seven were life members, whereas at the end of last year the total stood at 154, and of these twenty-nine were life members. To ascertain our actual increase it is necessary to consider our losses, which include four deaths and six resignations, including that of Mr. John Hewetson, who had contributed to our pages a paper entitled "Michael Hewetson, Archdeacon of Kildare for a Day." Of those that have passed away, Lady Maria Ponsonby and Mr. George Gun

Mahony, D.L., although not resident in the county, were connected with it by ties of kinship, and will be regretted by many of our members. The former, like her husband the late Mr. Gerald Ponsonby, was keenly interested in the objects of the Society, and had often attended the annual excursions. His family is now identified with County Kilkenny, where Lord Bessborough's principal residence is situated, but it should be remembered that the Ponsonbys were long settled at Bishop-court, in this county, which the 1st Earl of Bessborough acquired by marriage with the heiress of the Margetsons, who were living there in 1688, and that many of them are buried in a vault in the neighbouring churchyard of Oughterard.

But while our members continue to increase, we are not yet on a sufficiently firm basis financially to neglect this matter, and we urge on those who may have the opportunity to do their utmost to swell our ranks; and in this connexion it should be pointed out that our scope is not limited to our own county, and that suitable articles on the families and antiquities of King's County, Queen's County, and the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Carlow, and Wicklow, will be gladly welcomed.

As regards forthcoming papers, Sir Arthur Hort, Bart., has promised us an account of an old Kildare family, the Horts, of Hortland, of which he is the present representative; while we also hope to deal with the High Sheriffs of the King's County, the families of Nuttall (of Boleybeg, in this county), Bernard and Bagenal (of County Carlow); the Dunnes, of Brittas, in the Queen's County, and the Kildare attainders of 1688. Above all things we wish for more contributors to *THE JOURNAL*; the more articles we have the greater will be the general interest, and the greater the general interest the less precarious our existence.

The Committee also hope that members will do all in their power to protect objects of antiquarian interest, and by their example and influence to prevail on the country people to respect them, so that such scenes as the unenclosed graveyard at Castle Dillon, of which a picture appeared at page 208 of our last volume, showing a bullock trampling amid the monuments, may cease to horrify the stranger.

We cordially welcome the efforts made by Canon J. F. M. French and Mr. R. J. Kelly, of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, in circularizing the Secretaries of the local societies to promote this object, and hope that they may be able to check the vandalism we all deplore.

The Annual General Meeting for last year was held in the Court-house, Naas, on Wednesday, 31st January, when the

usual routine business was transacted. According to our rules the following members of Council, the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P., and Col. De. Burgh, D.L., now retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Again we have to thank the Duke of Leinster for generously defraying the cost of illustrating the last two numbers of THE JOURNAL.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS,

WALTER FITZGERALD,

} *Hon.  
Secretaries.*

#### THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The district chosen for this year's Excursion was Clonmore, in the County Carlow; it took place in magnificent weather on Wednesday, the 11th of September. A large number of members and their friends travelled by a special train from Sallins, and reached Tullow Station at 11.45 a.m. The party occupied two brakes and eight cars; the start for Clonmore, 8 miles off, was made by 12 o'clock; when  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Tullow, the Derreen River was crossed by the Knockeen Bridge, into the Liscolman district of the County Wicklow, and, when another mile and a half had been covered, the County Carlow was again entered at Aghinree Bridge, over the Knockballystyne stream. For the next three miles, before reaching Clonmore, grand views were obtained of Mount Leinster in the rear, Lugnacullia and Keadeen Mountains in front, and the hills of Aghowle and Killalongford on the right. On arriving at Clonmore, the party left the cars and proceeded on foot into the very extensive ruins of the castle, with its large bawn or fortified courtyard. Here Lord Walter FitzGerald read some notes on the history of the place. After inspecting the ruins, the party walked on for a short distance along the road, till it arrived near St. Mogue's Well, and the high unsculptured Cross close to it, where the party separated for lunch; during the interval, the following names for election as Members of the Society were read out by the Earl of Mayo (the President), and duly elected:—

Lady Alice FitzGerald, Lady Eva Wyndham-Quin, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Nugent, the Rev. Canon Hogg of Gowran, the Rev. W. E. Vandeleur of Kilkea; Major F. F. Carroll, R.A.M.C.

(Egyptian Army); Major H. M. Eustace, D.S.O.; Mr. F. W. Strath, Mr. William Chamney, and Mr. Guy Repton, Winchfield House, Hants.

At 2.45, after examining the ancient churchyard, from which a distant view of the Pagan Sepulchral Moat was obtained, the return journey was commenced, and by 4 o'clock, the party having arrived at Mrs. Maher's Hotel, in Tullow, there was just time to partake of tea, before again leaving to catch the 4.30 train homewards. The day's outing was a most enjoyable one, the only drawback being that time did not allow for a longer stay, so as to thoroughly explore the antiquities of "Clonmore Mogue."

Among those who were present were:—

The Earl of Mayo; the Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell; Mrs. J. L. Bland, Miss Swan, and the Rev. T. E. Young; the Rev. John Cullen, P.P.; the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.; Lord Frederick FitzGerald; Major F. F. Carroll and Miss Carroll; the Rev. W. O'N. Lindesay; Mr. T. U. Sadleir; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drury; Mrs. Fenton (Knockrigg), Miss Fenton, and Miss M. Fenton; Canon Adams, of Kill; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Synnott, Miss D. Netterville, Miss Pauline and Miss Lily Synnott; Mr. and Mrs. W. FitzJ. Trench, and Miss A. Owen; Colonel William Heighington and Miss Johnston; Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Orpin, Miss Woolcombe; Mr. R. D. Walshe; Mr. W. H. Orpin and Miss E. Orpin; Mrs. E. H. Waller; Miss Greene; Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Freeman; Lord Walter FitzGerald, etc.

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**H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.**

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit, 31st December, 1911			40	7	2	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
Subscriptions:—						Printing and Publishing Vol. VII,			
2 Life Members			10	0		No. 1, of the JOURNAL	£20	19	3
107 Annual Members			53	10		Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations			
10 " in arrear			5	0		for same	5	5	0
			68	10	0				
Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster						Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
(cost of illustrations for last two numbers						Printing and Publishing Vol. VII,			
of JOURNAL)			10	1	6	No. 2, of JOURNAL	26	15	0
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						Stationery and Postage	5	0	0
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							49	5	4
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I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

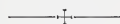
11th February, 1913.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

## Back Numbers of the County Kildare Archæological Journal which were in Stock in January, 1913.

[For the last stock-taking, in 1905, see vol. iv, p. 388.]

500 copies up to the present have been printed; in future this number will be reduced to 300, by order of the Council.



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(CORRECTED TO APRIL, 1913.)

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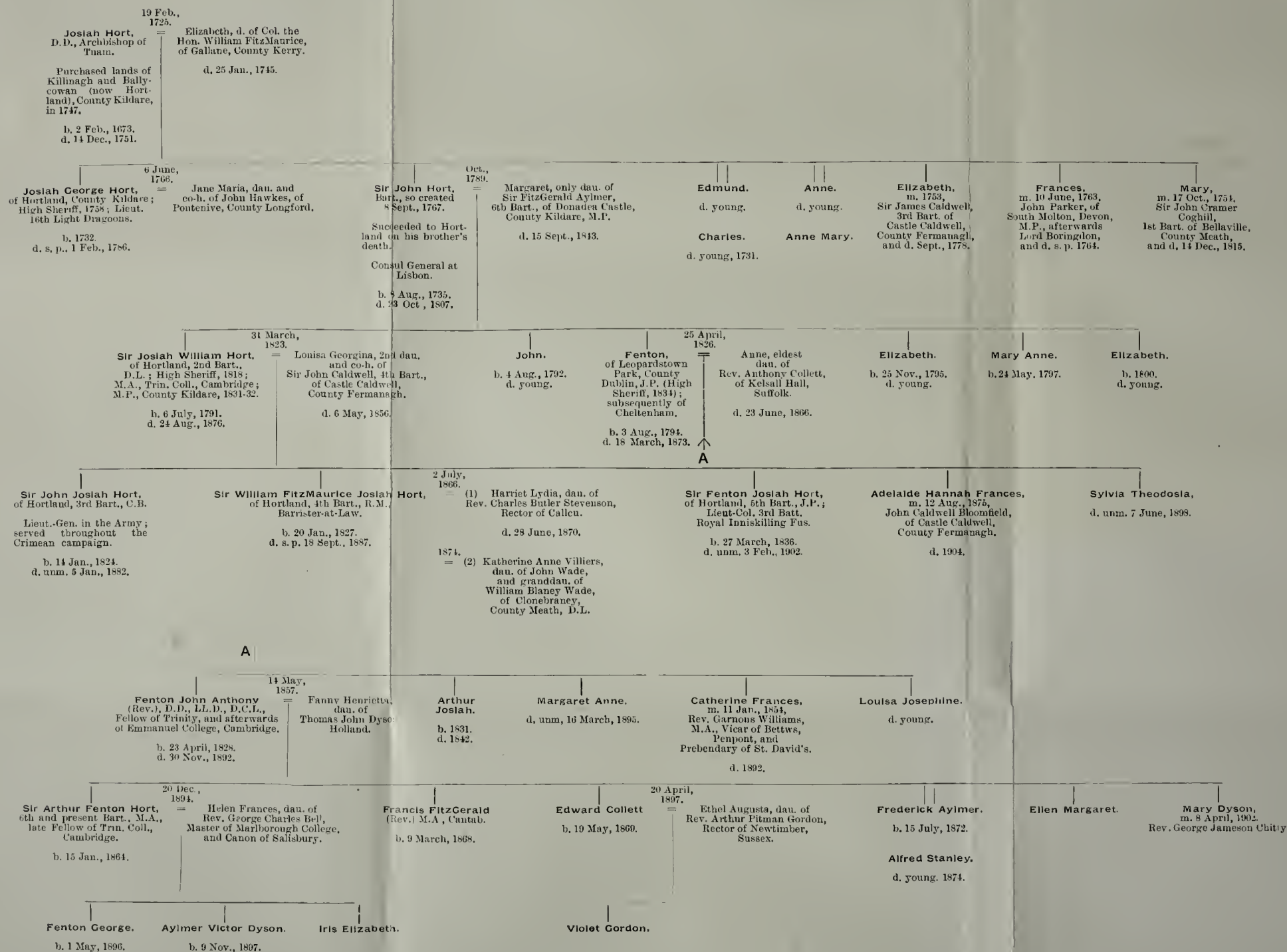
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- I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."
- II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.
- III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.
- IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.
- V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven or more Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.
- VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.
- VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.
- IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.
- X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.
- XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.
- XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.
- XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.



# PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HORT, OF HORTLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY T. U. SADLEIR, 1913.]



*THE HORTS OF HORTLAND.*

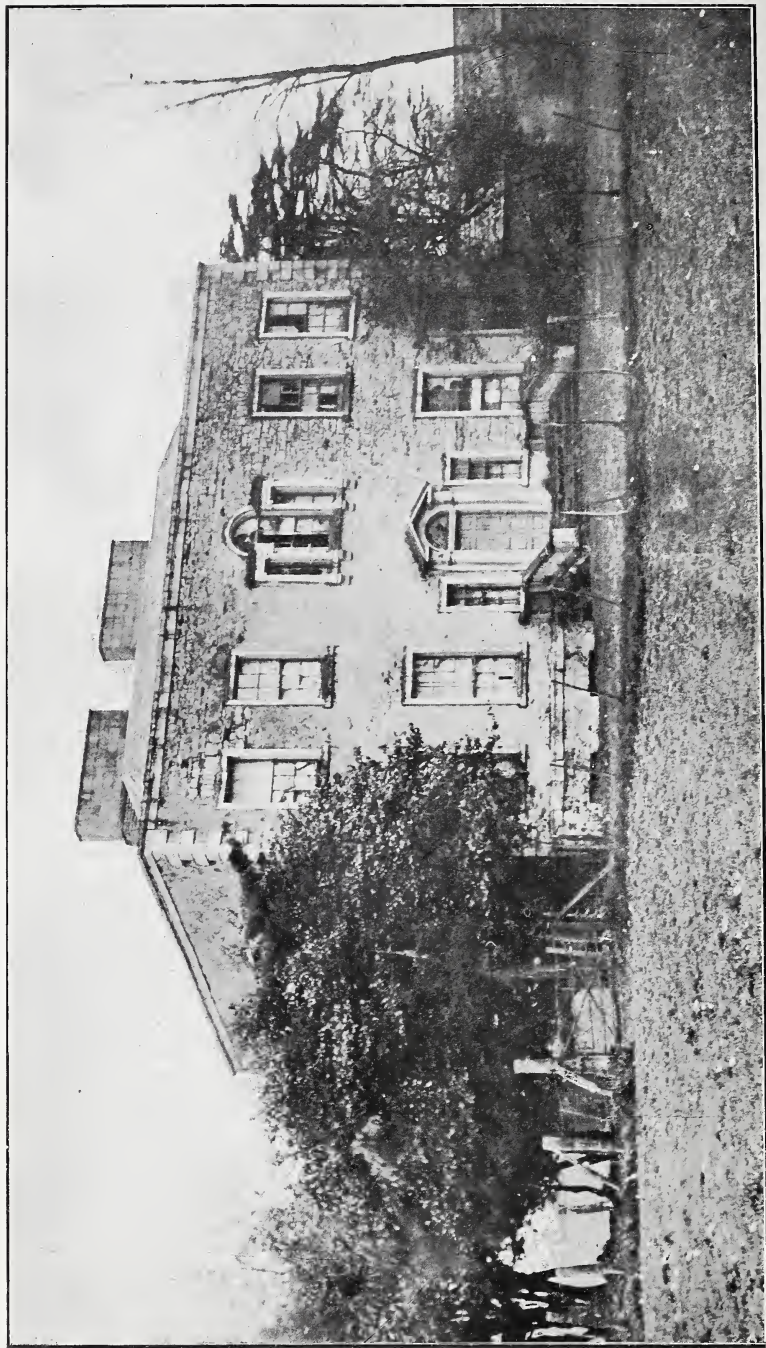
BY SIR ARTHUR F. HORT, BART.

**T**HE Editor of the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL has kindly invited me to contribute some account of the family which gives its name to Hortland. I should perhaps begin by saying that when I was writing a biography of my father, the late Rev. F. J. A. Hort, I had occasion to make what inquiries I could as to his forbears, and put down in the book most of what I was able to discover. Hence I cannot now add much to what has already appeared in print.

Josiah Hort, who acquired the estate called by his name, was apparently a West-country Englishman; an account of him is given in the Dictionary of National Biography. He was born in 1673 at Marshfield, near Bath. By the kindness of the incumbent of the parish, I was enabled some years since to examine the Marshfield register of baptisms and burials, whence it appeared that there had been Horts in the place at least since the sixteenth century. It seemed to me likely that the name was originally not distinguished from Hart, and Josiah himself sometimes wrote Horte. The name Hort still lingers, I believe, in the Bristol district. Josiah is said to have been brought up as a Nonconformist, and went to the same 'academy' for Nonconformist ministers at which Isaac Watts was trained, and he remained his lifelong friend, in spite of the fact that Hort subsequently (in or before 1708) joined the Church of England. Milner's Life of Dr. Watts records that the latter spoke of Hort as "the first genius in the academy." Hort went to Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated; he then apparently settled at Marshfield as a minister of I know not what denomination. Presently, however, we find that he was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich, and became chaplain to Mr. Hampden, M.P. for Bucks. In 1709 he became chaplain to Earl Wharton, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In that country he obtained rapid promotion.

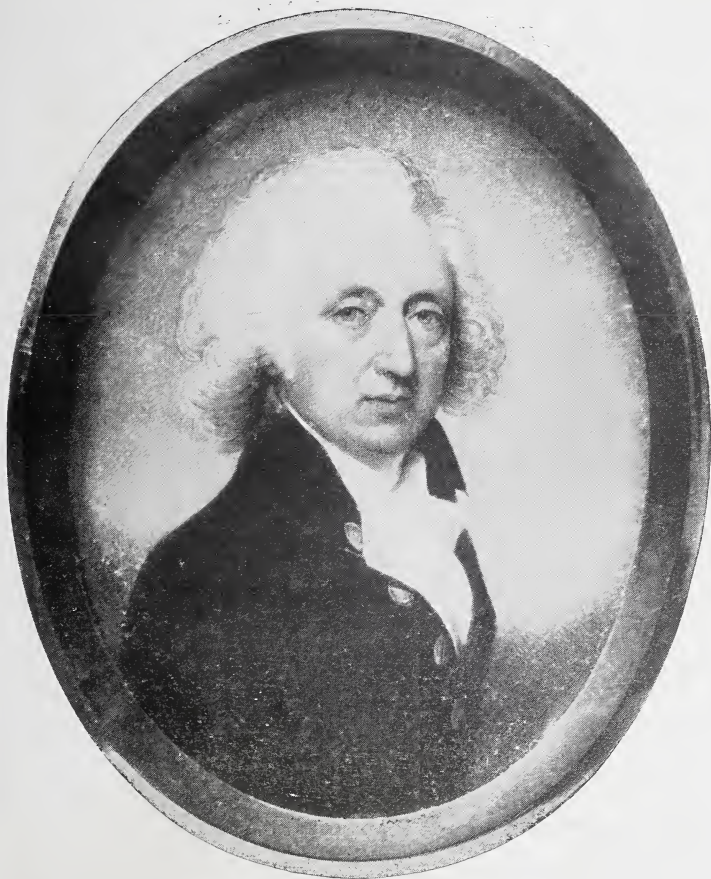
He obtained a parish, and, after holding two deaneries, of Cloyne and Ardagh, and two bishoprics, Ferns and Leighlin, and Kilmore and Ardagh, he became eventually Archbishop of Tuam. A volume of his sermons "on practical subjects" went through several editions. He is said to have been the last magnate who ate his dinner from a wooden trencher. There is a scurrilous attack on him in Swift's poems; but the Tory Dean wrote doubtless from political motives: at all events he is said at a





HORTLAND HOUSE IN 1913.

later time to have procured for Hort the publication of a satire on the prevalence of the game of quadrille in society. Some years before he became Archbishop he was disabled from preaching by an overstrain of the voice, which, in the preface to his sermons, he makes the text of some good advice to young preachers whose organs of speech are tender. "The secret,"



SIR JOHN HORT, 1ST BARONET.

[From a miniature by Charles Robertson, painted in 1789.]

he says, "of public speaking lies in the finding out the right key"; he deprecates loudness and vehemence, and concludes with the excellent remark, "Experience shows that a moderate degree of voice, with a proper, distinct articulation, is better understood in all parts of a church than a thunder of lungs that

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is rarely distinct, and never agreeable to the audience." The sermons themselves are expressed in simple and dignified language; indeed, the English is perhaps better than the divinity. The author shows an anxiety to interpret the Bible in a manner "agreeable to the principles of philosophy and morality": thus he rationalizes the doctrine of original sin by the suggestion that the tree of which Adam ate contained in its juice "a slow poison which, being incorporated with the blood of our first parents, might, in a natural course, be transfused through the veins of all their posterity, and carry with it irregular desires and passions, as well as diseases and death." This explanation he illustrates by reference to "a tree in our American colonies (the manchineel tree) that bears a very beautiful apple, which yet has poisoned many." The preacher is perhaps more fortunate when he sticks to 'practical subjects.' Thus one of his discourses is entitled "Great knowledge no excuse for neglecting to hear sermons"; while another contains a sensible protest against duelling, which thus concludes: "I could therefore wish that our gallant spirits would consider these things when affronts are boiling in their stomachs, and their blood is kindling to draw the sword for an ill-chosen or ill-understood word."

The Archbishop died in 1751,<sup>1</sup> and was buried in the churchyard of St. George's, Dublin, where there is a monument to his memory. In his will he exhorts his children to carry out his intentions in their obvious sense, "without having recourse to law and the subtlety of lawyers." In case of difficulty he desires them to refer the question to "the decision of persons of known probity and wisdom, this being not only the most Christian but the most prudent and cheap and summary way of deciding all differences."

Four years before his death he had purchased the estates of Kiltinagh and Ballycowan from Sir Thomas Giffard, Bart., as well as an estate in County Meath called Hardwood. About the same time he acquired Scullogestown, now Hortland; and on it in 1748 he erected the existing, but sadly dilapidated, mansion.

Besides the volume of sermons from which I have quoted, I possess a large portrait in oils by the Rev. James Wills, which has been engraved in mezzotint, and a fine collection of books of travel, several of which contain the signature 'Jos. Kilmore':

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<sup>1</sup> There are references to him in "Bishop Nicholson's Correspondence," which imply that he was of delicate constitution. Even so early as 1724 we find him travelling in the south of France in search of health. (EDITOR.)





FRANCES, WIFE OF JOHN PARKER, AFTERWARDS LORD BORINGDON, AND DAUGHTER OF  
JOSIAH HORT, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, IN THE CHARACTER OF THE MUSE  
OF POETRY CROWNING THE POET OSSIAN.

[From the Portrait by Angelica Kauffmann.]



the collection includes Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' and de Bry's 'Grands Voyages' and 'Petits Voyages.' I have no record how these heirlooms, together with the family plate and jewels, came into the possession of the junior branch of his son's family, to which I belong.

The Archbishop married, on February 19th, 1725, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William FitzMaurice, of Gallane, County Kerry, a brother of the first Earl of Kerry. She died on January 25th, 1745.<sup>1</sup> (Another daughter married her first cousin, John, who bore his mother's name of Petty, and became the first Earl of Shelburne: their son was the first Marquess of Lansdowne, who is better known by his earlier title, which he bore as Prime Minister.) He was succeeded at Hortland by his eldest son, Josiah George, who died in February, 1786: of the second, John, who was born in 1735, more presently. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir John Caldwell, Bart.; the second, Frances, married John Parker, of North Molton, Devon, M.P., created Baron Boringdon in 1784; the third, Mary, married Sir John Coghill, Bart. It appears that Frances in her day was a noted 'toast': here is an acrostic on her name, printed in *Exshaw's Magazine* in December, 1758, when she was twenty-four years old.

F air! beyond expression fair!  
R osy lips and auburn hair,  
A labaster neck and breast,  
N ature's masterpiece confessed;  
C heerful azure of the skies  
E ver blooming in her eyes:  
S uch the lovely nymph I prize.

H appy he who shall receive her;  
O h! the wretch condemned to leave her;  
R ather 'tis a curse than blessing  
T hus to see without possessing.

An interesting portrait of her by Angelica Kauffmann, which is in my possession, perhaps hardly warrants the above description; it represents a dark lady of somewhat masculine appearance attired as one of the Muses, and engaged in crowning a bust of the poet Ossian. We may infer that she had literary tastes, and possibly had contributed to a famous controversy. She died at the age of thirty, a year after her marriage. I have also a portrait in oils of her brother, John Hort, painted from a miniature by Robertson, which is also in my possession. He

<sup>1</sup> She was also buried at "St. George's Chapel, near Dublin," as it is called in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," where (vol. ii, p. 115) the inscription on her monument will be found.

was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1752 and LL.B. in 1757; and also at Christ Church, Oxford. Probably he was intended for the Bar, for he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 24th October, 1759; but eight years later, through the influence of his first cousin, Lord Shelburne, he was appointed Consul-General at Lisbon, and was at the same time given a baronetcy. It is clear that his appointment had a semi-political character; he was expected to keep his cousin and patron in touch with events passing in the Peninsula. Through the kindness of the present Marquess of Lansdowne, I have been enabled to see a number of his letters from Portugal which are preserved at Lansdowne House; they cover the historically eventful period 1768-1792. With them is a rather fulsome letter to Lord Shelburne from the Rev. Robert Hort, whose relationship I have not been able to trace; he became a Canon of St. George's, Windsor, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the living of Ogbourne St. George, near Marlborough. He was one of Archbishop Hort's executors, and possibly had acted as tutor to his son. The letter concludes: "Go on, my dear Lord, to do good to such worthy persons as John, if such are to be met with; it is the noblest use of power, it is the truest wisdom, and you will not fail to find your account in it." John's appointment is described as being "one to a very honourable and profitable employment," and his own expressions of gratitude are quoted.

My great-grandfather's own letters are written in a clear and racy style, with a good deal of sharpness and humour; there is frequent mention of consignments of port or onion-seed. There is also a good deal of grumbling that the writer's services are not duly recognized by some home appointment, or at least by succession to the Ambassador's place. Here are a few notes from the correspondence:—

23 *July*, 1768. Five British sailors in prison in Lisbon on suspicion of piracy.

15 *Nov.*, 1775. J. H. has taken Mr. Pelham to see Pombal,<sup>1</sup> who is "as well as 78 has commonly a right to expect." Great armaments said to be renewing in Spain, probably for Algiers, though both America and Gibraltar are mentioned.

24 *Mar.*, 1776. A long account, derived from passengers in an East Indiaman, of Hastings, Nuncomar, etc. More rumours of Spanish hostility to England. J. H. wants some more Bowood beer.

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<sup>1</sup> The eminent Portuguese statesman.

27 *Feb.*, 1777. Marriage of the Infanta, aged 30, to her nephew, the Prince of Beira, aged 15. Conjecture as to the reason for this sudden marriage, carried out "during the King's last agony." The King's death, two days later, and consequent removal of Pombal.

7 *Feb.*, 1778. Rumour of accession of Portugal to the Bourbon compact not believed by J. H.

12 *Oct.*, 1780. Unexpected return of the Russian squadron for England. J. H. has visited several of their line-of-battle ships, and finds them as clean and ready for action as the British. Prisoners from Cadiz report that d'Estaing is gone to assist in a stout effort in Gibraltar.

13 *July*, 1783. "Judas," in French uniform, labelled "Monsieur," burnt in effigy at Cadiz on Good Friday.

26 *Feb.*, 1784. Enclosed proposals for diminution of smuggling to Ireland and England. News that Etna has ceased to emit "smoak" since the recent convulsions in Calabria.

28 *Mar.*, 1784. Marriages announced between--

1. Second Prince of Portugal, aged 17, and eldest Infanta of the Prince of Asturias, aged nearly 9.

2. Eldest daughter of Portugal, and 2nd son of Spain; "the lady fair and comely, but overwhelmed with fat."

27 *June*, 1784. Lisbon balloons claim long seniority over all Montgolfiers. Two schemes proposed sixty or eighty years ago are said to have been suppressed by the Inquisition; the other, of which J. H. has a drawing, after solemn examination, was granted an exclusive patent, with death to the contraveners as State criminals. One has just been made of linen and paper, 60 feet by 40, in which its maker is expected to ascend, though two balloons have already soared out of sight. Last week two military officers were accepted for the adventurous service, "unshaken by the recent catastrophe of a huge and heroic monkey in one of the others."

3 *May*, 1792. Account of J. H.'s services since May, 1767; has been but twice absent from Portugal. Unfriendly attitude towards him of the King of Portugal, due to J. H.'s endeavours towards the redress of commercial grievances. Mr. Pitt has acknowledged that this attitude is the highest testimony to J. H.'s services. Mr. Pitt, however, has, for some unexplained reason, shown himself unfriendly, in spite of J. H.'s

zealous support of his administration. J. H. now appeals to "the King's immediate goodness and protection." His Majesty has repeatedly honoured him with gracious messages of approbation. He therefore begs for recall to some position near His Majesty's own person and residence. He cannot persuade himself that a foreign service of some consequence was offered either as a sentence of perpetual exile or to end in cold unnoticed retreat.

Other letters contain much about the siege of Gibraltar: allusions to Lord Howe's engagement (October 20, 1782) with the combined fleet, of which an elaborate list is given, with the number of guns, etc., from a printed Spanish account; remarks on Rodney's "drubbing" of de Grasse, in memory of which J. H. sends Lady Shelburne some "Rodney ribbons" as worn at a private masquerade at Lisbon, the fashion being set by Mr. Walpole, the British Ambassador. In another letter the death of Pombal is mentioned; Pombal is said to have protested on his death-bed that he had "no pardon to ask of his king or his country for any of his counsels." We also learn of an epidemic of influenza at Lisbon: blood-letting as a remedy had fatal effects, and the effects of taking bark were almost fatal: otherwise patients generally recovered in about four days.

After some thirty years of service abroad John obtained a pension and returned home. I much regret that I have been able to recover few facts about his later years: he died at Brighton on October 23rd, 1807, and was buried in London at St. George's burial-ground; his widow, Margaret, daughter of Sir FitzGerald Aylmer of Donadea, survived till 1843.

Hortland<sup>1</sup> had come to him on the death of his elder brother, but I do not know if he ever resided there. In Debrett's Baronetage he is described as of Castle Strange in the County of Middlesex; but this castle remains a mystery, even to the present writer, who resides in that county. He is also described in Directories of 1797 and 1806 as of Mulsoe, Bucks, which is equally mysterious. In his will Arlington Street is given as his residence; and it is likely enough that he had a London home:

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<sup>1</sup>In the List of Suffering Loyalists during the period of the Irish Rebellion we find the name of Sir John Hort, Bart., who, on October 28th, 1800, lodged a claim for compensation for £950 12s. 9d. for damage done at Hortland. It is specified as general loss, which, considering the largeness of the amount, would seem to imply that the house was sacked. (EDITOR.)



in Gibbon's Autobiography his name occurs as a member of the 'Romans' Club,' a social club of travellers, etc., which met weekly, and to which the historian also belonged. Family tradition says that he was of peculiar temperament and something of a martinet: that he was respected is shown by a reference to him in the will of Lady Arabella Denny, sister of the first Earl of Shelburne, quoted in Lord FitzMaurice's *Life of Lord Shelburne*: "I leave my chamber clock," she says, "to Sir John Hort, because he values time and makes a good use of it."

It seems that he married late in life, as his eldest child was born when he was fifty-six. Three of his five children survived him—William, who lived for some time at Hortland, and represented the county in the Parliament of 1831-32; Fenton, my grandfather; and a daughter who died unmarried. Sir William's three sons each in turn succeeded to the baronetcy and died without issue: none of them was ever able to live on the family property; and it has recently been sold to the tenants. The baronetcy, on the death of Sir William's third son, passed to the younger branch of the family.

In conclusion, we would draw attention to the great lapse of time covered by a few generations, which is a feature in the pedigree of this family. Although the Archbishop was born so far back as 1673, his son, Sir John, survived till 1807, and the latter's widow till 1843. Thus, at the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, when old people were reckoning the number of sovereigns they remembered, the Dowager Lady Hort might have astonished her hearers by remarking that her father-in-law had known Charles II; and as that king did not die till 1685, the statement could not have been confuted!

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*DUNLAVIN, TORNANT, AND TOBER,  
COUNTY WICKLOW.*

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

**D**UNLAVIN was situated in the territory of Imaal, belonging to the sept of O'Teige, a district originally more or less co-extensive with the Baronies of Lower and Upper Talbotstown ; but, after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, the O'Tooles, driven from their Kildare territory of Omurethi, passed into Imaal and appropriated it, before they annexed Fercullen, Fertur, and Glencap, districts lying in North Wicklow.

The ancient form of the name Dunlavin was, according to Dr. P. W. Joyce, "*Liamhain*" (pronounced *Lavnan*), or "*Dun-Liamhna*" (*Dun Lavna*).<sup>1</sup> And, according to Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, this place took its name from *Liamhain* of the Fair Robe, the daughter of *Dubthach mac Fergna*, King of the Decies in Meath, during whose absence she eloped with a servant of his, was pursued, captured, and put to death at a dun or fort in Leinster, which was, in consequence, named after her, *Dunlavin*.<sup>2</sup> The earthwork near the town, known as "*Tornant Moat*," may have been the scene of her death. There was another "*Liamhain*," in the neighbourhood of which a great battle was fought, known as the fight of *Glenmama*, A.D. 998, which Mr. G. H. Orpen has recently proved to be the mediæval "*Leuan*," and modern "*Lyons*" in the County Kildare,<sup>3</sup> previous authorities having in error identified it with *Dunlavin*.

There is no mention of this place in the Irish Annals. After the arrival of the Anglo-Normans at the end of the twelfth century *Dunlavin*, *Ballymore-Eustace*, &c., became manors in the possession of the Archbishops of Dublin ; and about the year 1192, John, Earl of Moreton and Lord of Ireland, afterwards King of England, confirmed to John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, in right of his See, the following lands :—

*Balimor, cum ecclesia et aliis pertinenceiis suis.*

*Dunlouan, Thobre (Tober), Creulph (Crehelp), et  
Dunbuc (Dunboyke), Kilbel (Kilbelat), Dunardach  
(Donard), et Rathsalach, et terras suas de Oumail  
(Imaal).*<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "A Social History of Ancient Ireland," vol. ii, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> "Silva Gadelica, Translations," p. 526, § xxiv.

<sup>3</sup> "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland," vol. for 1906, p. 96.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert's "*Crede Mihi*," p. 37.

In another ancient Register of the Archbishops of Dublin, known as the “*Liber Niger*,”<sup>1</sup> there is included a document of about the year 1250, in which is given a list of the feoffees in the “tenement” of Ballymore-Eustace, in which it appears “the men of Donlouan” held four carucates and 13½ acres, as well as common pasture of a moor in the same ville. Further on it states that “Yvo de Dunlouan”<sup>2</sup> held one carucate, viz., the Rath de Dunlouan, which Hugh de Sarradelaugh held. This rath may be the one described further on in the townland of Tornant to the south of the town.

A castle stood at a very early period in Dunlavin, though no trace of it now exists. In 1327 John FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare, was granted the costs of garrisoning it to check the inroad of the O’Byrnes; and, in 1334, Sir John de Wellesley, Knt., was recompensed for his services there in repelling the O’Tooles.<sup>3</sup>

From this period to the sixteenth century no information about Dunlavin is obtainable.

In 1547 an Inquisition was held in Dublin Castle to ascertain what lands belonged to the Archbishopric of Dublin. Among other possessions the jurors found that:—

William Francis, *alias* Ponde, formerly Rector of Donlwan, and his predecessors, were in possession of the Rectory or Prebend of Donlwan, belonging to the See, which extended over the lands of Donlwan, Monmahemoke ( ), Typper (Tober), Magolteston (? Merginstown), Ballymore, Loughtraine (Lugatryna), and Tornaunt.<sup>4</sup>

In 1569 Robert Pifolde, or Pipho, of Hollywood (between Dunlavin and Poulaphooka), who was Sheriff of Kildare in 1571, was appointed by the Crown to be Seneschal and Chief Ruler of the Country, extending from Ballinascorney, in the County Dublin, along the Red Mountains to Imaal, including the country around Ballymore-Eustace, i.e., practically the whole of the Barony of Lower Talbotstown, and some lands adjoining. Robert Pipho’s duties under this post were to assemble the inhabitants for defensive purposes, to hear and adjudicate on disputes, and to punish rebels and malefactors in body and goods.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lawlor’s Calendar of the “*Liber Niger*” in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxvii, p. 60.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 233, when “Yveston” is mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., pp. 31b and 38b.

<sup>4</sup> County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 1 of Edward VI.

<sup>5</sup> Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 1, 415.

The first tenant of the Manor of Dunlavin under the Crown of which there is notice appears to have been a Sir William Sarsfield, Knt., Mayor of Dublin in 1556, who had been granted the Manor of Lucan, County Dublin, and that of Tully, County Kildare, in 1566.<sup>1</sup> His death took place in 1616, and, two years later, an Inquisition<sup>2</sup> was held in Wicklow to ascertain what lands he held from the Crown in that county. The jurors found that he held :—

Donlovan, which was sublet to one Tibbot Walsh.

Mullin Donlovan, or the Milltowne de Donlovan.

Tornante, sublet to Edward Hickey.

Ballemirgin, *alias* Merginstowne.

Loughmoige (Loughmogue and Tynte Park).

Sprotiston.

Tobber.

And Loughtrinee, *alias* Logatrina.

That in October 1612 he enfeofed these lands in Sir Luke FitzGerald, Knt., of Ticroghan, County Meath; Luke Delahyde, of Moyglare, in the same county; Maurice FitzGerald, of Allen, and Henry FitzGerald, of Carickoris, both in the County Kildare, to the use of :—

Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, second son of the said Sir William, and his heirs, by his wife Mabel, daughter of George FitzGerald, of Ticroghan, son of Sir Luke. In default of heirs, the lands to go in “ remainder ” to John Sarsfield, of Turnings, County Kildare, eldest son of Sir William and his heirs, and then to the right heirs of Sir William Sarsfield, Knt., for ever.

Patrick Sarsfield, the heir, died in 1630; his son Peter, then aged forty, and married, succeeded to the Dunlavin Estates. He took part in the Rebellion of 1641, was outlawed, and forfeited his properties both in Kildare and Wicklow. On the Sarsfield Pedigree, which faces page 116, vol. iv, of THE JOURNAL, Patrick's second wife, Mabel, is not shown.

The family which next acquired the Dunlavin estate was that of Bulkeley of Eaton in Cheshire, a branch of which

<sup>1</sup> See THE JOURNAL, vol. iv, p. 116.

<sup>2</sup> County Wicklow Chancery Inquisition, No. 16 of James I, and No. 11 of Charles I.



settled at Beaumaris in Anglesey, North Wales, in the sixteenth century. The sixth son of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt., of Beaumaris was Dr. Launcelot Bulkeley, who was appointed by the Crown Archdeacon of Dublin in 1613; and in 1619 he was raised to the Archbishopric of Dublin, which he held till his death at Tallaght in 1650. By his wife and kinswoman—Alice, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley of Beaumaris—he had two sons and two daughters; the eldest son was named William, whom his father appointed Archdeacon of Dublin, and for whom he purchased the Dunlavin estates, which suffered greatly during the rebellion of 1641.

Dr. William Bulkeley lived, according to Lodge, at Milltown in the County Dublin, and at Shanbawne, *alias* Old Bawn House, which had been built by his father in 1635<sup>1</sup>; whether he also had a residence at Dunlavin is not stated, but he is said to have made great improvements and done much planting on his property. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Mainwaring of Kilkenny, Master in Chancery; by this marriage he inherited divers houses and their gardens within the precincts of the Dominican Abbey of Black Friars in Kilkenny.<sup>2</sup> The Archdeacon died in 1671, leaving three sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son was Sir Richard Bulkeley.

Sir Richard succeeded to the estates of Old Bawn and Dunlavin. On the 25th April, 1661, having represented to the King that his town of Dunlavin lay near the Wicklow mountains, and that there was a great want of markets and fairs in that part of the country, and that Dunlavin would be a convenient and central place for them, the Lords Justices were commanded to grant Sir Richard the right to hold a market there every Wednesday, and to hold two fairs there on each of two days on the second Tuesday in May and the second Tuesday after Michaelmas, each lasting for two days.<sup>3</sup> On the 9th of December, 1672, he was created a Baronet. By his first wife, Catherine, daughter and co-heir of John Bysse, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, he had two sons, Richard and John. On his death in 1685 he was succeeded by his eldest son:—

Sir Richard Bulkeley, 2nd Baronet, who, though deformed in body, was a man of extraordinary cleverness and learning; he passed most of his life in England, and dying there in 1710 was

<sup>1</sup> See the Paper on Old Bawn in the JOURNAL, vol. v, p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," edited by Archdall, vol. v, p. 22.

<sup>3</sup> "Cal. of State Papers, Ire.," 1660-1662, p. 511.

buried in the Church of Ewell in Surrey; his tomb bears his coat-of-arms, and the following inscription:—

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., who departed this life April the 7th, 1710, in the 47th year of his age.

And also Lucy his wife, who departed this life October the 9th, 1710 (?), in the 47th year of her age.

This inscription is taken from Archdall's edition of Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland,"<sup>1</sup> and as regards the wife's death appears to err, as she married secondly the Hon. William Worth, Baron of the Exchequer, who had previously married the second wife and widow of the first Baronet. Besides these two, William Worth had two other wives:—

(1) Alicia, d. of William Barnet, of Yocksford, Sussex.  (Had issue.)	} = The Hon. William Worth, = 2nd Baron of the Exchequer.  ob. 23 Dec., 1721. æt. 75.	(3) Dorothy, d. of Henry Whitfield, widow of Sir Richard Bulkeley, 1st Bart.
(2) Mabella, d. of Sir Henry Tynte, Knt., of Ballycrenane, Co. Cork.  (Had issue )		(4) Lucy, d. of Sir George Downing, Bart., of Hatley, widow of Sir Richard Bulkeley, 2nd Bart.

Sir Richard having died without surviving male issue, his heir was his niece Hester, only child of his brother John Bulkeley, who died in 1699.

In 1702 Hester Bulkeley married James, the second son of the Hon. William Worth, mentioned above, by his second wife, Mabella Tynte. This James Worth, in addition to succeeding to the Old Bawn and Dunlavin property, became the heir in 1690 of his uncle, Henry Tynte of Ballycrenane in the County Cork, and thereupon assumed the surname of Tynte.

The Hon. James Worth-Tynte was a Privy Councillor and prominent politician. To him is ascribed the erection of the solid cut-granite Market House, which stands in the main street of Dunlavin, and which will be referred to further on (see p. 226). After the death of his first wife Hester, by whom he had two sons who died young, he married again, his second wife being Elizabeth Kelly of Dublin (who survived him only a short time), and by her he had another son named Robert.

This Robert Tynte, Councillor at Law, succeeded to Old

<sup>1</sup> Page 24, vol. v.

Bawn and Dunlavin on his father's death in 1758, but died two years later, leaving by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Stratford, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Aldborough, a son and heir, James Stratford Tynte.

Sir James Stratford Tynte was created a Baronet in 1778; he built the mansion on that part of the Townland of Loughmogue, which is called Tynte Park. By his wife Hannah, daughter of Morley Pendred-Saunders, of Saunders Grove,<sup>1</sup> near Stratford-on-Slaney, he had a son James, who died young, and three daughters—Elizabeth, Martha, and Jemima Roberta. On the death of Sir James, on the 10th November, 1785,<sup>2</sup> the Baronetcy became extinct. Lady Tynte subsequently married FitzMaurice Caldwell, second son of Sir James Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, in the County Fermanagh.

In connexion with Lady Tynte, and her daughter Elizabeth Tynte, there is a mural slab erected at the Roman Catholic church at Dunlavin, commemorating a very worthy act on their part, as is described in the following inscription on it:—

The CATHOLICS of this PARISH  
in grateful acknowledgement to  
LADY TYNTE CALDWEL and MISS ELIZA. H.<sup>3</sup> TYNTE  
for their liberal Donation of this Chapel Ground  
and that of its precincts,  
Have erected this Stone as a perpetual monument  
of their Munificence.  
ANNO DOMINI. 1815

<sup>1</sup> The date 1718 is cut at the side of the hall-door.

<sup>2</sup> Sir James was buried at Donnybrook, where an obelisk was erected to his memory, thus inscribed:—

“The body of Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart., General of the army of the Volunteers of Ireland, who died the 10th November, 1785, was here interred with military honors.

“Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rt. Honbl. James Tynte and Robert Tynte, Esqrs, Grandfather and Father of Sir James Tynte, Bart., also the remains of James his son, and Martha his daughter.

“Whilst the patriotism of a volunteer and the social virtue of a tender husband, dutiful child, fond parent, honest man, and loyal subject, are thought estimable, the memory of Sir James Tynte will be revered.

“This last sad token, O my Love, receive,  
Alas! 'tis all your Hannah now can give.”

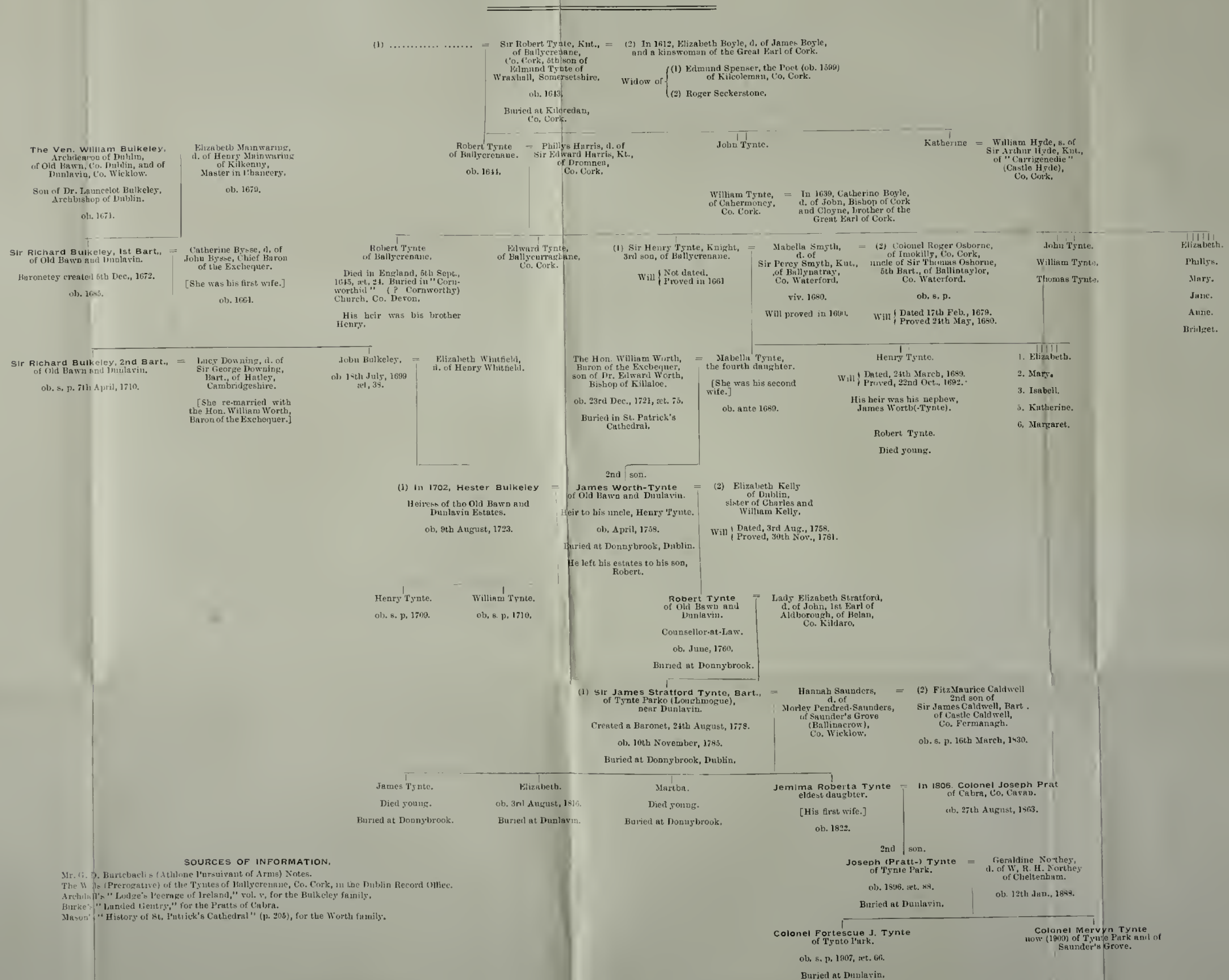
<sup>3</sup> The Christian name “Eliza H.” appears to be the sculptor's error for “Elizabeth.”





# CHART SHOWING THE FAMILIES WHICH SUCCEEDED TO THE MANOR OF DUNLAVIN. IN THE FEMALE LINE, FROM THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]



## SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Mr. G. D. Barthelemy's (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms) Notes.  
The Wills (Prerogative) of the Tyntes of Ballycrenane, Co. Cork, in the Dublin Record Office.  
Archibald's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," vol. v, for the Bulkeley family.  
Burke's "Landed Gentry," for the Pratts of Cabra.  
Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral" (p. 205), for the Worth family.

Where the Catholic church stood previous to this date is uncertain, but a Dr. James Caulfield, P.P., "Pastor of Dunlavine," died in 1736, and was buried at Tornant (see p. 229).

Jemima Roberta, third daughter of Sir James S. Tynte, became his heir; her sisters were never married, but she became the wife, in 1806, of Colonel Joseph Pratt, of Cabra, in the County Cavan, and their second son, Joseph Pratt, on inheriting Dunlavin, etc., assumed the surname of Tynte; he died in 1896 at the age of eighty-eight, and was the father of the late Colonel Mervyn Tynte, of Tynte Park, formerly one of our members.

It is a curious fact that though two families, the Worths and the Pratts, assumed the name of Tynte, yet the original County Cork family of Tynte, of Ballycrenane, never owned an acre in the County Wicklow. The annexed chart shows at a glance how the Dunlavin property changed hands from the time of the Bulkeleys, through intermarriage; on it, too, are given the authorities from whence the connexions have been traced, but my thanks are due principally to Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, for the assistance he gave me in working out the details.

### DUNLAVIN TOWN.

The present town of Dunlavin owes its origin to the Bulkeley family, and so dates from the second half of the seventeenth century; it is T-shaped, the down stroke representing the main street.

At the left end of the horizontal stroke are situated the Roman Catholic Church and the Fair Green; the latter in '98 was the scene of the shooting down of some thirty-six United Irishmen, who belonged to the Yeomanry; this was intended to have a deterrent effect on the rebels in the locality. The traditional account of this slaughter is to the following effect:—

Captain Morley Saunders, of Saunders' Grove, having received private information that several men in his Yeomanry Corps were United Irishmen, had them all paraded at his house, and after reading out the names of twenty-eight men, charged them with being rebels, and had them made prisoners. They were marched under escort of two troops of Ancient Britons to Dunlavin, and lodged in the Market-house, where there were already eight other brother yeomen from Narraghmore. On the following morning they were all marched to the Fair Green, and there and then shot down by the Ancient Britons.<sup>1</sup> This occurred

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<sup>1</sup> From local tradition supplied by Mr. C. M. Drury; and also from P. O'Kelly's "History of the Rebellion of 1798," p. 265.

just before the breaking out of the Rebellion, which was timed for the 25th of May.

At the opposite end of the horizontal stroke of the **T** stands the Protestant church, built in 1816, and which replaced the former structure, which stood in the middle of the town. It contains one seventeenth-century mural tablet, brought from the old building, and which is now built into the wall over the chimney-piece in the vestry. The inscription,<sup>1</sup> in raised letters, reads as follows:—

CORNIT ANTHONY  
HATHORNE OUT OF HIS  
PIOUS ZEALE TO THE  
PLACE OF GODS WORSHIP  
BEQVEATHED 50<sup>L<sup>IB</sup></sup> STER  
FOR THE REBILDING  
OF THIS CHAVNCEL  
WHICH WAS FAITHFVL  
LY PERFORMED BY THE  
PIOVS CARE OF M<sup>R</sup>  
PHILLIP HATHORNE  
HIS NEPHEW AND  
HEIRE ANNO DOM 1681.

Cornet Anthony Hathorne resided at Rathsallagh. His Will is preserved among those of the Dublin Diocese, in the Record Office, Dublin. It is dated the 6th January, 1679, and Probate was granted on the 19th May, 1680. In it he mentions:—

*His brothers* : John, Thomas, Andrew, Philip, and Joseph Hathorne.

*His brother-in-law* : Francis Hathorne.

*His sisters-in-law* : Dorothy Fowler, Elizabeth Heath, and Judith Foreside.

*His son-in-law* : Henry Essington.

He desires to be buried “in the chauncell of the now parish Church of Dunlavin”; and to the Rector (?), Mr. Robert Barthram, he leaves two pounds sterling “for my funerall sermon.”

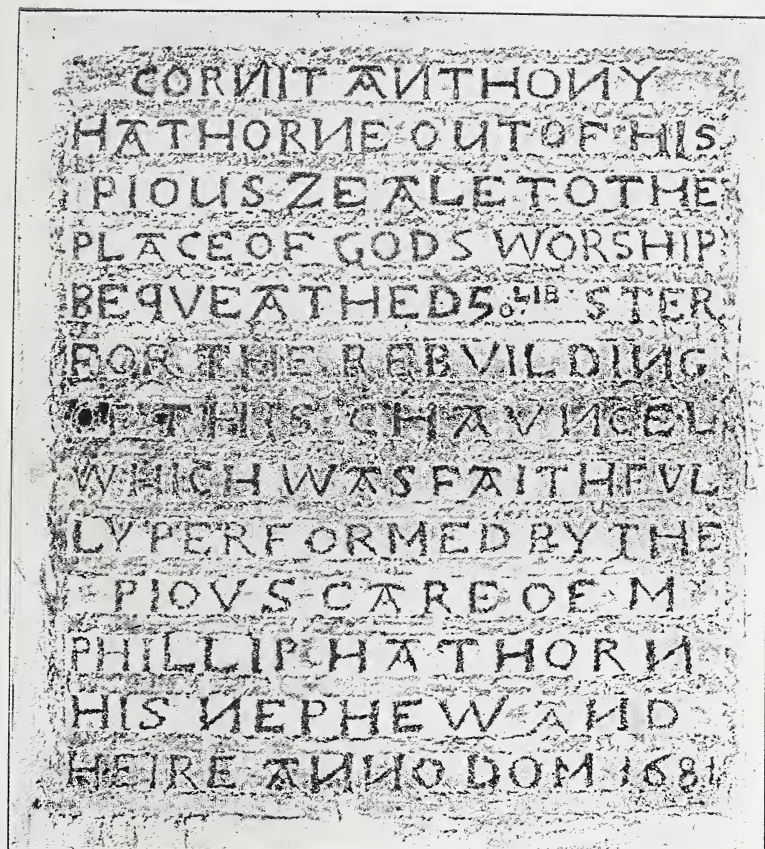
Among other legacies, he leaves £10 to the poor of the Parish; £2 to Mr. Rowland Bulkeley to buy himself a mourning ring; and “I bequeath for the repayre of the Chauncell part of the church of Dunlavin ten pounds ster.” Finally he appoints as Executor to his Will, his nephew, Philip Hathorne.

Nothing further is known of this family.

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<sup>1</sup> “Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland,” vol. vii, p. 212.





THE HATHORNE MURAL TABLET (1681) NOW IN THE VESTRY OF THE CHURCH  
IN DUNLAVIN.

[From a rubbing by Mr. C. M. Drury.]



The old churchyard is situated near the lower end of the main street; it is now of small dimensions, and closed against further interments; judging by the inscriptions, it was only used by Protestants, the Catholics using the ancient churchyard at Tornant, which lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile across the fields to the south of the town. There are no remains of the old church, and only two slabs (formerly box or table-tombs) are of any considerable age; one was erected to the memory of Katherine, wife of Owen Hughes, of "Dunlavan," who died on the 11th December, 1668; and the other is to the memory of Catherine, wife of William Marshall, of "Dunlavan," who died on the 7th of January, 1697; both these inscriptions are in capitals, and the former is in relief.

Close to this churchyard, and in the middle of the main street, stands the Market-house, which is such a prominent feature of the town. As before stated, it was erected at the cost of £1,200 by the Right Hon. James Worth-Tynte, who died in 1758.<sup>1</sup> The building is of cut granite in the Doric style, and consists of a central portion, from which project four porticos; in the middle rises a domed belfry. In 1835 it was repaired by Lady Tynte, at which time the arches were built up and windows inserted. In the little belfry hangs an old bell, bearing the following inscription:—

EST . CONVENTVS . S. DOMICI . KILKENÆ . 1647.

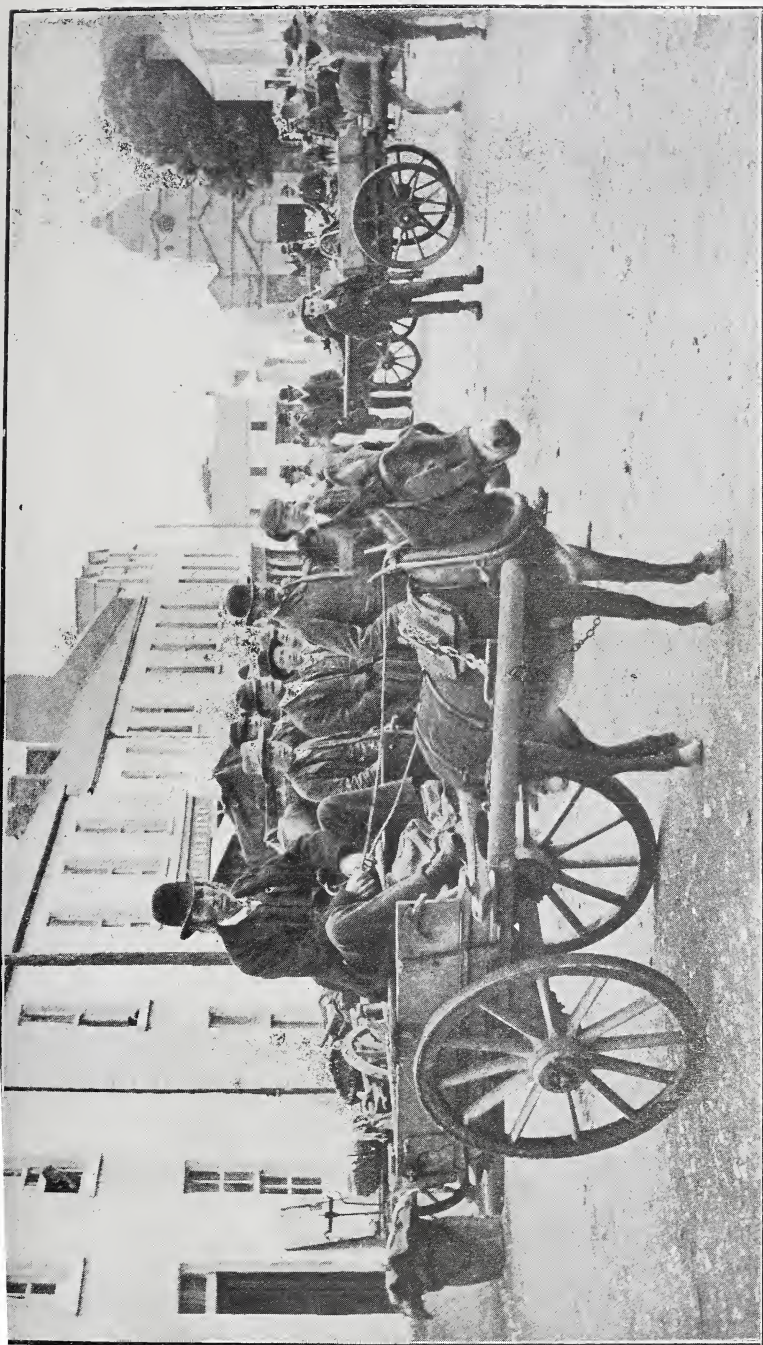
The presence of this Bell in Dunlavin is a puzzle, but a very probable explanation is given in the "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society" for the year 1851, and which is here quoted at length<sup>2</sup>:—

"Henry Mainwaring, Esq., of Kilkenny, Master in Chancery, who died on the 1st March, 1635, held the Dominican or Black Abbey and its possessions by lease from the Corporation. His daughter, Elizabeth, brought this property by marriage to the Rev. William Bulkeley, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, who was the proprietor of Dunlavin. Their son, Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., on the 24th March, 1661, obtained a Charter empowering Dunlavin to hold a weekly market, and two fairs annually. Sir Richard's grand-daughter and heiress, Hester, married the Right Hon. James Worth-Tynte, who built the market-house of Dunlavin, and having also, in right of his wife, become the holder of the lease of the Black Abbey in Kilkenny, we may consider it pretty certain that, requiring a bell for his new structure, he had little compunction in carrying off one of those formerly belonging to the Kilkenny Dominicans to suit his purpose.

"It will be observed by the date, 1647, on the Dunlavin bell, that it could not have formed one of the original peals of the Abbey, but must have been put up in the time of the Confederate Catholics, when the Dominicans were temporarily restored to possession of the building."

<sup>1</sup> Seward's *Topographia Hibernica*, 1795.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i, p. 460.



IN THE MAIN STREET OF DUNLAVIN.  
Showing the Market House. The Old Churchyard lies among the trees on the right.  
[From a photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

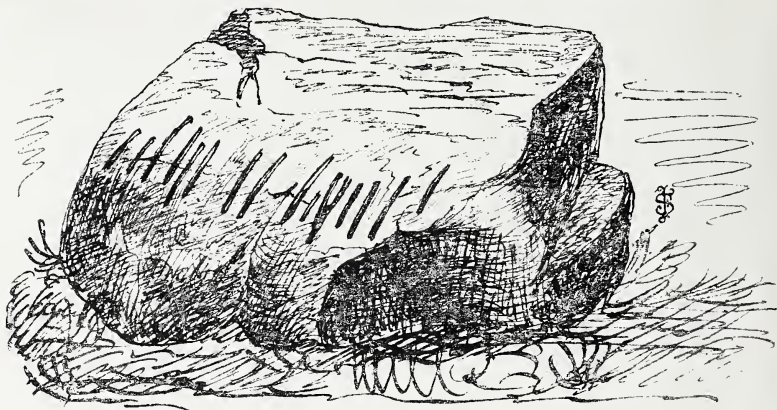
This closes our notice of the town ; two places in its vicinity, Tober and Tornant, will each have a short description given of them.

### TOBER.

An Irish mile to the north-east of the town of Dunlavin, near the public road to Hollywood, are situated Tober House in ruins, the old churchyard, and the spring from which the Town-land of Tober (i.e. a Well) takes its name.

Tober, in 1317, was granted to Hugh de Turplytoun, on its forfeiture by Walter fitz Walter de Say, who was outlawed for joining the Scots in their rebellion.<sup>1</sup> A hundred years later, that is in 1415, it was held from the Crown by William fitz John Darcy, of Platin, in the County Meath, at a rent of one sparrowhawk.<sup>2</sup>

In the sixteenth century, Tober was portion of the possessions of James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, who rose in rebellion in 1580, and so forfeited his estates. In 1583 the castle and lands of Tober, with a common of pasture, called the Warde of Tober, and an old castle and lands in Loggitreyny (Lugatryna), were



*Ogham Stone at Subbea Dunlavin  
in a Rath opposite the old Cemetery on  
Mr. Dan Healy's land. April 1st 1862  
J. J. Shearman*

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Pat. Canc. Hib. Calendarium, p. 24b.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., p. 212.



leased by the Crown for thirty years to one James Vaughan, Gent. In the seventeenth century it was in the possession of the Sarsfield family of Lucan (see p. 219). No trace of a castle now exists.

Tober House, which was a residence of the Tynte family in former times, is now a complete ruin ; between it and the public road lies the churchyard, no remains of the church ruins are left standing, nor do the tombstones appear to be of any considerable age or interest. On the rising ground over the churchyard, among the trees, are the remains of a circular earthwork, either a low moat or a dismantled rath.

Just below the churchyard is a long and broad excavation, originally intended for a fish-pond ; the dammed-up lower end had a sluice-gate ; in this now nearly dry pond is a strong spring, which is the source of the river Greese, and which gives the name of Tober to the townland. It was probably in times past a Blessed Well, but there is no record to whom it or the churchyard was dedicated.

### TORNANT.

The Townlands of Tornant, Lower and Upper, adjoin that of Dunlavin to the south. According to Dr. P. W. Joyce the name means "Nettle Mound." The churchyard situated on this townland was dedicated to St. Nicholas, whose Blessed Well lies a short distance away to the north. This churchyard is still the principal burying-place of the Catholics of the town of Dunlavin. All traces of the old church have disappeared, and there appear to be no tombstones in it of a date prior to the eighteenth century. The earliest inscribed headstone now visible is one erected to the memory of a John Moore, who died :—9<sup>BR</sup> Y<sup>E</sup> 20<sup>TH</sup> 1734 AGE<sup>D</sup> 45 YEARS. The next oldest tombstone faces the west, and bears the following quaintly spelt inscription :—

+

I H S

HERE LIES Y<sup>E</sup> BODY OF D<sup>R</sup> IAS<sup>S</sup>  
CAVFIELD PASTOR OF  
DUNLAVINE WHO DEPAR  
TED THIS LIFE IANVARY  
Y<sup>E</sup> 19<sup>TH</sup> 1736 AGED 38 YEARS  
AND ORDERD HE SHOD  
BE INTERRD WITH HIS  
FLOCK.

Father Caulfield was a native of Lemmonstown in the Parish of Dunlavin.



Two other priests are buried here also—a Father Paul Byrne (whose brother John lived at Rathallagh), who died on the 15th December, 1799, aged thirty-four, as stated on his headstone; and a Father John Power, P.P., of Dunlavin, from 1801 to the time of his death on the 25th June, 1815. His grave is said to be marked by an upper quern-stone.

The old road from the churchyard to the town was called “Boher-na-shghe.”

The Blessed Well lies a quarter of a mile to the north of the churchyard. A large ash and a sycamore tree grow beside it. To their roots (the branches being out of reach) the usual votive rags have been tied. There is resting on the bank at the side of the Well a small fractured slab on which is inscribed :—

[This corner  
broken off.]



[A Bishop's  
mitre.]

HOLY  
S<sup>T</sup> NICHOLAS  
PRAY FOR US  
AMEN.

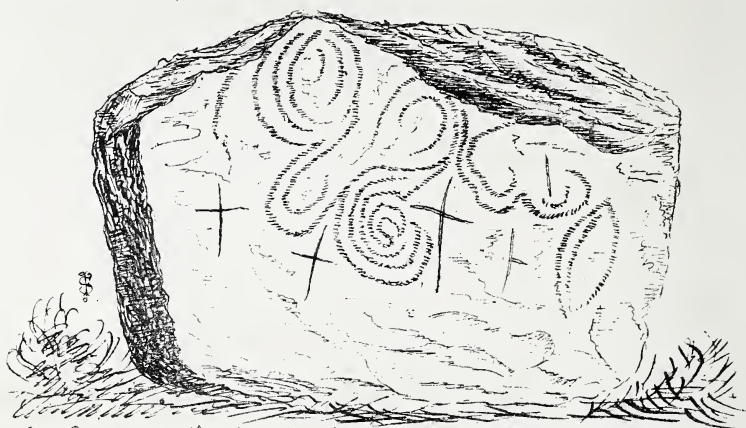
St. Nicholas's Festival falls on the 6th of December. Father Shearman, c.c., of Dunlavin, in 1860, has left it on record that a curious custom was formerly prevalent at this Well about St. John the Baptist's Day (24th June), which was that of dipping children, Protestants and Catholics alike, in the water from the Well to ensure a healthy growth, and formerly many a stalwart Wicklow man attributed his size and health to this custom. The tradition is that this custom and the “pattern” were transferred to a summer month as being more suitable for bathing children than the Patron Saint's Day in December. The “pattern” was suppressed by the Rev. John Hyland, while he was P.P. of Dunlavin, some time after the year 1827, owing to drunkenness and fighting, which disgraced the occasion. The water of the Well is said to cure the toothache and headache.

To the west of the churchyard is a small hill crowned by a rath, which is supposed to be the “dun” after which Dunlavin is named. It is locally called “the Moat of Tornant,” and is distinctly seen from the Fair Green in the town.

To the south-east of the churchyard runs a high undulating ridge, the western end of which is much eaten into by a large gravel-pit. Further along this ridge is a low circular earthwork within which a huge rough slab of “green flag” projects above the surface. It has all the appearance of being a dislodged roofing slab to a “cave,” chamber, or passage. Father Shearman in his Notes on the locality, written in 1862, states that “about



thirty-five years ago Mr. John Norton, on whose land this earthwork is, dug up large greenstone flags, on one of which there is carving somewhat resembling that on the slabs at New Grange in the County Meath." During my visit to the place in 1909 these slabs were not to be seen, and must have been removed.



*Carved Stone in the upper Moat of Tournant Dunlavin S.S. March 15 1862*

SCULPTURED BOULDER, FORMERLY AT THE UPPER MOAT (OR RATH )  
AT TORNANT.

[From a drawing by the late Rev. J. F. Shearman, F.P.]

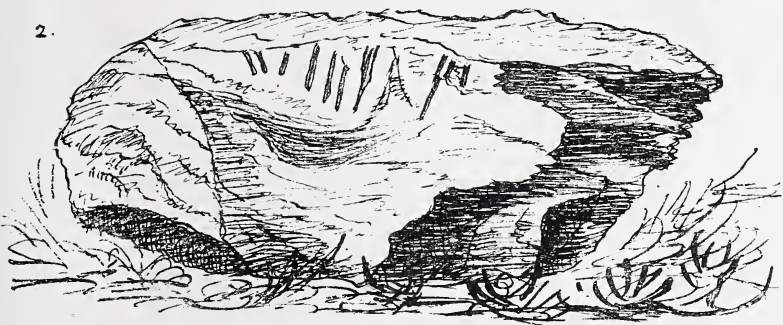
At the eastern end of the ridge there is another circular earthwork very similar to the last described, except that it is surrounded with a ring of what were great granite boulders, with two or three white quartz blocks among them. There is not one of these boulders that has not been split up or blasted with powder, the only trace of them now being portions still sunk in the ground showing where they once existed. This work of vandalism occurred at some date previous to 1860. In the middle of the earthwork there is a hollow excavated, showing where a great central boulder had been blasted up and removed. The destruction of this interesting prehistoric supulchral monument is greatly to be deplored. As a rule these stone circles in this portion of Leinster go by the name of "The Pipers' Stones," because the peasantry say that bagpipe music, played by "The Good People," or Fairies, is heard at them.

The highest point of Tornant is called "Knock-na-Skeoch," or the Hill of the Whitethorn.

In Archbishop Alen's Register, called "The Repertorium Viride," a sixteenth-century compilation, the Townland of

Tornant is called "Yveston," and it is added that within its limits was included "Indostan, *alias* Ballymacranane, as appears from the deposition of certain witnesses in 1512, when the bounds of the parish were controverted with those of Rathallagh and Donoughmore in Omayle."<sup>1</sup>

Father Shearman, writing in 1862 about the Antiquities of Tornant, states that close to the old track, or road, which formerly led to the churchyard (and was altered many years ago), from the Rathallagh Road, lay a block of stone, much damaged, on which could be traced a few Ogham scores.



338 feet Dunlavin March 25th 1862

FRONT AND BACK VIEWS OF AN OGHAM STONE, FORMERLY AT TORNANT,  
[From sketches by the late Rev. John F. Shearman, F.R.]

<sup>1</sup> Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin," note on p. 60.



KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,  
1559-1800.

(Continued from p. 167.)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

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Bye-election, 5th December, 1761.

Robert Sandford, jun. (see p. 165, *vice* Henry Sandford, who elected to sit for Kildare Borough).

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Bye-election, December, 1761  
(*vice* M'Manus, deceased).

Richard Stearne Tighe,

Richard Stearne Tighe, of Mitchelstown, County Westmeath, was eldest son of Robert Tighe, of Mitchelstown, by Mary, daughter of Robert Clements, of Rathkenny, County Cavan. He was born in 1717, and served as High Sheriff of County Westmeath in 1760. Like his predecessor, Mr. Tighe only sat in Parliament for a few months. He m., 25th September, 1759, Arabella, daughter of Sir John Osborne, 6th Bart., of Ballintaylor, County Waterford, and d.v.p. 7th January, 1762,<sup>1</sup> leaving issue :—

I. Robert Stearne, who s. his grandfather in the Mitchelstown estates in 1766 ; b. 3rd March, 1760 ; m., 1st, 18th March, 1755, Catherine, only dau. and heiress of Hugh Morgan, of Cottlestown, County Sligo, and, 2nd, Anna, dau. of Major-Gen. Dilkes. He d. 21st May, 1835.

II. William FitzGerald, b. posthumous, July, 1762 ; d. 1770.

[Authorities :—Commons Journals ; Burke's " Landed Gentry " ; Lyons' " Westmeath Grand Juries." ]

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<sup>1</sup> This is the statement in Burke's " Landed Gentry " ; but his death is recorded as having taken place at Mitchelstown in Pue's " Occurrences " for 29th December, 1761.

Bye-election, 18th January, 1762  
(*vice* Tighe, deceased).

**William Smith.**

We have failed to identify this member, who appears to have resided in Dublin; and a query in the JOURNAL has elicited no information. It is possible that he was identical with William Smith, or Smyth, sometime a military officer, who married Charlotte, daughter of Captain Charles Stewart, of Lisburn, County Antrim. He was fourth son of the Ven. James Smyth, Archdeacon of Meath, who died in 1759, by his wife Catherine, daughter of the Most Rev. John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, and had a connexion with County Kildare through the marriage of his aunt, Mary Smith, with Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown.

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 8th July, 1768.

**John St. Leger.**  
**William Burgh.**

**John St. Leger**, of Grangemellon, County Kildare, was the eldest son of Sir John St. Leger, Knight, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland (1714-22), and M.P. for Doneraile, 1713-14, who died 14th May, 1743, by Lavinia, daughter of Captain Kingsmill Pennefather, M.P., of New Park, County Tipperary, and nephew of Arthur St. Leger, created Viscount Doneraile in June, 1703.

Mr. St. Leger, who served as High Sheriff in 1759, represented Athy for less than a year. In the previous Parliament (1761-68) he had sat for the family borough of Doneraile. He was a dissolute character, and a member of the notorious Hell Fire Club.<sup>1</sup> Their orgies occasionally took place in his mansion house at Grangemellon, which, in Austin Cooper's time (1782), consisted of two octagon towers, with a heavy pediment and cornice between, and is described by him as a "fine old but neglected improvement." The estate had belonged to John Lyons, a former Member for this Borough, from whom it was purchased by Sir John,<sup>2</sup> on 29th March, 1716, for £1,000.

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<sup>1</sup> In the picture of the members in the National Gallery of Ireland he is represented wearing their uniform of a scarlet suit with white silk stockings.

<sup>2</sup> He is mentioned by Loveday in his tour in 1732 (see *ante*, p. 172).

He was born 10th April, 1726; married, 23rd July, 1754, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Colonel the Hon. Thomas Butler, of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, M.P. for Belturbet, 1727-53 (2nd son of Brinsley, 1st Viscount Lanesborough), and died March, 1769, having had issue:—

I. John Hayes, Major-General and Colonel 16th Dragoons, sometime Governor of Ceylon, and M.P. for Okehampton; b. 23rd July, 1756; d.s.p. at Madras 1799.

II. Thomas, b. 3rd September, 1757; d. unm.

III. Anthony Butler, of Park Hill, Yorkshire, m. 31st January, 1804, Harriet, dau. of Charles Bagot Chester, niece of William, 1st Lord Bagot, and d. leaving issue.

[Authorities:—Tenison's "Cork Members of Parliament"; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Lodge's "Peerage"; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

**William Burgh**, of Bert, County Kildare, was eldest son of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, M.P. for Lanesborough, who died September, 1758, by Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork.

At the period of his election he is thus described by a contemporary: "The Duke of Leinster's, a mere Spit Fire, a pert, peevish boy; his fortune is much involved; has commenced author." This account we can supplement from another source, according to which he was "absent all last session, but in the preceding shewed himself a worthy friend to Ireland."

At the end of this Parliament, in which he sat as a Whig, though his politics changed on the outbreak of the French Revolution, he removed to York, where he resided for the remainder of his life. His broad views and advocacy of the abolition of the slave trade brought him in touch with William Wilberforce, with whom he became intimate. He was also interested in the religious controversies of the day, and acquired some celebrity as the author of a work published in 1774, entitled: "A Scriptural Confutation of the Arguments against the one Godhead of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, produced by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, in his late Apology." On 9th April, 1788, the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford.

Mr. Burgh, who served as High Sheriff for County Kildare

in 1767, was born in 1741, and married in 1768 Mary, daughter of George Warburton, of Firmount, County Kildare. He died s. p. 26th December, 1808, and was buried in York Minster, where there is an elaborate monument to his memory by Westmacott.

[Authorities:—"Gentleman's Magazine," 1809; "Dictionary of National Biography"; "Freeman's Journal" for August, 1774; "The Irish Parliament in 1775"; Burke's "Landed Gentry."]

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Bye-election, 31st October, 1769

(*vice* St. Leger, deceased).

### Walter Hussey.

**Walter Hussey**, of Donore, County Kildare, was eldest son of Ignatius Hussey, of Donore, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, County Kildare, M.P. for Naas, 1713-30. He was born 23rd August, 1742, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar. His professional success was immediate, for he proved himself both an able lawyer and a brilliant orator—in fact, one of the greatest Irish orators of the eighteenth century. As leader of the patriotic section in Parliament, he supported the Acts for the relief of religious disabilities, advocated Free Trade, and opposed the measure of a legislative union with Great Britain. Of strict integrity, amiable disposition, and a faithful friend, he was nevertheless careless in his habits, and imprudent in his affairs. His next seat was in 1776, when he was returned for the University; in the following year he obtained the high office of Prime Serjeant. In 1782, when barely forty, he relinquished politics by accepting the Escheatorship of Munster, and was forthwith appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer. On the death of his cousin, Richard Burgh, he succeeded to a moiety of the estate of Dromkeen, County Limerick, and assumed in consequence the additional surname and arms of Burgh. His portrait is in the Dining Hall of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Right Hon. Walter Hussey-Burgh<sup>1</sup> married 4th July, 1767, Anne, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, County Kildare, and

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<sup>1</sup> "Mrs. Siddons is as great a model as ever I saw on the stage; *Mrs. Burgh*, *Chief Baron*, Mr. Pery, and Lord Lifford, the best off the stage." (Diary of John Scott, Earl of Clonmell (p.p.).)



died, while on circuit at Armagh as Judge of Assize—"highly honoured and beloved"—29th September, 1783. He had issue:—

- I. John (Rev), of Dromkeen, b. 1768, m. 31st July, 1800, Mary, dau. of Robert Burgh, and grand-dau. of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, and died 7th May, 1830, leaving issue.
- I. Elizabeth, m. 4th February, 1797, Ven. Averell Hill, Archdeacon of Limerick.
- II. Catherine, m. 4th November, 1794, Sir John Macartney, 1st Bart., of Lish, County Armagh.
- III. Mary, m. 24th February, 1793, Richard Griffith, of Millicent, County Kildare, M.P. for Askeaton.
- IV. Anne, m. 19th May, 1798, Bucknell M'Carthy.

[Authorities :—Wills' "Illustrious Irishmen"; Webb's "Compendium of Irish Biography"; "Dictionary of National Biography"; "Hibernian Magazine," for 1783; "Freeman's Journal" for August, 1774; Commons' Journals; Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland," 1912.]

Returned for the Borough of Athy, 18 June, 1776.

**Thomas Burgh**, of Chapelizod.

**Thomas Burgh**, of Oldtown.

**Thomas Burgh**, of Chapelizod, County Dublin, was second son of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, County Kildare, M.P. for Lanesborough, who died September, 1758, by Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork and Ross, and younger brother of William Burgh, a former member for this borough, to whose estates he succeeded in 1808. He was born in May, 1744, and was for some years a military officer. Although brought into Parliament through the influence of his relative the Duke of Leinster, he opposed his patron's wishes by constantly supporting Government. He continued in Parliament for twenty-four years, representing this borough from 1776 to 1790; Kilbeggan, 1790 to 1797; and Clogher, 1798 to January, 1800. He was a man of considerable ability, as well as of inventive genius.<sup>1</sup> He held in succession the offices of Joint Weigh-master of Cork, Treasurer of the Ordnance, and

<sup>1</sup> He invented the cooking-stoves used in the great Militia Camp at Loughlinstown, County Dublin (Ferrar's "Tour to Delgany").

Comptroller-General; but his arrogant and overbearing manner made him unpopular, and in 1780 the following lines were found posted up in the Parliament House :—

“ To put an end to all dissention,  
Let needy Grattan have a pension ;  
Buck’s Usher on the Bench be seated,  
And Bushe a baronet created :  
Aspiring *Burgh* be made a lord,  
And Napper Tandy have a cord.”

In 1799 Mr. Burgh, whose town residence was in Sackville Street, was removed from his position in the Treasury to one in the Board of Accounts, the Government, in consideration of his parliamentary services, increasing the salary of the latter so as to equal the former. He did not seek election after the Union, but continued a Commissioner of Accounts till 1804; three years later he was appointed a Commissioner of Revenue. He married in 1775 Anne, daughter and heiress of David Aigoin, of Dublin, Merchant, and died June, 1810, having by her, who survived till 1831, had issue :—

1. Ulysses Bagenal, G.C.B., K.T.S., who in 1826 s. his cousin Wm. Downes, Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, as 2nd Baron Downes ; b. 15 August, 1788 ; m. 1st, 20 June, 1815, Mary, dau. and h. of Walter Bagenal, of Bagenalstown, County Carlow ; 2nd, 4 August, 1848, Christopheria, widow of John Willis Fleming, of Stoneham, and dau. of James Buchanan. Lord Downes d. 26 July, 1869, when his title became extinct.

I. Anne, m. Nathaniel Sneyd, of Ballyconnell, County Cavan, M.P.

II. Mary, m. 1814, Col. John Staunton Rochfort, of Clogrenane, County Carlow.

III. Charlotte, m. 17 Feb., 1815, Rev. Zachariah Cornoock, of Cromwell’s Fort, County Wexford.

[Authorities:—“ Irish Political Characters,” pp. 35 and 215; Burke’s “ Landed Gentry of Ireland ”; Commons’ Journals; Kelly’s Dublin Almanac, 1795; Portland Correspondence, Hist. MSS. Commission.]

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**Thomas Burgh**, of Oldtown, County Kildare, was eldest son of Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, M.P. for Naas (see *post*), who died 23rd June, 1759, by his second wife, Katherin, daughter of Sir Richard Wolseley, of Mount Wolseley, County Carlow, 1st Bart,

He was born 23rd January, 1754, and called to the Irish Bar in Trinity, 1779, having previously entered Parliament at a bye-election in October, 1775, as M.P. for Harristown, which borough he also represented from 1783-90. He never sat for Naas, which both his father and grandfather had represented, for during his long minority the family interest suffered to such an extent that the then Lord Mayo, whose ancestors had for some time previously owned half the patronage of this borough, acquired an ascendancy. "That ascendancy," writes Falkland in 1790, "time has converted into a monopoly, and the borough is now the property of the Earl, his orders creating both the Burgesses and the Representatives." Mr. Burgh was also a member of the last Irish Parliament, being returned at a bye-election in May, 1800, for the borough of Fore in Westmeath. He married, 10th August, 1784, Florinda, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Charles Gardiner, M.P., sister of Luke, 1st Viscount Mountjoy, and died in 1832, leaving issue:—

- I. Thomas John (Very Rev.), of Oldtown, Dean of Cloyne, and Rector of Farrahy, m., 1811, Lady Anne Hely-Hutchinson, dau. of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for Naas (see *post*), and d. 1845.
- II. Charles ("Hibernian Magazine," July, 1793 : "Died Master Burgh, second son of Thomas Burgh, Old Town, County Kildare, Esq. He was unfortunately drowned in his father's demesne. Having been engaged in raising some flowers in the garden, and going to the pond for water, it is conjectured that the water-pot when full, being too heavy for his strength, occasioned his falling in").
- III. Walter (Rev.), Vicar of Naas, m., 1839, Elizabeth, dau. of the Very Rev. James Langrishe, Dean of Achonry, and d.s.p. 1878.
- IV. Luke, R.N., b. 1791. Killed in action at sea in 1809.
- V. Arthur, R.N., b. 1792, d. unm. 1835.
- VI. Charles, b. 1795 ; drowned 1822.
- VII. John, Major 23rd Highlanders, b. 1799 ; m. Emma Maria Hunt, and d. 1875.
- VIII. William (Rev.), Rector of Ardboe, b. 1801 ; m., 1st, 1827, Anne, dau. of Rev. John Coppinger ; and 2nd, 1851, Janet Macartney, and d. 1866.

I. Florinda, d. unm. 1869.

II. Dorothea, m. 1819, Captain Thomas Monck Mason, R.N.

III. Maria, d. 1803.

IV. Anna Maria, m. Ernest Augustus Belford, and d. 1863.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland"; Commons' Journals; Falkland's "Review of Irish Parliamentary Representation"; Consistorial Grant Book.]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 14 October, 1783.

**Lord Edward FitzGerald** (see vol. vi, p. 490).

**Thomas Burgh**, of Chapelizod (see p. 238).



NARRAGHMORE AND THE BARONS OF  
NORRAGH.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

NARRAGHMORE<sup>1</sup>, a place well known to Kildare hunting men, lies a couple of miles, as the crow flies, to the north-west of Ballitore.

The present name is a contraction of the Irish "An-forrac-Patraic," i.e., the great seat or meeting-place of St. Patrick. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick it is called "An forrac Patraic"; and in the Calendars of State Papers, Ire., of the early Anglo-Norman period, the name is shortened to "le Norrach," "Norrath," and "the Norragh," which represent the pronunciation of the Irish words "An Forrac," as by transferring the *n* of the article to the next word, which, commencing with an aspirated *F* (and so not sounded), becomes "Norrach," with the Norman *le* before it. In far later times the *more*, meaning *great*, was added to distinguish this place from Narraghbeg, seven miles to the south, the *beg* meaning *small*, and so "the small (or lesser) Narragh." In the fifth century a church was founded at Narraghmore by St. Patrick, of which no trace remains, but in all probability the present modern Protestant church stands near or on its site.

A castle, too, as will be mentioned further on, was erected here at the end of the twelfth century, but of it not one stone now stands above another. About the only relic of the ancient times not entirely swept away is a trebly entrenched Rath a quarter of a mile to the east of the village of Narraghmore, which may have been St. Patrick's "Forrac"; but it, too, is fast disappearing under the shovel of the road-contractors, who have for many years converted it into a gravel-pit.

Previous to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, towards the end of the twelfth century, the Irish Annalists do not mention

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<sup>1</sup> From which the Barony of Narragh takes its name.

this place, and even after that event notices of it are extremely scanty.

The earliest reference to it appears in Mr. G. H. Orpen's translation of a Norman-French poem,<sup>1</sup> describing the events which took place in Leinster about 1170, written by an unknown historian, an eye-witness of much that he describes. In the division of Leinster after King Dermot MacMurrough's death in 1171, the poem states that Strongbow, or to give him his title:—

The Earl Richard, son of Gilbert,<sup>2</sup>  
Gave Narragh to one Robert,  
Who was afterwards indeed killed  
In Connaught by his enemies ;  
In such manner the renowned Earl  
Divided and gave his land.

The next reference is also from a work of the same period, this time from the pen of Giraldus de Barri, *alias* Cambrensis, the historian of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, who recorded that Hugh de Lacy, Justiciary of Ireland,<sup>3</sup> built many castles, and among the number he built one "at Norrach for Robert the son of Richard."<sup>4</sup> By these references it would appear that Narraghmore was granted to the Anglo-Norman Knight, Robert fitz Richard, some time between the date of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster's, death in 1171 and that of his son-in-law and heir—Strongbow—in 1176.

Of Robert fitz Richard, Lord of Norragh, practically nothing is known, and even his surname is a mystery; this is owing to the fact that at the time he lived, and for long after, it was the custom to speak of a man as *so and so* son of *so and so*, of *such and such a place*; this practice has been a source of the greatest difficulty in the identification of landholders at this early period. This difficulty is greatly added to when, as in this case, there were more than one Robert sons of Richards existing at or about the same time. For instance, in 1200 a Robert fitz Richard was in possession of 7 carucates of land "in Pellicranauh, Crokatomy, and Balmorhedy"<sup>5</sup> (all places unidentified); another Robert fitz Richard, prior to 1253, owned the lands of "Kilrechan, *alias* Kilrithan, and Balileth," in the County Waterford<sup>6</sup>; whether these were the same

<sup>1</sup> "Song of Dermot and the Earl," p. 227.

<sup>2</sup> Strongbow was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke.

<sup>3</sup> He was Justiciary in 1173, 1179, and 1181; he was slain in 1186.

<sup>4</sup> The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis, vol. v, p. 356.

<sup>5</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1171-1251, p. 24.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, 1252-1284, p. 27.



The twelfth-century Effigy of a Knight, now in the tower of Timolin Church, which is supposed to represent "Robert fitz Richard de Norragh."

individuals, or even of the same family, or different persons entirely, cannot now be decided.

The date of the death of Robert fitz Richard, lord of Norragh, is unknown, though by the extract quoted above he is said to have been killed in Connaught. According to Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum* he founded a Convent at Timolin, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the nuns of the Order of Aroacia, and placed therein his grand-daughter, Lecelina. The very early knight's effigy which now rests in the porch of the Church of Timolin,<sup>1</sup> and which is one of the oldest (if not the oldest) in Ireland, is supposed to represent Robert fitz Richard, lord of Norragh; but this is merely a conjecture, as the slab bears no inscription, and though the knight's shield bears what is supposed to represent a Coat-of-Arms, viz. :—a Bar, and above it a large Crescent,—it has not so far been identified with any family.

Two grants of land to religious establishments by this Robert fitz Richard, or possibly by a grandson of the same name, are on record, neither of which is dated; they are :—

- I. A grant to St. Thomas (Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury) the Martyr's Abbey, outside the West Gate of the City of Dublin, of tithes, ecclesiastical benefices, and forest rights of the Norrath.<sup>2</sup>
- II. A grant to the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin, of five carucates of land in his "tenemento de Norrac Patric," called "Rosrehil, *alias* Tubbirrogan," and permission to fell timber for building purposes or for firing. This gift Robert made for the good of the souls of Strongbow, of himself and his wife Lucia, and of the souls of his parents and his forefathers; the signature to the deed was witnessed by

<sup>1</sup> See illustrations of it in the *JOURNAL*, vol. i, p. 132; and vol. v, p. 368.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert's Register of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, p. 228.

Raymond le Gros (son of William fitz Maurice Fitz-Gerald, who had married Basilia, sister of Strongbow), the brothers Robert and Walter Calfe (Vitulus), and others.<sup>1</sup> As Raymond le Gros died in 1186, this deed belongs to an earlier date.

At some date between 1209 and 1222 the lands of Rosrehil, or Rosrayl, were granted by the Abbot of St. Mary's to Lucia, Prioress of the Convent of Timolin.<sup>2</sup>

Narraghmore does not appear to have remained long in the possession of Robert fitz Richard's family, as prior to 1241 two parts of the Barony were granted by Gilbert le Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke (who died in that year), to one Geoffrey fitz Peter de Norragh,<sup>3</sup> who in his turn conveyed the same to Walter fitz Michael Calfe, by the name of the Manor of Norragh and Skerries, to hold for ever by the service of two knights' fees; and in the Calfe family this Manor remained till the death of the heiress, Elizabeth Calfe, Baroness of Norragh, which occurred in 1445.

Before dealing with this period, however, there are a few incidents in the history of Narraghmore to record.

In 1275, Moridagh (? Murtagh MacMurrough) was taken at Noragh by Walter le Faunt (L'Enfant).<sup>4</sup>

In 1286, Le Norragh was burned, and Ardscoil and other neighbouring towns, by Philip de Staunton, on the 16th of November.<sup>5</sup>

In 1289, Walter L'Enfaunt petitioned the Crown for compensation for losses incurred while serving the King; one of his complaints was that "he is aggrieved with expenses for the taking of Calvauth (O'Connor of Offaly) and Macmorwyth (MacMurrough), and for the death of Adam de Staunton, killed at the burning of the Norrauch, and also of other felons. He is thereby distrusted by the English and the Irish, and on account of the King's service is indebted to merchants, so that he will be obliged to sell or mortgage his land unless the King will regard him."

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, p. 67, vol. i.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 176, vol. i.

<sup>3</sup> It is just possible that this Geoffrey, son of Peter de Norragh, was descended from Robert fitz Richard, lord of Norragh; the latter, I believe, had a son named Richard.

<sup>4</sup> Grace's Annals of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ire., 1285-1292, p. 249.



The king, in reply, ordered the Justiciary to protect him, and to cause him to have £100 out of the next fines to be levied from the prisoners aforesaid.<sup>1</sup>

From this period nothing remarkable is recorded of Narraghmore, which by now was in the possession of the Calfe, le Veel, or de Valle family. Graves and Pim, in their "History of St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny" (p. 158-9), give a very curious account of this family surname; it is as follows:—

"The names of several English and Irish families have undergone various transformations in the lapse of centuries, but there is none, that we are aware of, which has suffered so many and such strange metamorphoses as that of De Valle. The Anglo-Norman progenitor of this family was designated De Valle, doubtless from the situation of his residence or property, and that patronymic was carried down for a while by his descendants; but soon the language introduced by the conquering Normans began to lose some of its original characteristics, and the French De Valle became the English Vale. The orthography of the language was at the time, and for a considerable period subsequently, in a most unsettled state, and this name was spelled, as it suited the whim or pleasure of those who wrote it, Vale, Vayl, Veel, and Veal.

"Now *veal* was French for the young of a cow, so that the translation of the name of Vale into Calfe, by those who adhered to the Saxon language, was easy and natural enough, and thus throughout the fourteenth century we find the members of a single family indifferently called, and calling themselves, De Valle, Vale, Vayl, Veel, Calf, and Calfe. But in the next century the name presents itself to us in a new phase, as, by slightly changing the initial, it became *Wale*; whilst in the seventeenth century it underwent a new and final transformation by changing the last letter, and took the form of *Wall*. There are numerous families of the name still resident in the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Kildare, all in humble circumstances; and did not the public records of the country enable us to trace their patronymic, in all its phases, from the Anglo-Norman invasion to the present time, few indeed would be likely to recognize the connexion between the aristocratic Norman name of De Valle, and the plebeian cognomen of Wall."

There was a County Carlow family of the name for centuries resident at Pollardstown, Johnstown, Urglin, etc., in the neighbourhood of the town of Carlow, who frequently figured as High Sheriffs of the County in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but they do not appear to have been connected with the Narraghmore family.

In November, 1334, the King instructed his Escheator in Ireland—John Morice—to hand over the custody of the lands in the Norragh, which lately belonged to Walter le Veel (or Calfe), deceased, to John Wellesley of Ireland, during the minority of

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<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ire., 1285-1292, p. 249.

John fitz William le Veel, descendant and heir of the said Walter.<sup>1</sup>

In June, 1358, Thomas Mynot, the Escheator, received orders to take into the King's hands 1 messuage and 1 carucate of land belonging to Henry Calf in "Inchem<sup>c</sup> Wyther" (now Inchaquire, in the parish of Narraghmore). It appears that a certain Thomas Calf, up to the day of his death, held these premises in fee from the heir of John Calf, late Baron of Norragh, then a minor, and in the custody of the Crown. After Thomas's death, and owing to the minority of the heir of the said Baron, the said lands were taken into the King's hands.

However, the said Henry Calf informed him (the Escheator) that by a certain Deed of feoffment made by William de Caldwel, chaplain, to Sir Thomas fitz William Calf, Knt., and to Joan, daughter to Arnold le Poer, his wife, in fee tail, the said tenements descended in remainder to Henry, after the death of Richard fitz John Calf, Baron of Norragh, as an Inquisition then taken clearly proves.<sup>2</sup>

On the 26th September, 1356, pardons were granted, on payment of fines, to William de Loundres and Margery his wife (widow of William Darcy, and before him of John Calf) for marrying without obtaining the permission of the Crown.<sup>3</sup>

In 1362, John de Carrew, lately Escheator of Ireland, was granted the sum of £68 9s. 4½d., for the maintenance of Robert, son and heir of John Calf, Baron of Norragh, who was in the custody of the Crown owing to his being under age.<sup>4</sup>

In the following year (1363), Maurice fitz Thomas, 4th Earl of Kildare, asserted his rights to the profits of the Barony of Norragh, which were withheld from him by the action of the Crown, during the minority of Robert, son and heir of John Calf, who held Norragh by knight's service from the Earls of Kildare. In his claim the Earl mentioned that one Oliver Fitz-Eustace was granted as custodian of the said lands for four years, and that he (the Earl) had a right to the custody of the minor. The Crown on the 14th December, 1363, acknowledged the Earl's claim, and agreed that the sum of £183 7s. 3½d. should be deducted from the debts due by the Earl to the Crown. On the 18th of October, 1555, an inspeximus, or copy, of this transaction was made at the request of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib., p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 71.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 64b.

<sup>4</sup> Memoranda Rolls of Ed. III.

<sup>5</sup> This information is gathered from an addendum to a Chancery Inquisition calendared No. 16 of James I, taken in the year 1616. My thanks are due to Mr. M. J. M'Enery, of the Record Office, for furnishing me with the pith of the entry.

In the year 1374, the heiress of the Calfe family—Elizabeth, Baroness of Norragh—was the wife of Sir John Staunton, Knt., Lord of half of the Barony of “Otymy” (now that of Clane); as she is styled “Baroness,” her father, Sir Robert Calfe, must then have been dead. By this marriage the issue was two daughters, viz. :—

- I. Margaret Staunton, who in 1397 was the wife of one Thomas fitz Gerot (surname unknown), who inherited with her the Manor of Donnynes (Downings) and other lands in the County Kildare. He was living in 1401.<sup>1</sup>
- II. Anastacia Staunton, whose marriages and issue are set forth in a Memorandum Roll of 1448,<sup>2</sup> to this effect :—

Memorandum that Sir Edward FitzEustace, Knt.,<sup>3</sup> holder under the Crown of one third of half of all the lands and tenements in Ladyton, and also of one third of half the Barony of Otymy, which formerly belonged to Elizabeth Calfe, late Baroness of Norragh, in the County Kildare, which lands were come into the King’s hands for certain reasons, appeared before the Barons of the Exchequer on the 20th April, 1448, and made declaration that Sir John Bedlow, or Bellew, Knt., junior, intruded on the premises on the 2nd October, 1447, and received the rents of the same; whereupon the Sheriff of Kildare, Robert Flatesbury,<sup>4</sup> distrained him on the 6th of May.

Sir John Bellew appears, and through his Attorney declares that he received a grant of the lands from the King by Letters Patent, dated at Dublin on the 7th March, 1447. After which it was found by a certain Inquisition taken before James Power and Philip Walsh, clerics, that John Staunton, Gent., was formerly seised in his domain as of fee, on Thursday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (24th June), 1374, of half the Barony of Otymy, which he held by knight’s service from Maurice fitz Thomas, Earl of Kildare.

<sup>1</sup> Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer, Henry IV, iii, 28.

<sup>2</sup> Memorandum Roll of Henry VI, xxvi, 32.

<sup>3</sup> Possibly the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who died in 1454, and father of Sir Roland, Baron of Portlester; see vol. v, p. 394, of the JOURNAL.

<sup>4</sup> See the Flatesbury Pedigree, p. 88, vol. iv, of the JOURNAL.

The said John Staunton while so seised on the above-mentioned date married Elizabeth Calff, and by her had issue two daughters and heiresses, viz., Margaret and Anastacia; he died on the vigil of the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene (22 July), 1382, and his wife Elizabeth Calff survived him, and had as dower out of her husband's estate a third part of half the Manor of Otymy. The said Elizabeth died on Monday next after the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop (11th Nov.), 1445.

After the death of the said Elizabeth Calff, her dower ought to descend to Margaret Staunton and Nicholas Wogan as cousins (descendants) and heirs of the said John Staunton, thus:—

- (1) To the said Margaret Staunton as one of the daughters and heiresses of the said John Staunton.
- (2) To the said Nicholas Wogan as descendant and heir of the said John, viz.: son of Sir Thomas Wogan, Knt., son of Sir David Wogan, Knt., and his wife the said Anastacia,<sup>1</sup> the other daughter and heiress of the said John Staunton.

The said Margaret Staunton was aged 60 and upwards in Michaelmas last (29 Sept.), and neither she nor the said Nicholas was married (? in 1447).<sup>2</sup>

And it is further declared that Sir John Bellew, Knt., junior, and his wife Anastacia (who had married again) were, in her right, seised of one half of one third of two parts of the Manor of Otymy, and they had issue a son named Richard Bellew; that Anastacia is since dead, and that the said Sir John Bellew was seised of the lands aforesaid according to the law of England. The Court eventually gave its decision in favour of Sir John Bellew.

As already shown, Sir John Staunton died in 1382; later on, when is not known, his widow, Elizabeth Calfe, Baroness of Norragh, married again, this time to Art Mac Murrough, lord of

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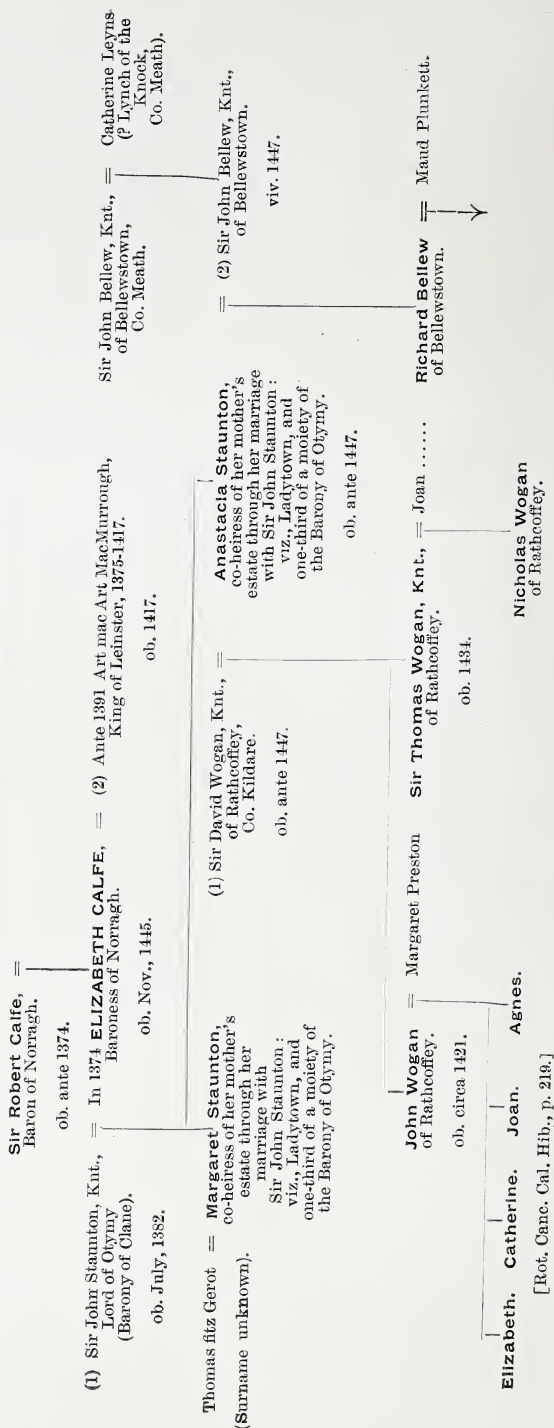
<sup>1</sup> For her Wogan dower out of Rathcoffy, see p. 88, vol. iii, of the JOURNAL.

<sup>2</sup> This statement is puzzling, as the Memorandum Roll of 3rd Henry IV (1401) states that in 1397 she was the wife of Thomas fitz Gerot (see p. 246).



# THE MARRIAGES OF ELIZABETH CALFE, BARONESS OF NORRAGH.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]



Leinster, or, as the Four Masters style, him "Art mac Art mac Murtough mac Maurice Mac Murrough, King of Leinster."

Art Mac Murrough was born about the year 1357, and became King of Leinster (as far as his Irish subjects were concerned) in 1375, in succession to Donough Mac Murrough, who was in that year treacherously slain by the English. Art is first mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters in the year 1380, when he is reported as slaying Art mac Garrett mac Thomas "Finn" (the fair) Mac Murrough. The next notice of him is in 1386, when "numbers of the English of Ossory fell by him."

It is probable that Art Mac Murrough's marriage with Elizabeth Calfe took place about the year 1390, as in January, 1391, her lands in Norragh, Calvestown, Skerries, Blackrath, and other places in the County Kildare were forfeited to the Crown, because she "is an adherent of Mac Murrough, one of the King's chief enemies in Ireland"; on this occasion they were granted for life to Sir John Drayton.<sup>1</sup>

The result of forfeiting his wife's possessions was to further embitter Art Mac Murrough against the English, whom he constantly harassed, and in 1394 he led an army against them, and attacked Ros-mic-Triuin, now New Ross, in the County Wexford, which he pillaged, "and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages."

In the same year the Annalists add that "at last he went to the King's house (i.e. made his submission), at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint of the Lord Justice, i.e. (James 3rd) Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated, but O'Brien, O'More, and Shane O'Nolan,<sup>2</sup> were kept in custody after him."

On the 7th January, 1395, a conference was held in a field lying between Tallaght and Dublin Castle, between Thomas Mowbray, Lord of Carlow and Earl of Nottingham, on the one side, and Art Mac Murrough on the other side, at which it was agreed that, on condition of Art Mac Murrough receiving eighty marks a year from the Crown, together with his wife's inheritance of the Barony of the Norragh, he would become the king's liege man, and evacuate Leinster with his movable goods by the First Sunday in Lent, and deliver up his son Thomas "Carragh" (i.e., the scabbed) as a hostage.<sup>3</sup>

For the 16th February, 1395, another meeting was arranged

<sup>1</sup> Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib., p. 148.

<sup>2</sup> Chief of Fotharta-Fea, now the Barony of Forth, Co. Carlow.

<sup>3</sup> Cal. of Carew Manuscripts (miscellaneous), p. 379.

by the Earl of Nottingham to receive the submissions of Art MacMurrough and his sub-chiefs. It took place at Ballygorey [? Kilgorey] on the side of the Slieve Margy range of hills in Leix, not far from Carlow. The Earl of Nottingham with his retinue and guard met at the place appointed, and presently the native chiefs with their forces appeared issuing from the neighbouring woods. The terms of agreement having been made and explained in English by John Molton, a cleric of the Diocese of Lincoln, and repeated in Irish by Edmond de Valle, or Vale, Prior of the Hospitallers in Ireland, Art Mac Murrough went through the usual ceremony of homage by taking off his girdle, sword, and cap, and placing his hands between those of the Earl of Nottingham, who gave him the kiss of peace on behalf of the King of England; he vowed allegiance, conditional on the restitution of his wife's lands, on an exchange of lands in place of those he would hand over in the County Carlow, and on the payment of the eighty marks annuity. His example was followed by his sub-chiefs, which brought the proceedings to a close.<sup>1</sup>

In 1398 Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, and the King, Richard II, disregarding his compact with Mac Murrough, granted to him, along with other lands, the Barony of Norragh.<sup>2</sup> On this breach of faith, MacMurrough declared to his "wife that he will not ever be at peace unless he have restitution of her lands,"<sup>3</sup> and rose in rebellion. On hearing of this, Richard II determined to cross over to Ireland, and in person lead a large force against him. After great preparations the army was ready by the month of June, 1398, and, on the 23rd, the king marched against Mac Murrough. The Annals of the Four Masters do not make any mention of this expedition, in which Mac Murrough completely held his own, having refused all promises of pardon and grants of territories, and defied threats of extermination, so that, after a fortnight of incessant fighting, the king was forced to lead his half-starved and beaten army back to Dublin.<sup>4</sup>

On the 1st of April, 1399, King Henry IV, having pardoned Art MacMurrough for his rebellion, regranted to him and his heirs, during their loyalty, the eighty marks of annual "black rent," and restored to him his wife's inheritance of the Barony of Norragh.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's "History of the Viceroys of Ireland," p. 270.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 278.

<sup>3</sup> Graves's "Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland," p. 262.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert's "Viceroys," pp. 281-284.

<sup>5</sup> Cal. Cane. Rot. Hib., p. 156.

Six years later, that is, in 1405, the Barony of Norragh appears to have been again taken into the king's hands, as the estate of Elizabeth Calfe was placed in the charge of Thomas Esmond del Norragh, and, in the following year, Sir William Wellesley Knt., was appointed to hold Courts in that Barony.<sup>1</sup>

As to Art MacMurrough, no further mention of him occurs till the year 1416, when it is reported of him in the Annals of the Four Masters that he "gained a victory over the English of the Contæ Reagh (i.e., the County of Wexford), of whom he killed or took prisoners 340; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him. The cause of his again being on the war-path is not stated, but it was probably to avenge some wrong done to him. In the following year his career came to an end abruptly through treachery, when he was in his sixtieth year. The Annals above quoted thus describe his death:—

"Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster,"<sup>2</sup> a man who had defended his own Province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year—a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings. After having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster, died a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon (judge) of Leinster, at Ros-mic Triuin (now New Ross), that both died. Donough his son assumed his place after him.

"Dermot Lauverger (of the red hand), the son of Art MacMurrough (Kavanagh), i.e., the son of the King of Leinster, died."

According to the Annals, Art MacMurrough had at least four sons; but it is not known whether Elizabeth Calfe was the mother of any of them, or whether they were sons by a previous marriage; as he was born in 1357, and his marriage with Elizabeth Calfe took place probably about 1390, when he was thirty-three years of age, there would have been ample time for him to have been married before, particularly in an age when early marriages were the custom, and when among the Anglo-Irish it was not unusual to cause children to become betrothed to one another.

With the exception of an extract from the Memoranda Rolls of Henry VI, which appears below, nothing of importance is recorded concerning the history of Narraghmore from this time till Elizabeth's death in 1445.

<sup>1</sup> Memoranda Roll of Henry IV.

<sup>2</sup> In all previous references to him the Four Masters always gave him the title of "King of Leinster."



The substance of the entry in the Memoranda Roll of the 17th Henry VI is to the following effect :—

In 1438 Elizabeth Calf, Baroness of Norragh, is distrained for £6 Royal Service, as tenant of two parts of the Barony of Norragh.

She appears, and pleads that Gilbert le Marshal, at one time Earl of Pembroke (who died in 1241), was seised in fee of the Manor of Kildare and of the Barony of the Norragh, and that he granted two parts of the latter to one Geoffrey,<sup>1</sup> son of Peter de Norragh, by the name of all the lands which Peter de Norragh, late father of the said Geoffrey, had forfeited ; to hold to the said Geoffrey, his heirs and assigns for ever, by the service of two knights' fees.

The said Geoffrey became seised, and conveyed the premises to one Walter son of Michael Calf, by the name of the Manor of Norragh and of Skethries (Skerries, lying five miles to the west of Narraghmore), to hold to him and his heirs for ever ; and the said Walter became so seised.

That Earl Gilbert le Marshal died seised of the Manor of Kildare, and that the said Manor descended with its services to Sir William de Vesey, Knt., as the grandson and heir of the said Earl Gilbert, viz. : son of Alianor (*recte* Agnes), daughter of Alecia (*recte* Sybilla), sister of the said Gilbert.

The said Sir William de Vesey, Knt., held the said Manor of Kildare of Edward I, and died without issue, and thereupon the said Manor reverted to the King.

That King Edward II granted the said Manor of Kildare (in May, 1316) to John, Earl of Kildare, and his heirs male ; the said John died so seised, and the Manor descended to Gerald fitz Maurice, as his descendant and heir, viz. : son of Maurice, son of Thomas, the son and heir of the said John, Earl of Kildare.

That the said Walter Calf died seised of the said

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<sup>1</sup> His wife was Isabella, one of the five daughters and heiresses of Sir Thomas fitz Anthony, Knt., Lord of Grenan (Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny), Seneschal of Leinster and Lord of Decies, in Co. Waterford. He died in 1229. (Father Carrigan's "History of the Diocese of Ossory," vol. iv, p. 256.)

two parts of the said Barony of Norragh, which descended to the said Elizabeth Calf as his descendant and heir, viz. :—

Daughter of Sir Robert Calf, Knt.,  
 son of Sir Robert Calf, Knt.,  
 son of Sir John Calf, Knt.,  
 son of Sir Thomas Calf, Knt.,  
 son of Sir William Calf, Knt.,  
 son and heir of the said Walter fitz Michael Calf ;

and the said Elizabeth became so seised of the two parts of the said Barony of Norragh.

The said Gerald fitz Maurice died without male issue, and the Manor of Kildare reverted to the now King (Henry VI) as descendant and heir of the said King Edward II ; and afterwards Agnes (Darcy<sup>1</sup>), Countess of Kildare, widow of the said Gerald fitz Maurice, late Earl of Kildare, was endowered with one third of the said Manor of Kildare, and with one third of the two parts Royal Service for the said two parts of the Barony of the Norragh, and now (1438) holds the same.

Judgment was given in favour of Elizabeth Calf, Baroness of Norragh.

After the death of Elizabeth, Baroness of the Norragh, in 1445, her possessions in the County Kildare were granted in Custodiam to Sir Edward FitzEustace, Knt.

The Barony of Norragh soon afterwards came into the possession of the de Wellesley or Wesley family, but when or how exactly is not quite clear. That the Wellesleys were in possession before 1465 is proved by an Act passed in that year at a Parliament held in Trim by the Lord Justice, Thomas FitzGerald, the 8th Earl of Desmond, which authorized the levying of the sum of £10 off the County Kildare, for rebuilding the Castle of Norragh *by Wellesley the Baron of Norragh*.<sup>2</sup>

That the Barony was inherited by a member of this family through marriage, is proved by an entry, dated 1530, in a manuscript volume of "Leinster Papers" at Carton, which states that James Wellesley describes himself as Baron of Norragh, and

<sup>1</sup> This second wife of Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, is not mentioned in the old Peerages.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ire., 1515-74, p. 316.

relative and heir of Robert fitz Richard, formerly lord of Norragh, by whom the Convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary at "Teachmolynebeg" (Timolin) was founded. Unfortunately this inter-marriage cannot be ascertained.

The first of the family of de Wellesley to arrive in Ireland was named Waleran or Valerian, who was sent over on the King's service in 1225; he was appointed Auditor of the Justiciar's accounts, and in 1238 he was granted £10 a year from the Exchequer; in 1247 he was one of the King's Justices in Eyre. His son, also named Waleran, held lands in the County Kildare, formerly possessions of William de Vesey, lord of Kildare, surrendered to the King in 1297.

From this period to about 1430 the de Wellesleys were essentially a County Kildare family, and it was only on the marriage (*ante* 1422) of a Richard de Wellesley with Joan de Castlemartin, a County Meath heiress, that the family acquired large possessions in that county, and settled down at Dangan, which became the principal residence of their descendants. It may be here mentioned that the famous Duke of Wellington was really a Colley of Castle Carbury, his ancestor, Sir Henry Colley or Cowley, having received a grant from the Crown of that Manor in 1569. At this place his direct descendant, Richard Colley, was residing in 1728, when his kinsman, Garrett Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington (*alias* Marinerstown), died without issue, bequeathing to him his Meath estates. Richard Colley thereupon assumed the surname of Wellesley alone, and his grandson was "the Iron Duke."

The de Wellesley possessions in Kildare at the commencement of the fourteenth century included Kineagh, Pollardstown, and "Galmorestown" ( ). As time went on we find them in possession of the Townlands of Old Connell, Lady Castle, Peircestown, Ballymascolock (*alias* Scarletstown), Clongonagh, Barnardstown, Davidstown (near Calverstown), Richardstown, Barretstown, Knockglass, "Balleskre," Blackhall (near Narraghmore), Kilpatrick, Oldtown and Newtown near Donore, "Derryston," Rogerstown, "Loughbraan *alias* Loughbrothane," "Bremoy," "Johnston Pencoyt or Johnston-Pignet," Alasty, Paynestown, etc.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Wellesleys, Barons of Norragh, were of the same stock as those of the County Meath,<sup>1</sup> but there are no sources of information available to

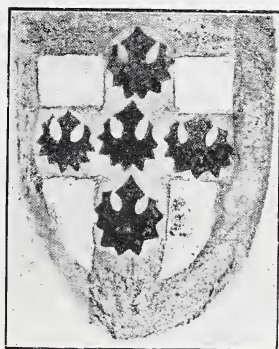
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<sup>1</sup> This is clearly proved by the fact that in 1585, Walter Wellesley, Baron of Norragh, failing male issue to him and his, left the Manor of Narraghmore to Gerald Wellesley of Dangan.

satisfactorily connect them. As shown above, the Narraghmore Wellesleys bore the title (feudal) of Baron between the years 1445 and 1465. There is, however, a difference between the coat-of-arms of the two branches:—

The Meath Wellesleys bear: *a Cross between five plates in saltire in each quarter.*

The Narraghmore Wellesleys bear: *On a Cross five escallops.*



THE WELLESLEY ARMS ON A STONE IN THE RELICEEN CHURCHYARD,  
NEAR GREAT CONNELL ABBEY.

They also appear in the little shield by the side of the Bishop's head (see illustration on p. 265).

The earliest mention of a Wellesley, Baron of Norragh, actually by name, as far as can be discovered is in 1530, when **James Wellesley (or Wesley), Baron of Norragh**, made a grant, on the 24th September in this year, to the 9th Earl of Kildare of:—

15 carucates of land in Teaghmolyn (Timolin).

20 acres in Antiqua Grangia (Old Grange).

10 acres in Inchmacoydder (Inchaquire).

And the advocacy of the Church of St. Patrick of Norragh.<sup>1</sup>

A County Dublin Inquisition ascertained that James Wellesley's death occurred on the 25th September, 1534, and that his son and heir was Richard Wellesley, then aged twenty-four,

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. iii of "Leinster Papers" at Carton,



his manor of Norragh being held from the Earl of Kildare by knight's service.<sup>1</sup>

Of **Richard Wellesley, Baron of Norragh**, there is very little to record. There was a pardon from the Crown granted to him and his son and heir, Walter, on the 3rd February, 1549, but for what offence is not stated.<sup>2</sup> A pardon, too, was granted in 1566 to one "Nicholas Welisley, son of the Baron of Norraghe," who may have been a brother of this Richard. The person who went security for him was Oliver FitzGerald, of Shanganagh in the Queen's County<sup>3</sup>.

According to a Chancery Decree, dated 6th May, 1553, Richard Wellesley appears as plaintiff in a suit against Bryan fitz Richard FitzGerald, of Boleybeg, concerning the lands of Skerries in the Manor of Norragh. A list of the Wellesley possessions in this Manor is given at the end of this Paper.

The date of Richard's death is not known. It is not to be found in the Inquisitions, and it occurred before the Funeral Entry Records were instituted.

**Walter Wellesley, Baron of Norragh**, son and heir of Richard, was commissioned in 1583, with other gentry of the County Kildare, to muster the inhabitants of the county, and see that they were properly provided with armour and weapons for service if required under the Government, according to the quantity of their lands and goods, in accordance with the ancient customs and laws of the kingdom.<sup>4</sup>

In November, 1585, he drew up a deed enfeoffing his manor of Norragh to certain uses in Maurice Eustace of Clongowes Wood, Gerald Wellesley of Dangan, Maurice fitz Pierce FitzGerald of Belan, and Robert Feakins of "Balletrastin" in the County Meath, to hold in trust for—

1. Him, the said Walter, and Alson Eustace his wife.
2. His sons, not named in the document.
3. His daughters—Anne, Joan, Alson, and Margaret.
4. His brother, Oliver Wellesley, and his heirs.
5. And finally for Gerald Wellesley of Dangan and his heirs.

He appointed as his attorney Peter Feakins of "Merevall "

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Inquisition No. 57 (76) of Henry VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Edward VI. Fiant No. 231.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 871, KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, vol. iv, p. 288.

<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 4,150,

(Parish of Usk), and the witnesses to the deed were Patrick O'Conneeve, Hugh Roirke, Brian and Shane O'Cleary.

Robert Feakins above mentioned was appointed to take over the premises in the customary form of being handed a sod of earth "in y<sup>e</sup> Norragh at the bater (road) called Beale Ewoddy (i.e., the Dog's Mouth) in name of all y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> lands within mentioned."<sup>1</sup>

In 1598 Sir Richard Bingham, an officer under the Government, reported that in November he had been operating against the rebels in the County Kildare, and had slain sixty of them who had besieged a ward he placed in the Castle of Kildare. He had also taken three gentlemen prisoners, "two of whom were sons of the Baron of Norragh." The rebels also lost "their chief captain, called William fitz Oliver, a Geraldine, who was shot in the shoulder from a tower as he was entering the greatest tower or keep of the said castle of Kildare then held by the rebels."<sup>2</sup> This occurred during the general rebellion which spread through Ireland, which was commenced with the unfurling of the standard of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.

In June, 1601, "Walter Wesly, of the Narrowe, Gen<sup>t</sup>.,," received a pardon from the Crown. He appears to have been implicated in some rising of which Edmond O'Toole, of "the Corone," County Wicklow, was the head.<sup>3</sup>

Walter Wellesley was twice married—first to Alson Eustace, who was probably a daughter of James Eustace, of Clongowes Wood, who died in 1576, and sister of the Maurice Eustace, mentioned as a trustee in his deed of 1585, quoted above. His second wife was Ellinor FitzGerald, who survived him. She may have been a daughter of Maurice fitz Pierce FitzGerald of Belan,<sup>4</sup> also named in the same deed.

On the 17th September, 1614, Walter Wellesley made his last Will,<sup>5</sup> of which the following is a copy:—

"In dei nomen amen.

Know yee all christian people before whom this presents shall com, that I Walter Wellesly Baronet of Noraghmores in the countie of Kildare Esquire, beinge in my perfect wytt and remembraunce, doe this day, beinge the 17<sup>th</sup> of September in a<sup>o</sup> 1614, make my last will and Testament, first in bequethinge my soule to my Savioure Jesus Christ, my bodie to the earth and to be buried w<sup>th</sup> my former wyffe Allson Eustace in the church of Moone, And my Landes goods and chatles moveable and unmoveable to be disposed as hereafter followeth.

"Imprimis I doe leave my sonn Edmond Wellesly my next heyre appar<sup>t</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 16 of James I.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1598-1599, pp. 375, 393.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 6,553. <sup>4</sup> JOURNAL, vol. v, p. 241.

<sup>5</sup> A Prerogative Will in the Dublin Record Office.

"Ite. I doe assign and appoint my sayd sonn Edmond, and John O donen[ ] my sonn in Lawe of Castledernmond, to be my executores to see this my last will and Testam<sup>t</sup> fully performed and fullfilled in all pointes.

"Ite. I the sayd Walter Wellesly doe leave and bequeth unto my true plighted Lawfull, and welbeloved wyffe Ellinore fitz Gerralde six score acres of arrable land, and her choise house that is now in my possession or that I ought to enioy by inheritaunce in the town of Norraghmore onely the Castle or mannor house excepted ; and that alsoe her chatles may pasture and grase uppon the pastures and comens of the sayd towne of Norragh, and to have access w<sup>th</sup> my heyres chatles uppon any part or portion of the lands of the sayd Norragh, w<sup>th</sup>out any interruption by my heyres his assigns or any els : yt is my intent and will that shee may enioy the sayd house and forsayd quaintitie of lands arrable and the forsayde License for her chatles duringe her lifetyme. Alsoe I doe bequeth and leave unto my sayd welbeloved wyffe six garrans (horses), two mares w<sup>th</sup> theire two foules, three oxen, a plough harnish and the furniture thereunto belonging in all pointes, tenn couples of corn of both wheate and oates of my crop now in ground, twell [*sic*] melsh cowes, one hundred sheepe, eyghtene heades of swyne. tenn acres of fallow, xx pewter dishes, ii greates hutches, ii greates kyves (vats), ii tables w<sup>t</sup> theire foormes and stooles, ii greates stands, and whole half of all my other houshold vesseles, my owne chest, a pann in Irish called lughtery, one pott, ii fetherbeds, one payr of sheetes, one table cloth, half a dowsen of napkins, one towell, anew carpet, ii Candl [*sic*] stickes, ii caudowes (pillows), ii blancketts, and in conclusion the whole half of all the rest of my houshold stuffs and necessities ; and my will is that all these fornamed parcells be delivered unto her possession befor any division or distribution of my goods for any other matter or purpose. Likewyse my entent is that shee may quietly enioy the forsayd land and house as is forsayd quietly w<sup>th</sup>out any disturbance.

"Ite. I doe bequeth and leave that all the reversion of my corne, the reversion of my fallowe, and the reversion of all my other houshold stuffes that I have not left and bequethed to my forsayd welbeloved wyffe, be disposed in payeing of my debtes, and towards the chardg of my funeralls ; and alsoe I leave and bequeth that all the arreres of Rent heartofoe due unto me, and the Rent due unto me, or that I ought to enioy the next mychellmas next ensuing the date hearof, be likewyse towards the chardge of my funeralls.

"Ite. Whereas I have made a former lease of Skyeruss (Skerries) unto Ellice Glaster for terme of yeares, I doe will and appoint that my sonn Edmond Wellesly doe tender and pay over unto the sayd Ellice tenn pounds star. current in England, for the redemption of the towne and lands of the sayd Skyerous, and then to receave back my sayd former demyse or leas w<sup>ch</sup> may stay void of any effect (the sayd tenn pounds soe tendered and payd).

"I doe leave and bequeth unto the forsayd Ellice Glaster one mare, one incalf cow, one bruyng red pann, one greates hutch, one great kyve (vat), and the trough that is at Skyerus.

" (Unsigned)

"Beinge present at the makinge and publishinge of the sayd will, these whose names ensueth.

"RICHARDE ROE, JHONE EUSTACE, RICHARDE HEIRYN,  
"MAURISHE FITZ GERRALDE."

If Walter Wellesley's injunctions, as expressed in his Will, were carried out, he was buried at Moone Abbey, and not with his ancestors at Narraghmore. His death took place on the 1st February, 1614, and his eldest son and heir was named Edmond, who was then aged thirty, and married.<sup>1</sup>

**Edmond Wellesley, Baron of Norragh**, lived the uneventful life of a country gentleman, and until his death, in 1634, no mention in the Irish State Papers is made of him. A Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office gives the names of his wife and children, and the day of his death, in the following words :—

Edmond Wellesley, of Narraghmore, in the County of Kildare, Esquier, deceased the third of November, 1634, and was buryed in the parish church of the aforesaid Naraghmore.

He had to wife Alsone, Daughter of Captain Fleming of the Cabaragh, in the County of Cavan, by whome he had issue :—

James Wellesley, who hath to wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Butler, of Tullough, in the County of Tipperarie, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

George, and Nicholas.

Margaret, married to Garret fitz Garret, of Thomastown, in the County of Kildare, Esquier.<sup>2</sup>

Anne, married to James Pursell, of Cullinduff, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

Katherine, married to Richard Glascoe, of Kildeligne, in the Queen's County.

Alsone, Jeane, Ellenor, Jean, Cicely, and Onory Wellesley.

The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of James Wellesley, of Naragh. Taken by Albon Leveret, Athlone Officer of Armes, to be recorded in the Office of the King of Armes of Ireland.<sup>3</sup>

**James Wellesley, Baron of Norragh**, was aged thirty, and

<sup>1</sup> County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 16 of James I.

<sup>2</sup> In another Funeral Entry he is described as Gerald, second son of Sir James FitzGerald, Knt., of Ballyshannon, County Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. vi, p. 59.



married to Ellen Butler at the time of his father's death. His mother, Alson Fleming, was now in receipt of her dower.<sup>1</sup>

Some time before the outbreak of the 1641 Rebellion he had mortgaged the Manor of Norragh, so long associated with his family, to Edmond Keating, of the City of Dublin, second Engrosser of the Court of Exchequer, who died on the 25th April, 1659. In November, 1660, his son and heir, Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore, petitioned the king for a grant of these lands in free and common socage, on the grounds that his father, lately deceased, had been a great sufferer for the king and his father, and had laid out a considerable sum before the Rebellion of 1641 on the purchase of lands in the County Kildare, formerly belonging to *James Wellesley, deceased*. He also stated that he holds a lease from the king of a small village called Lipstowne at a yearly rent of 20 nobles.

This petition was referred to Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., the Lord Chancellor (Maurice Keating's uncle), who recommended, from his knowledge of the petitioner's loyalty, and the genuineness of the conveyances in the nature of mortgages which he had often seen, that the "Manor of Norragh More" should be granted to him in free and common socage, as no portion of the lands had been set to adventurers or soldiers, and that Lipstown should be leased to him for twenty-one years at a rent of 20 marks yearly.

On the 20th November, 1660, the king ordered the Lords Justices to issue Letters Patent granting the Manor of Narraghmore to Maurice Keating, who erected a mansion on the lands in which he and his descendants dwelt till 1798, when the house was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.<sup>2</sup>

The names of James Wellesley and his brother, George, of Ballynabarna, in the Parish of Narraghmore, appear in the list of those outlawed for complicity in the Rebellion, and from this date all traces of the family disappear from the County Kildare.

Lipstown, mentioned above, is a townland lying to the north-east of Narraghmore. In one of the fields some way in from the public road, three-quarters of a mile to the east of Narraghmore village, an ancient granite cross stands on the summit of the high ground in a square unenclosed plot, measuring about 50 yards each way, which is never tilled like the rest of the field. This plot is probably the site of a long-forgotten burial-ground, as skulls and bones have been turned up close by.

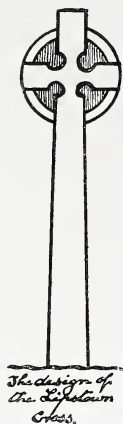
<sup>1</sup> County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 50 of Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1660-62, p. 77.



NARRAGHMORE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

[From the Ordnance Survey Map.]



The cross is inserted in a rough limestone flag. It is in one piece, and measures 6 feet 2 inches in height. The head is ringed, but the stone is not pierced through; the arms, which do not project beyond the ring, are 20 inches across; between the ring and the arms the surface of the stone is sunk for a couple of inches; the top of the cross projects some 3 or 4 inches above the ring. What is unusual is that the front and back of the cross are much narrower than the sides: the breadth of the former is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, while the sides are as much as 13 inches.

There is a tradition in connexion with this cross to the effect that, many years ago, an attempt was made to remove it to Kilcullen. With great difficulty it was drawn as far as the eastern "ditch" of "the Cross-field," but beyond that it could not be stirred. Night coming on, operations were suspended till the following morning; and next morning it was discovered that the cross was back again in its former position, so no further attempt was again made to meddle with it.

A modern Protestant church stands in Narraghmore churchyard. The latter contains no tomb or slab belonging to the Wellesley family, nor is there any relic of the former church with the exception of an ancient granite font, large, plain, and bulb-shaped; it rests on a circular granite base, the outlet for the water being in the centre of the bowl.

The old church contained the vaults of the Nuttall and Keating families. There is now built into the east wall of the churchyard a small slab on which is inscribed:—

Here Lieth the Body of  
CHARLES NUTTALL  
Late of Boleybegg, Esq<sup>r</sup>. who  
Departed this Life the 11th Day  
of February 1722  
in the 50th year of his Age.

Though the Keating family have no monuments erected to their memory here, yet a rather curious story is told of an attempt to commemorate the memory of the last representatives of the family, two sisters. The trustees named in their Wills were authorized to erect a monument to them in the church, and so one of them while he was travelling in Italy selected and purchased a very handsome piece of sculpture, and had it packed

and sent off to Narraghmore church. When it was taken out of its case, to the horror of the Rector and Vestrymen, it was discovered to be a practically nude female, which was promptly condemned to a shed in the churchyard; here it remained for some years until the landlord, Mr. Robert La Touche of Harristown, had it conveyed to his house, where it was destroyed years afterwards by the fire which burned down Harristown House in 1891.

[For the Addenda see the next and following pages.]

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## ADDENDA I.

**The Wellesley Possessions in the Manor of Norragh.**

This Manor was held by the Wellesleys from the Earls of Kildare. In the chart given below the townlands composing the Manor are given, and to whom they were set. The list has been compiled from the Inquisitions, and other sources, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Set by the Wellesleys to:—	Townland Names.	Present Name.
	Norragh (a Castle) ... ..	Narraghmore.
	Inchmacodder (a Castle) ... ..	Inchaquire.
	Skerris ... ..	Skerries.
	Ballimoytte, <i>alias</i> Ballemonly, <i>alias</i> Ballemonty (a Castle) ...	? Ballymount.
	Calfeston, <i>alias</i> Calvieston ... ..	Calverstown.
	Kilgone (a Castle) ... ..	Kilgowan.
	Teaghmolyn, <i>alias</i> Timolinbeg	Timolin.
	Antiqua Grangia, <i>alias</i> Oulde Graunge ... ..	Old Grange.
	Ballinsparte ... ..	Spratstown.
Set to the Eustaces of Clongowes Wood {	Crockiston, <i>alias</i> Ballycrocke ...	Crookstown.
	Brentchurche <i>alias</i> Inchegrice ...	"Burntchurch."
Set to the Eustaces of Blackrath. {	Old Molleston, <i>alias</i> Moldeston	} ? Ballymount.
	Little Molleston, <i>alias</i> Bally- montybeg ... ..	
	Galtanston ... ..	} Dalkinstown.
	Hillton ... ..	
	Rathduff, <i>alias</i> Blackrath (a Castle) ... ..	Blackrath.
Set to the Eustaces of Newland. {	Lippeston ... ..	Lipstown.
	Adamston ... ..	Ballyadams.
Set to the Eustaces Viscounts Baltin- glass. {	Colbegston ... ..	Colbinstown.
	Lynam's Land or Lynam's Garden ... ..	Lynam's Garden.
	Merywall ... ..	Merville or Brewel E.
	Promptiston ... ..	Prumplestown.
Set to the FitzGer- alds of Allen. {	Balletuore ... ..	} Ballitore.
	Derumiston, Derministon, <i>alias</i> Balledurmyne ... ..	
	Browneston ... ..	

## II.

The Wellesleys of Kildare, of Bishop's Court near Great Connell,  
and of Blackhall near Narraghmore.

There were three families of Wellesleys settled in the above-named places during the sixteenth century, which are mentioned in the County Kildare Inquisitions, or whose Wills are in existence; but how they stood relatively with the Narraghmore family cannot now be ascertained.



THE EFFIGY OF WALTER WELLESLEY, BISHOP OF KILDARE (1531-1539),  
AT GREAT CONNELL ABBEY.

[From a Photograph by Miss Manders (Mrs. Watt).]

The Wellesleys of Bishop's Court "near the Liffey," and those of Kildare had their burial-place at "the Reliceen" or in the church at Great Connell, where also was interred Walter Wellesley, Bishop of Kildare, who died in 1539, and whose effigy and tomb are now built into the walls on either side of the entrance-gate into the Great Connell Abbey burial-ground.

### The Kildare Family.

**Edward Wellesley, of Kildare**, made his last Will on the 2nd January, 1576, and desired that his body should "be buried in the parishe church of greate Conall wheare my father is buried."

As executors to the Will, he appointed his wife, Margery FitzGerald, and Robert Eustace of Walterstown, in the County Kildare. He left legacies to his brother, Christopher Wellesley; to his "cousens," Robert Wellesley of Blackhall, Richard, Redmond, and William Wellesley; and to his "neeses," Margaret and Joan FitzGerald. As is usually the case, Edward Wellesley's death probably took place a few months after making his Will.

### The Bishop's Court Family.

This Bishop's Court was situated "juxta le Liffe," probably near Old Connell or Great Connell, but the place is no longer known by this name; it must not be confused with the Bishop's Court near Oughterard.

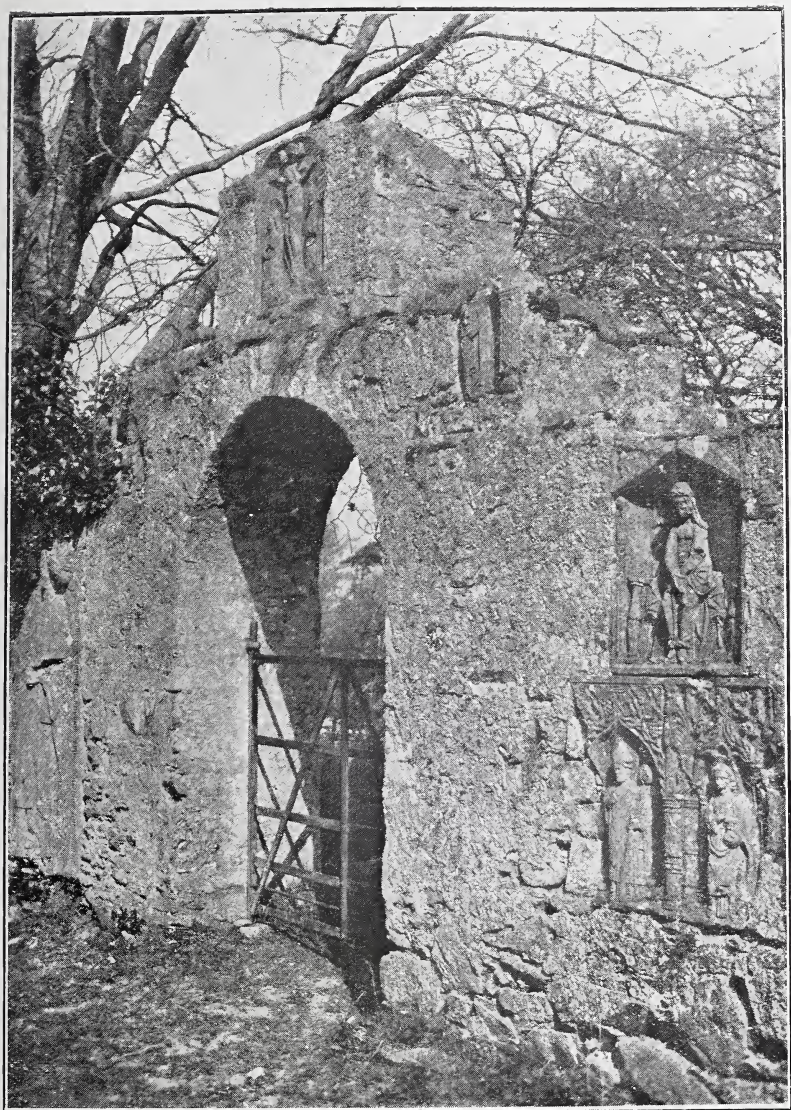
According to a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 2, of Edward VI) William Miagh, Bishop of Kildare, who died on 16th December, 1548, was seised in right of his bishoprick, among other lands, of one castle, one ruinous hall, ten messuages, and 120 acres in "Busshopps Courte juxta le Liffe."

In 1593 a **John Wellesley** of "Bysshops Courte" made his last Will on the 18th July, and added a codicil to it on the 25th July, 1593. He desired to be buried "in the church of Connall," which may be that now known as "the Reliceen" in which the Protestant church stands. Two sons are mentioned: Christopher, and Edward (who by the codicil to the Will is made the heir, though he was the younger of the two sons).

He mentions his sons-in-law, William FitzGerald, and Brian or Barnaby O'Connor.

To the "church of Connall was bequeathed four acres of corn; and to "the Deane and chapter of Kildare towards the repayracion of the chauncell of the Kathedrall Church of Kildare aforesaid, 2 acres of corne."





PORTIONS OF BISHOP WELLESLEY'S ALTAR-TOMB, NOW BUILT INTO THE GATEWAY  
WALLS AT GREAT CONNELL ABBEY.

[From a photograph by Miss Manders (now Mrs. Watt).]



Of the two sons :—

**Christopher Wellesley**, the eldest son, in a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition [No. 43 (44) of Elizabeth] is styled of Bishop's Court, and his possessions are given as :—

- 1 Castle and 60 acres in Bishop's Courte.
- 60 acres in Kildare.
- 50 acres in Ballyvy *alias* Be-is-ton.
- 50 acres in Corbally.
- 60 acres in Athgarvan, all held from the Bishops of Kildare.

Christopher's wife was Ellenor, daughter of James Flatisbury of Palmerstown, near Naas ; She survived him. His death took place on the 28th September, 1598, and he left an only child, a daughter, then three years of age, named Margaret.

Of the second son, Edward, nothing is known.

#### The Blackhall Family.

The Townland of Blackhall lies to the north of Narraghmore, and contains one of the few remaining castles in the county still in good preservation. Built into the wall near the doorway is inserted one of those grotesquely carved nude female figures, associated with the belief in "the Evil Eye," known as a "Sheelah-na-gig," but it is not in its original position.

In 1576 there was a Robert Wellesley of Blackhall, who was left a legacy of £40 in the Will of Edward Wellesley of Kildare, above mentioned.

A County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 34 of James I) states that **Gerald Wellesley** of "**Barryston**" and **Blackhall** died on the 31st January, 1599. He and an Oliver Wellesley, both of "Barrestown," had pardons from the Crown in 1549 (Morrin's Calendar of Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 173). At the time of his death Gerald's heir was his son :—

**Richard Wellesley** of **Blackhall**, then of full age and married. His possessions were :—

- 286 acres in "Barrieston."
- 164 acres and a Castle in Blackhall.
- 32 acres in Tippeen.
- 296 acres in a moiety of Davidstown, near Blackhall ; and a moiety of the lands of "Barnedston" (this and the moiety of Davidstown being held from Valerian Wellesley, of Dangan, in the County Meath).

According to the Funeral Entries, Richard Wellesley was three times married :—

1. To Margaret, daughter of James Goodman, of Loughlinstown, County Dublin ; and had issue.
2. Dorothy, daughter of Brian O'Toole, of Powerscourt, County Wicklow ; no issue.
3. Margaret, daughter of Pierce Talbot, of Fassaghroe, County Wicklow, and widow of William Archbold, of " Kenleston," County Dublin. She died, without issue, on the 20th July, 1617.

A brother of Richard's—Edmond Wellesley, of Blackhall—was pardoned by the Crown in 1574 (Elizabeth Fiant No. 2433).

Richard's death took place on the 11th May, 1620 ; his eldest son, **James Wellesley**, died before him, and by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert Ash, of Naas, left a son Gerald or Garrett, who succeeded his grandfather, Richard.

**Gerald Wellesley, of Blackhall**, was aged eleven at the time his grandfather died (Co. Kildare Chanc. Inqn., No. 38 of James I). His wife was Rose, daughter of Nicholas Wogan, fourth son of David Wogan, of Newhall, Parish of Ladytown, County Kildare.

### III.

MEMBERS OF THE WELLESLEYS, OF THE COUNTY KILDARE, WHO  
HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED.

Joan Wellesley, widow of Patrick Flatisbury, of Palmers-town, in 1436, held a third of " Ballmascullock ( ? Scarletstown, Parish of Morristownbiller ) as her dower. ( Index of Exchequer Records. )

Edmond Wellesley, of Crookstown, in 1523, granted a lease of the lands of " Crokeston, Brentchurch (*alias* Incheatrice), and Moldeston " to Edmond fitz Alexander Eustace ( ? ) of Kilea. ( Archbold Papers. )

Ellenor Wellesley, daughter of Walter fitz Edmond Wellesley, of Old Connell, in the early sixteenth century, was the wife of John fitz Robert FitzGerald, of Barnacrow, a branch of the House of Allen. ( MS. Pedigree Volume, E. 3-2 Trinity College, Dublin. )

John Wellesley, of Old Connell, received a pardon from the Crown in 1553. ( Ed. VI Fiant No. 1243. )

Edward Wellesley, of Crookstown, was in 1558 commissioned to muster the inhabitants of the County Kildare.

Joan Wellesley in 1601 was the wife of Glasny mac Cahir O'Dempsey, of "Cloconelly." (Eliz. Fiant No. 6557.)

Maurice Wellesley, of Crookstown, in 1624 granted a lease of Crookstown to William Archbold, of Timolin. (Archbold Papers.)

Redmond Wellesley, of Wheelam (Parish of Feighcullen), was the husband of Katherine, daughter and heiress of Robert Eustace, of Crookstown. (Will of Robert, dated 1597.)

Edward and Jasper Wellesley,	} were outlawed for rebellion in October, 1641.
Walter, of Piercestown,	

#### Clerics.

Walter Wellesley, Canon of Kildare in 1505.

Walter Wellesley, Prior of Great Connell in 1521; created Bishop of Kildare in 1531, and died in 1539.

David Wellesley, Archdeacon of Kildare, died *circa* 1535.

Robert Wellesley, Prior of Great Connell, surrendered the Priory to the Crown in 1541.

William Wellesley, Archdeacon of Dublin in 1553.

Robert Wellesley, Archdeacon of Kildare in 1557.

Thomas Wellesley, presented to the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Geashill, in the Diocese of Kildare, in 1558.

Robert Wellesley, Archdeacon of Dublin in 1576.

James Wellesley, Vicar of Mainham in 1577, and still so in 1586.

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## Miscellanea.

Recollections of Timolin, extracted from Memoranda of the late Caroline A. Coddington, afterwards Mrs. Frederick Brown, daughter of the Rev. Latham Coddington,<sup>1</sup> who was inducted to Timolin in 1809.

“My father has often described to me the deplorable state in which he found his Glebe House on his first visit to it. That part of Ireland had suffered greatly from the Rebellion, and could scarcely be said to have begun to revive. Almost every tree had been cut down during that fearful time; almost every gentleman’s house had been laid in ruins.

“There was scarcely a hedge-row—the fields were separated by dilapidated banks or walls, and were weedy, rushy, and ill-cultivated. The Glebe of Timolin stood by itself among fields, unenclosed for the most part. A public road ran before the front door, and the aspect of the house must have been as miserable as it could be. Turkeys perched on the doorstep.

“But my father set to work in earnest to improve the place. First he got the road turned away from before the house; then he enclosed the front and made a lawn and plantation; then he built a porch, and a high-walled yard at the back to enclose the turkeys. My father was a handy man, and there was nothing that he could not do, even to bell-hanging and window-glazing; and it was very necessary that he should be so clever, for Timolin was nearly as far removed from shops and workmen as if it had been in the backwoods of America.” [Mrs. Brown then tells of the birth of two children at the Rectory, of her mother’s death in England, and how her eldest sister, Anne Coddington, took over the management of the house.] “She was hardly,” she continues, “established as mistress in my father’s house when she became acquainted with her future husband, Henry Brownrigg,<sup>2</sup> Curate of the adjoining parish of

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<sup>1</sup> A younger son of the family of Oldbridge in Meath. He was sometime Dean of Kilfenora, and died in 1860, aged eighty-nine.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Henry Brownrigg, afterwards Rector of Wicklow, who died in 1881.



Narraghmore. My sisters busied themselves in their new position of housekeepers. They also did what they could for the poor. My father established a Sunday School, and they taught in it. As for myself I had no greater joy than living in the garden and the plantations.

“Timolin was a very paradise for birds. I have never elsewhere seen the pretty golden-crested wren, which I used to watch seeking its food in the larch trees, beginning in the lowest branch, and systematically hopping up each in turn, like stairs, till arriving at the topmost one it would fly down to the lowest, and then begin its ascent again. But it was the sounds of nature which most charmed me. I can never forget the silent and solitary pleasure of standing alone on early spring or summer mornings, or even on the doorsteps of my father’s house. There was music in every sound.” [Then follows an account of several years travelling abroad, and of the return to Timolin in July, 1829.] “My dear brother, John, lived at home then, and farmed some land adjoining the Glebe. One of my favourite amusements was to visit a singular old man of the name of Harrington. He wore powder and knee-breeches, and was supposed to have untold wealth, and spent it all in buying up all sorts of the most costly curiosities—old china, pictures, shells, minerals, books of coloured engravings, and especially enamel miniatures. They were never arranged, but hung all over his house. I was allowed to do what I liked—roam about and handle everything. This singular old man had luncheon always ready for visitors. He spent beyond his means, and his creditors at last lost patience, seized his collections, and had them sold; and I believe the poor man died in prison.

“The neighbourhood of Timolin is rich in ruins. The rudeness of the architecture seems to place their date before all existing orders. Such are the ruins of Killelan, once the church of one of the parishes which was included in the union which formed my ather’s parish.”

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### The Census of 1766.

The Census of Ireland carried out by the Rectors of parishes in 1766, by direction of Parliament, with a view to ascertaining religious persuasions, is so little known that this return for a parish in the Diocese of Kildare may not be without interest. As might be expected, where the Rectors were careless the returns are faulty, and, in very many cases, merely the numbers of each denomination are given. Again, women are often not recognized as having any belief, and we find long lists of men only; but there are, as in this

instance, comprehensive and accurate records, well worthy of examination; and occasionally the residence of each individual is also to be found.

T. U. S.

PARISH OF BALLYCOMMON.

	Number in Household.		Number in Household.
William Dunn,	Prot. 6	Mary Carroll,	Pap. 2
Joseph Dickson,	„ 4	Laurence Farrell,	„ 7
Michael Audley,	„ 11	Edward Tyrrell,	„ 3
John Farrell,	Pap. 4	Thomas Odlum,	Prot. 6
Mary Carroll,	„ 2	and Pap. Servants	2
Thomas Smith,	„ 5	John Odlum,	„ 5
William Hutson,	Prot. 4	and Pap. Servants	3
Richard Haslam,	„ 7	Joseph North,	„ 3
Patrick Camell,	Pap. 5	and Pap. Servants	5
Richard Farrell,	„ 4	Richard Odlum,	„ 9
Thomas Treacy,	„ 2	and Pap. Servants	3
Mary Thompson,	„ 4	Terence McOldroy,	Pap. 6
John Kelly,	„ 5	John McOldroy,	„ 4
Daniel Higgins,	„ 3	James Regney,	„ 5
William Keegan	„ 2	Denis Feery,	„ 3
Thomas Booth,	Prot. 7	Margaret Heery,	„ 6
John Cundy,	„ 7	Patrick Noonan,	„ 8
John Shea,	„ 6	Matthew Dunn	„ 4
(wife a Papist)		Thomas Beetaugh,	„ 6
Ormond Smith,	Pap. 10	Patrick Leeoge	„ 4
William Linnen,	„ 6	Mrs. Walker,	Prot. 3
James Carter,	„ 6	Pap. Servants	2
Edward Dooling,	„ 5	Bryan Sands,	Pap. 3
James Gormon,	„ 5	John Sands,	„ 5
Dennis Goloagher,	„ 6	Redmond McCaib,	„ 5
John O'Hara,	„ 5	Thomas Handibow,	„ 6
Bridget Keegan,	„ 3	Richard Waldron,	Prot. 4
Patrick Larkin,	„ 4	Thomas Bartles,	„ 6
Bryan McOldroy,	„ 5	Laurence Dunn,	Pap. 8
Dennis Kelly,	„ 6	Ealse Brackan,	„ 7
John Wheelahan,	„ 5	Thomas Loanakin,	„ 6
Maurice Wheelahan,	„ 8	Margaret McCormick,	„ 3
Patrick Feenly,	„ 5	Laurence Farrell,	„ 5
Ann Dunn,	„ 2	Neal Brackan,	„ 7
Thomas Hackett,	„ 5	James Gannon,	„ 4
Bryan Flinn,	„ 10	Robert Halfpenny,	„ 6
James Bryan,	„ 3	William Rook,	„ 3
Rodger Bryan,	„ 7	Patrick Hunt,	„ 4
Henry Brereton,	„ 3	John Hunt,	„ 1
Patrick Flanagan,	„ 7	Widow Duffy,	„ 4
Rose Carroll,	„ 2	Mrs. Daily,	„ 7

	Number in Household.		Number in Household.
Charles Daily,	Pap. 2	Ann Glowry,	Pap. 1
Thomas Ternon,	„ 5	Michael Moran,	„ 5
Patrick Heverin,	„ 6	Catherine Glowry,	„ 1
Anthony Heverin,	„ 6	Thady Kelly,	„ 7
Murtagh Molloy,	„ 3	Patrick Murphy,	„ 6
Patrick Murrikin,	„ 7	William Ternon,	„ 3
Thady Murray,	„ 2	Connor Farroll,	„ 6

LAWRENCE DELAHUNTY, P.P.

His Curate, THOMAS CONRON.

REV<sup>d</sup>. JOHN HOLIDAY, Minister.

## Notes.

### The Donagh Kighow Slab of 1633 in the Timolin Churchyard.

As described in vol. ii, at p. 422 of the JOURNAL, this peculiar slab bears an inscription solely containing three proper names, and the date 1633, viz. :—

Donagh Kighow, Alsonne Archbold, and Farrel Kighow.

So far these individuals have not been identified, beyond presuming that they represent the husband, the wife, and a son.

A little more light is thrown on them from the following sources :—

In Miss Archbold of Davidstown's possession there is a seventeenth-century document headed :—

“Kilkae & Mone. Kargin (beinge of the parish of Kineigh), containing 20 acres, beinge y<sup>e</sup> 8 parte of a plowland, valued 20<sup>l</sup> per an: and beinge y<sup>e</sup> inheritance of the right hon<sup>r</sup> George, Earle of Kildare, Lett to Coronell Blunt.”<sup>1</sup>

The document gives a list of the tenants, sixteen in number, on this portion of Kargin, (i.e., Carrigeen), one of whom appears to be the Donagh Kighow (or Kehoe) of the slab. He is thus noted :

“Donogh Kighoe hath three garans (horses) prised 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> each ; 3 Cowes prised 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> each cow ; one pott prised x<sup>s</sup> ; one gridiron prised vi<sup>s</sup> ; twoe whitches (chests) prised 5<sup>s</sup>. Indetted vi<sup>l</sup>.”

<sup>1</sup> Colonel George Blunt, of Bolton Castle, near Kilkea.

Alsonne Archbold may be the lady of the same name mentioned in Walter Archbold of Timolin's Will, dated 1629, one item of which is:—

"I bequeath to my servant Barthelmew foure cowes, and unto Alson Archbolde, the said Barthelmew's sister, foure cowes."

Beyond these meagre notices nothing further is known in connexion with these persons.

W. FITZG.

## Queries.

### Two Place-names at Rathangan, County Kildare.

*Cretteennafahans*. In a lease, dated the 10th June, 1766, this place is described as being a part of the lands of Rathangan, bounded on the east by the road to Clonbulloge, and on the south by the road to Portarlinton.

*Crotnefoy* is described in another lease, dated the 15th September, 1817, as "that part of the lands of Crotnefoy, commonly called Rathangan."

Are these two names obsolete?

F. FITZGERALD.

### The Manor of Combre, County Kildare.

In the year 1317 King Edward II granted to Sir John Wogan, Knt., the Manors of:—

Kylka, Tristeldermot, Berton (Burtown, near Kilkea), Moon, Carbry, Alwyne (Allen), COMBRE, Maynan, and Okethy (Ikeathy). [Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 21.]

Can any of our readers identify "Combre"?

W. FITZG.

## Book Notice.

"Memorials of an Ancient House: A History of the Family of Lister." By the Rev. H. L. Lyster Denny, M.A. Ballantyne, Hanscn, & Co. Edinburgh, 1913. 25s.

As a former member of our Society, and an occasional contributor to the JOURNAL, the author of this sumptuous and profusely illustrated volume is by no means unknown to our readers. The family of Lister, sprung from an ancient stock seated in Yorkshire and the counties adjoining, has become very widely



disseminated; and, having produced such eminent men as Sir Richard Lister, sometime Lord Chief Justice of England, as well as that benefactor of mankind, Joseph Lord Lister, founder of antiseptic surgery, the first of his profession to obtain a peerage, not to mention Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, the diplomatist, and that Captain of Industry, Samuel Cunliffe Lyster, 1st Lord Masham, its motto, "*Retinens Vestigia Famae*," is no empty boast. The Irish Lysters are derived from Walter Lister, or Lyster, a cadet of the Yorkshire House, who settled at Milton, County Roscommon, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign. His father was a younger brother of Thomas Lister, of Westby, Yorks, from whom Lord Ribblesdale is descended.

This admirable work not only contains copious pedigrees of every branch of the family, including the Roscommon Lysters, whose principal seats were Grange, Rocksavage, and Lysterfield, but also supplies information with regard to the families with which they intermarried, and there are quite a number of Royal Descents. Especially interesting to our readers will be the tree pedigrees of the Alens of St. Wolstans (not to be confused with the Allens of Punchers Grange and Ladytown) and the Nevilles of Furnace, though we regret that in the latter case Mr. Denny should have followed the entirely unsubstantiated account printed in the early editions of Burke's "*Landed Gentry*."

Many individuals connected with the county, such as the notorious George Robert FitzGerald, Sir Richard Meredith, the Earl of Aldborough, William Steele, of Rathbride, and Thomas Keightley, of Newtown, father of the historian, are also mentioned in this elaborate compilation, admirable alike for its plan, its printing, and its wealth of detail. A feature of the volume, on which Mr. Denny deserves to be congratulated, is the number of book-plates reproduced; and this we are confident will induce others to adopt the same plan.

Considering that there are over 380 pages, we have noticed singularly few printers' errors; but on page 72, line 20, Percy Magan is wrongly given as Patrick Morgan—a somewhat more serious mistake. An essay on "*The Passing of the Irish Landed Gentry*," and composed chiefly of quotations from modern Irish authors, including that talented Kildare lady the Hon. Emily Lawless, is given as an appendix. There is also a reliable index. Mr. Denny has rendered a great service to genealogy by his deep and painstaking research, and we heartily commend the volume to our readers.

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THE BOOK-PLATE OF HUGH HENRY, OF LODGE PARK, COUNTY KILDARE, YOUNGER  
SON OF HUGH HENRY, OF STRAFFAN, M.P. FOR NEWTOWNLIMAVADY, 1713,  
AND THE BOROUGH OF ANTRIM, 1715 (see p. 284).

[From a photograph by Donald MacBeth, London.]

# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



## SOME OLD KILDARE BOOK-PLATES.

By WILLIAM CHAMNEY.

THIS paper is an attempt to catalogue book-plates more than a hundred years old, and where possible to identify their owners. Besides many private collections, the important "Franks Collection," now in the British Museum, has been examined, and, where a number is given in this list, the reference is to the recently published catalogue of the plates therein.

	<i>Inscription.</i>	<i>Style.</i>
Aylmer	John Aylmer.	Armorial, 1017.
	Emma Maria Aylmer.	Do., re-worked, 1014.
	Thomas Aylmer, Middle Temple.	Chippendale armorial, 1020.
Bourke	Mayo. [Arms of Bourke, impaling Meade; the plate of the Most Rev. Joseph Deane Bourke, 3rd Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Meade, Bart., and died 1794.]	Armorial, 3196.



- Burdett** . George Burdett, Esq., Longtown House. Armorial, 4364.  
 [The plate of George Burdett, High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1824; son of George Burdett of Longtown, Capt. R.N.]
- Burgh** . Thomas Burgh. Festoon armorial, 4404.  
 W. Burgh, Esq. Jacobean armorial, 4405.  
 Rev. Mr. Hussey-Burgh. Armorial spade shield, 4402.  
 [The Rev. John Hussey-Burgh, only son of the Rt. Hon. Walter Hussey-Burgh, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of Donore, County Kildare.]
- Carter** . Thomas Carter. Armorial.  
 [The plate of the Right Hon. Thomas Carter, of Castlemartin, Master of the Rolls.]
- Clements** . Lord Leitrim. Festoon armorial, 6050.  
 [Arms of Clements, impaling Skeffington; Robert Clements of Killadoon, County Kildare, created Baron Leitrim, 1783; Viscount Clements, 1793; and Earl of Leitrim, 1795; married Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of Clotworthy, 1st Earl of Massereene.]  
 Nathaniel Clements. Early armorial.  
 [The plate of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, of Killadoon, County Kildare, M.P., who married, 1729, Hannah, daughter of Very Rev. William Gore, Dean of Down, and died, 1777.]
- Downes** . Downes. Festoon armorial.  
 (Anonymous.) Armorial, with baron's coronet and supporters.  
 [The plate of the Rt. Hon. William Downes, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and 1st Lord Downes. He was a younger son of Robert Downes, of Donnybrook, County Dublin, M.P. for Kildare Borough.]

	Dive Downes.	Chippendale
	[The plate of the Rev. Dive Downes, LL.D., who died unmarried in 1798; he was the elder son of Robert Downes, M.P. for Kildare Borough.]	armorial, 8977.
	Dive Downes.	Festoon
		armorial, 8979
	William Downes.	Urn armorial,
	[Probably another plate of the Rt. Hon. William Downes, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.]	8984.
	Ditto, with mullet on shield.	8986.
	Ditto, on blue paper.	
Eustace .	Rev. Chetwood Eustace.	Armorial,
		9974.
FitzGerald .	Carton Library.	Chippendale
	[Crest, looking to dexter; the plate of the 1st or 2nd Duke of Leinster.]	armorial, with ducal coronet, and supporters, 10614.
	Carton Library.	Chippendale
	[Crest, looking to sinister; the plate of the 1st or 2nd Duke of Leinster.]	armorial, with ducal coronet and supporters, 10615.
	Carton Library.	Chippendale
	[Crest, looking to sinister; the plate of the 1st or 2nd Duke of Leinster.]	armorial, with ducal coronet and supporters, 10616.
	[The same, but shield of simpler pattern.]	Armorial.
	(Anonymous.)	Armorial,
		10617.
	Edward FitzGerald, Athy.	Pictorial, 8984.
	Ditto, name in Court-hand.	Armorial,
		8987.

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|-------|--|---|
|       | Mrs. FitzGerald.   | Chippendale<br>armorial,<br>10644.              |
| Henry | Joseph Henry.<br>[The plate of Joseph Henry of<br>Straffan, M.P., Longford, 1761-8,<br>and Kildare Borough, 1770-6;<br>High Sheriff, 1771; married, 1764,<br>Lady Catherine Rawdon, daughter<br>of John, 1st Earl of Moira.] | Chippendale<br>armorial,<br>14493.              |
|       | Joseph Henry.<br>[Another plate of the above.]   | Bookpile<br>armorial,<br>14494.                 |
|       | Hugh Henry.<br>[The plate of Hugh Henry of<br>Straffan, M.P. for Newtownlimavady,<br>1713; and for Antrim, 1715;<br>married, 1717, Anne, daughter of<br>Joseph Leeson; died 1743.]   | Jacobean<br>armorial,<br>14490.                 |
|       | Hugh Henry.<br>[The plate of Hugh Henry of<br>Lodge Park; married, 1770, Lady<br>Anne Leeson, daughter of Joseph,<br>1st Earl of Milltown.]  | Bookpile<br>armorial,<br>14491.                 |
| Hort  | John Hort.<br>[The plate of Sir John Hort, 1st<br>Bart., Consul General at Lisbon,<br>who married, 1789, Margaret,<br>daughter of Sir FitzGerald Aylmer,<br>Bart.]   | Chippendale<br>pictorial<br>armorial,<br>15398. |
|       | John Hort, Esq., Dub., 1757.<br>[Another plate of the above.]  | Do.,<br>with altered<br>inscription,<br>15399   |
|       | Josiah Hort, Esq.<br>[The plate of Josiah (George)<br>Hort of Hortland, who died s. p. in<br>1786.]  | Chippendale<br>armorial,<br>15400.              |

- Jones . Thomas Jones, of Osberstown in the County of Kildare, Esq. Early armorial, 577.  
 [Elder son of Sir Arthur Jones, Knt., of Osberstown; m., 23rd June, 1716, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Meade, Bart., and died 9th July following.]



THE BOOK-PLATE OF THOMAS JONES, OF OSBERTSTOWN, M.P. FOR KILDARE  
 (see above).

[From a photograph by Donald MacBeth, London.]

- Lattin . (Anonymous.) Armorial  
 [Probably the plate of Patrick Lattin, of Morristown, whose only daughter married Alexander Mansfield.] spade shield on a mantle, 17681.
- Lawless . Lyons Library. Pictorial  
 [Probably the plate of Valentine Lawless, 2nd Lord Cloncurry.] armorial.



- Moore** Drogheda. Chippendale  
 [Probably the plate of Charles, armorial,  
 6th Earl of Drogheda, who was 20961.  
 created a marquess in 1791. Arms, quarterly of eight—1 and 8, Moore; 2, Archer; 3, Bokingham; 4, ; 5, Clifford; 6, Savage; 7, Loftus.]
- Drogheda. Armorial.  
 [Probably the plate of the 1st Marquess of Drogheda.]
- The Honble and Reverend Henry Moore. Armorial.  
 [Third son of Henry, 3rd Earl of Drogheda.]
- Robert Moore. Festoon  
 [Son of Edward, 5th Earl of armorial,  
 Drogheda, by his second wife, 20999.  
 Bridget, daughter of William Southwell.]
- The Honble Robt. Moore. Do.,  
 [Another plate of the above.] with altered inscription.
- Nevill** . Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq. Jacobean  
 [The plate of Arthur Jones Nevill armorial,  
 of Furness, High Sheriff, 1762, 21684.  
 who was M.P. for County Wexford, 1751-53, and for the Borough of Wexford, 1761-77.]
- O'Ferrall** . Amb. O'Ferrall, Balyna, Armorial,  
 Co. Kildare. 22196.  
 [Arms of O'Ferrall, quartering O'More, and impaling Bagot; he married, 1st, 1796, Anne, daughter of John Bagot, of Castle Bagot, County Dublin; and 2nd, 1811, Margaret, daughter of Francis Dunne, of Brittas, Queen's County.]
- Pomeroy** . Viscount Harberton. Armorial,  
 [Probably the plate of Arthur, 23794.  
 the 1st Viscount, who lived at Newberry Hall, Carbery, and died in 1798.]

- Ponsonby** . (Anonymous.) Armorial, with  
[Arms of Ponsonby, quartering baron's coronet  
Margetson and impaling Villiers; and supporters.  
the plate of John, 2nd Lord, and  
afterwards 1st Viscount, Ponsonby,  
who lived at Bishops court.]
- Shackleton** . Abraham Shackleton, Ballitore. Festoon  
[The celebrated Quaker school- engraved label,  
master by whom Edmund Burke 26534.  
was educated ; died, 1771.]
- Mary Shackleton, Ballitore. Printed label,  
[Granddaughter of Abraham 26536.  
Shackleton ; she was authoress of  
"The Annals of Ballitore," and  
married Wm. Leadbeater in 1791.]
- Vincent** . Richard Vincent. Chippendale  
[Possibly the plate of Richard pictorial ar-  
Vincent, of New Abbey, County morial, 30412.  
Kildare, who died in 1762, but  
more probably that of his second  
son, Richard.]
- Richard Vincent. Do., re-worked  
and printed in  
red, 30413.
- Richard Vincent. Festoon ar-  
morial, 30414.
- Richd. Blackall Vincent. Festoon crest,  
[The plate of the Rev. Richard 30416.  
Blackall, who assumed the additional  
surname of Vincent ; his father, John  
Blackall, married Mary Vincent in  
1765.]
- (Anonymous.) Do., without  
inscription,  
30419
- Wolfe** . (Anonymous.) Chippendale.  
Right Hon. Arthur, Lord Armorial,  
Kilwarden. 32327.  
[The plate of the 1st Viscount,  
Lord Chief Justice of the King's  
Bench ; he was the youngest son of  
John Wolfe, of Forenaghts, County  
Kildare, who died in 1760.]

*ON A BRONZE-AGE INTERMENT, AT FURNESS,  
NEAR NAAS, CO. KILDARE.*

BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, R. LL. PRAEGER, AND  
E. C. R. ARMSTRONG.

[By kind permission of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, we are able to publish extracts from a very interesting illustrated paper, bearing the above title, which was read before the Academy in December, 1912.]

**T**HE excavation of the Long Stone Rath, at Furness, described in the following pages, was made at the charges of the Hon. John Abercromby, LL.D., who is well known for his valuable work in various departments of prehistoric archæology. For the generous practical interest he has shown in the investigation of this site, most grateful acknowledgments are due.

The monument, as visible before excavation, consisted of a circular enclosure (known as Long Stone Rath) on the summit of the hill, with a lofty standing-stone at its exact mathematical centre. This stone is probably one of the monuments the recollection of which was in the mind of Sir James Ware when he wrote of the great stones near Naas, in the County Kildare.<sup>1</sup>

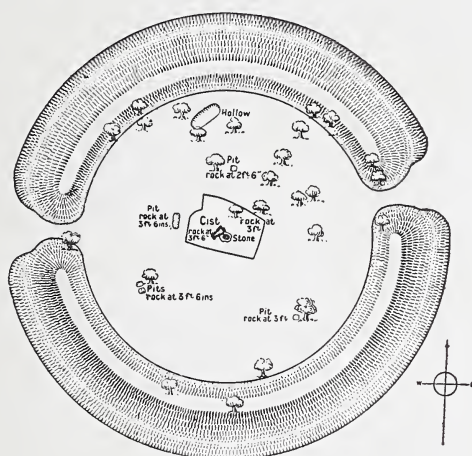
In plan the enclosure is to all intents and purposes a perfect circle. It is a fine example of the type commonly called "ring-forts." A single vallum, with a fosse outside, marks the outline. The surface of the interior is not plane, but rises in the middle like an inverted saucer, the height at the centre being about 3 feet above the height at the sides. Over the surface of the enclosure are scattered a number of trees—Spanish Chestnut, Ash, and Hawthorn—some apparently planted, others self-sown, averaging about 50 to 150 years of age. This fact is worthy of notice, for there are at present two gaps in the surrounding vallum, and the fosse in front of the gaps is filled up, forming gangways which make the enclosure accessible to cattle. Had this been the case when the trees were young, they would probably have been destroyed

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<sup>1</sup> *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus*, 1654, pp. 103, 104. The imposing monoliths at Punchestown are probably referred to also.

by the cattle ; the inference is that when the trees were growing up, the ring of vallum and fosse was unbroken. The gaps are approximately at the ends of the east-to-west diameter of the circle.

One of the trees—a Hawthorn standing on the southern jamb of the western gap—still preserves supernatural virtues in local tradition. The place, it appears, is visited by girls desiring husbands, who stick a pin in the bark of the tree as a reminder of their visit, or sometimes tie on a rag. There are, however, none of the rags usually to be seen on sacred trees.



The stone in the centre of the enclosure is a needle of granite, four-sided, but of slightly irregular shape. It stood about 17 ft. 6 in. above ground before the excavation began; the girth at the ground-line is 9 ft., which is suddenly reduced to 6 ft. at a shoulder 5 ft. 6 in. from the top. The monolith did not stand upright, but was leaning toward the north-west, the oversail amounting to 2 ft. 6 in. Careful examination failed to reveal any artificial dressing, ornament, or other marking on its surface, apart from the scribblings of modern idlers.

Inside the enclosure there were no traces of buried structures to be discerned, or any surface indications whatever that afforded a clue for the guidance of the excavators. A few hollows and mounds, all slight and insignificant, were noted, and tested by excavation in every case ; but they all proved to be mere casual surface irregularities.



Excavation began on the morning of Tuesday, 4th June, 1912, and lasted till the afternoon of the following Saturday. Our first care was to shore up the standing-stone with large props, so as to make it possible to excavate around its foot without disturbing it. A wooden frame was securely bolted as a collar around it, just below the shoulder mentioned; and three large timber struts were erected against this. Meanwhile



a trench 20 ft. long and about 3 ft. 6 in. wide, running north and south, was marked out on the eastern side of the stone, and gradually extended in all directions. In the absence of any satisfactory surface indication it was necessary to dig over an extensive area in order to increase the chance of concealed structures or objects coming to light. The area excavated is shown on the Plan, as a quadrilateral, enclosing the cist, &c.

We very soon observed that we were dealing not with a natural land-surface, but with made earth, as indicated by its

looseness and by the irregular disposition of stones within it; and the presence of this layer of made earth presented at the outset a problem by no means easy to solve. The earth was very dry under the surface, and was interspersed with small Silurian stones and pebbles.

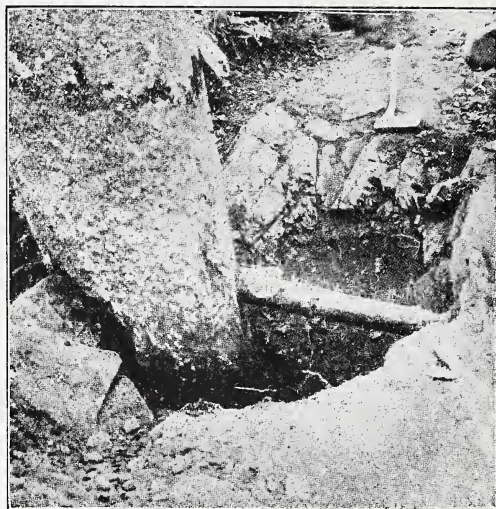
At a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. an old surface was found extending, as afterwards appeared, over the whole area excavated in the centre of the enclosure. This was marked in places by flat flagstones—the largest of them about 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., and 6 in. thick—but especially by evidence of an extensive fire or fires. A layer of charcoal, almost continuous, but of very irregular thickness and intensity, was found over the entire surface; it was sometimes jet-black and solid; and sometimes showed as a dark chocolate stratum on the yellow-brown surface of the earth. On the east and south-east of the standing-stone the layer was fairly uniform, and small pieces of charcoal were frequent; elsewhere around the stone it occurred in patches as though caused by small separate fires. Nowhere was more than one layer of burning observed. In the trial-pits dug here and there near the circumference of the enclosure (the positions of which are marked on the Plan), no burnt layer was found; it may be said that the fire was confined to approximately a radius of 50 ft. around the stone.

Besides this layer of burnt wood-ash, other evidences, such as fragments of Carboniferous Sandstone, with marks of fire, bore witness to the extent and intensity of the conflagration. In spite of careful watching, no trace of human or animal remains, bone or shell, nor any scrap of pottery was found in this burnt stratum. This clearly proved that we had not to deal with camp- or cooking-fires. And indeed it may be said, once for all, that there was no indication of any kind to suggest that the enclosure had ever been used as a temporary or permanent habitation.

On first coming to the ground we expected to find that the standing-stone was set at least 6 feet to 8 feet deep in the ground, owing to its great size and weight, and its conspicuously oblique position. It was a surprise to discover that it was not buried more than 4 feet; and still more unexpected to find that a socket had been prepared for it in the surface of the rock. This was an irregular hole about 1 ft. 6 in. deep; the edges were ragged, as though picked, not crushed as though pounded; and it is impossible to guess by what means or with what tools the socket had been quarried. The stone had been dropped into the pit, and then wedged up with boulders.

The total length of the standing-stone was thus about 21 feet, and its weight was roughly estimated as 12 tons. There was a shoulder near the base similar to that already mentioned at the top. Over the whole of the excavations the rock-surface was reached at a depth ranging from 3 ft. to 4 ft.

The most important discovery was made in erecting the props at the western side of the standing-stone. A large, flat flagstone on edge, its top just concealed beneath the surface of the earth, was found. Extending the excavation in this neighbourhood the slab proved to be one of the side-stones of a large cist, which displayed some interesting features. It was



formed of unusually massive slabs, and was of dimensions larger than is common in such structures. There was no cover-slab, and evidently never had been. The floor of the cist, which was composed of rounded field-stones, was divided longitudinally by a small slab set on edge, 2 ft. long by about 1 ft. high, and 3 ins. thick. There were two large and fine side-slabs on the western side, but the eastern side was lined with comparatively insignificant blocks. The slabs at either end had fallen prostrate inwards, that at the northern end having apparently smashed in its fall an urn which presumably stood on the top of the debris.



The length of the cist as restored is 8 feet; its breadth ranges from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet; the depth is 3 feet 8 inches.

Inside the cist was a confused mass of bone debris, ashes, fragments of pottery, mud (apparently the degenerate remains of pottery vessels), and the scanty grave-deposits. There was no order of any kind observed in the disposition of the remains. The bodies had been burnt *in situ*, as the floor of the cist, especially at its southern end, showed marks of a very hot fire, the stones and earth being discoloured by severe burning;



but no smoke-blackening on the side-stones of the cist or on the adjacent standing-stone could now be seen.

The only other discovery made was that of animal bones under the roots of a large ash-tree which grew on the north-east side of the standing-stone, and which, with the owner's permission, we were obliged to cut down to get it out of the way.

The grave furniture was very scanty. The only objects found in the cist among the burnt bones were three small pieces of coarse pottery, a small arrow-head or knife, a rough bead or toggle with a counter-sunk perforation, and three broken pieces of a polished object, two of the pieces being likewise pierced with counter-sunk perforations. We were at first uncertain what



this object was; but two pieces of it were found to fit together and showed that it might be a stone wrist-bracer.

Near the pillar-stone, on the opposite side from the cist, a small bronze ring was found. It is of the type generally called harness-rings, and may be of Iron-Age date. It is in any case probably later than the contents of the grave. A much-worn Irish halfpenny of George III was also found in the enclosure. Its date appears to be 1801; but it is so much worn that it is impossible to be certain of this. A piece of slag was found in the black layer previously mentioned, but its presence appears to be accidental.

All the objects in the cist were found mixed up, and in some cases stuck in lumps of comminuted bone debris, and it was quite impossible to determine their original position in the cist or relation to one another. The date of the burial is difficult to determine, as the pottery fragments are so small and unornamented. Stone wrist-guards or bracers are usually found associated with interments belonging to the early Bronze Age; and it is rather surprising to find one in a cremated burial. The bead or toggle does not show any very definite characteristics, and the flint knife or arrow-head belongs to a somewhat colourless type met with in Bronze-Age burials.

A number of bones found at the roots of the large Ash-tree on the opposite side of the standing-stone were examined by Dr. R. F. Scharff, of the Dublin National Museum, who reports that they consist of the bones of a large dog of the terrier type, the radius of a large dog of the wolf-hound type, and two small bones of a hare.

The pillar-stone, which forms the most striking feature of the monument, we believe to have been a glacial erratic, although its slenderness relative to its length is unusual in erratic blocks. All its edges are much rounded, and its faces equally weathered. The site of the monument was perhaps chosen owing to the proximity of the beautiful stranded block to the crest of a commanding eminence. Erratic blocks of granite appear to be rare in the neighbourhood; but two pillar-stones of similar dimensions, also of granite, stand only a few miles away, in the neighbourhood of Punchestown.

Of the history of the district there is not much known revelant to our present purpose. The name "Furness" is a quite modern corruption of *Fornochta*, a name better preserved by the adjacent townland of "Forenaughts." Here there seems to have been a royal residence in early times, as a personage called Dùnlang, of Fornochta, "a generous prince who routed battles against the sons of Niall," is referred to in the old Irish

poem recently edited by Professor Kuno Meyer under the title "Hail Brigid." A "Fornocht" is referred to in the Rennes Dinnshenchas (Revue Celtique, xv. 327).

In closing, we have to express our gratitude to Mr. Nicholas Synnott, the owner of the property on which this interesting monument is situated, for allowing us to undertake the excavation; and both to him and to Mrs. Synnott, for the valuable assistance and many kindnesses which they rendered to us during the work.

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NOTE BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

In the very valuable and interesting paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, from which the account of the excavation at Furness given above has been taken, there is one point on which I entirely disagree with the authors. It occurs on p. 292 of our JOURNAL, where it is stated that on the cist "*there was no cover-slab, and evidently never had been.*" If such was really the case, the whole object of the cist (*a quo* chest) or slab-lined grave was done away with. The higgledy-piggledy state of the remains discovered inside the cist is sufficient to prove this, as the sole purpose of a cist was to protect the human bones and food-urns deposited in it; moreover, I was informed by the proprietor, Mr. N. Synnott, that there is at Furness House a large slab which might well have served as the covering slab.

I should like to suggest, too, that the indiscriminate traces of fire around the Long Stone may have been caused, in the old times, by the fires formerly lit in prominent places on St. John's Eve.<sup>1</sup> That some eighteen inches of soil now rest above the layer of "greeshach" is probably due to some levelling or filling in, in modern times, possibly at the time that the cist was disturbed and wrecked.

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<sup>1</sup> St. John the Baptist's Festival falls on the 29th of June. See the JOURNAL, vol v, p. 446.

*COGHLANSTOWN, COUNTY KILDARE.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

**C**OGHLANSTOWN, pronounced Cocklanstown, is a townland in the Parish of Ballymore-Eustace, and lies on the northern bank of the River Liffey, near Harristown Station.

The name has, in the course of centuries, undergone various changes; it appears in ancient documents under the following forms:—Ballycotelan, Ballicutland, Ballycutlane, Cotlanston, and finally Coghlanstown. As the sept of MacCoghlan, or Coghlan, belonged to the western portion of the King's County, we may conclude that this townland took its name from an Anglo-Norman resident, probably of the name of Cotlan; at which period a castle was erected, and a church built, dedicated to St. James, as a Blessed Well, dedicated to him, is still pointed out close to the old churchyard.

As early as the latter half of the fourteenth century the family of FitzEustace (or Eustace) is found resident here. The FitzEustaces are said to be descended from the Anglo-Norman family of le Poer (now Power); a younger son of a Sir Eustace le Poer, Kt., of Oughterard and Castletwarden, in the County Kildare, who died in 1311, assumed as a surname the Christian name of his father, and called himself FitzEustace, i.e., the son of Eustace; but though the name was changed, the le Poer crest (a stag with a crucifix between the antlers), and war-cry (Poeragh aboo) were still adhered to by the Eustace family.

The first of the name that one can connect with Coghlanstown is:—

**Sir Maurice FitzEustace, Kt.**, who in 1384 was Sheriff of Kildare, and appointed Governor of Carbury Castle, County Kildare, with the supervision of the territories of "Totemoy" (Tuath-da-mhuighe) and "Kernegedach" (Crioich-na-gCedach) which lay in the present King's County Baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, on the north-western borders of the County Kildare.

Sir Maurice in 1389 was Sheriff of the County Dublin. He was married to either Nesta, widow of Sir Robert Holliwood, Kt., of Artane, County Dublin; or to Joan, widow of Sir James Delahyde, of Moyglare, in the County Meath.<sup>1</sup> His death took

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<sup>1</sup> From information gathered in the Index of the Memoranda Rolls.

place about the year 1402, when he was succeeded in "Ballycotelan" by his son:—

**Sir Richard FitzEustace, Kt.**, appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County Kildare in 1408. In 1409 he was granted a custodiam of the lands formerly the possessions of Joan de Castlemartin, in the County Meath.

In 1417 he received pardons from the Crown for certain debts, and also for marrying, without license, Katherine Preston, who was a widow (? of William Lawless), and so a ward of the Crown. In the same year he was granted the custody of the marriage and lands of Barnaby, son and heir of Walter Nangle, late Baron of Navan, then a minor. And four years later (i.e., in 1421) he was appointed guardian of Robert, son and heir of Christopher Holliwood, of Artane, during his minority.

In 1444, while Sir Richard was serving as a member in the Dublin Parliament, he was elected as its Messenger to England. For years he served as Constable of the Castle of Ballymore-Eustace, under the Archbishops of Dublin—a post which he held till his death, and to which his son and heir, Robert, succeeded.<sup>1</sup>

In a fragment of Irish Annals, compiled by Duald MacFirbis in 1656,<sup>2</sup> there occurs the following entry under the year 1445:—

"Sir Maurice Eustace's son died."

This entry must refer to the death of Sir Richard, who was succeeded in Ballycotelan by his son:—

**Sir Robert FitzEustace, Kt.**, Constable of Ballymore-Eustace, and Sheriff of Kildare in the years 1452, 1456, 1470, 1472.

In 1453 the Sheriff of Kildare was ordered to arrest Robert FitzEustace, Esq., son of Sir Richard, owing to sums of money due to a merchant of Dublin, with instructions to imprison both him and Philip, son of Henry FitzEustace.<sup>3</sup>

In 1471 he was Constable of the King's Castle of Wicklow.

"In 1475 a military association was incorporated," Gilbert states,<sup>4</sup> "under the title of 'The Brotherhood of St. George,' for the defence of the English territories in Leinster. This fraternity was constituted of twelve of the principal Anglo-Irish of the four counties of the Pale, presided over by the Deputy.

<sup>1</sup> Memoranda Rolls, and Rot. Canc. Hib. Calendarium.

<sup>2</sup> See "The Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society" (1846), vol. i, p. 213.

<sup>3</sup> Memoranda Rolls.

<sup>4</sup> His "History of the Viceroys of Ireland," p. 396.



They assembled annually in Dublin, on St. George's Day (23rd April), for the election of their Captain, who was provided with a troop of 120 mounted archers, 40 men-at-arms, and 40 pages. For their payment and maintenance, Parliament provided a subsidy of poundage out of all merchandise exported and imported."

The representatives in the Brotherhood for the County Kildare were :—

Thomas FitzGerald, 7th Earl of Kildare.

Sir Rowland FitzEustace, Baron of Portlester.

And Sir Robert FitzEustace, of Ballycotelan, Kt.<sup>1</sup>

This fraternity was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1494.

The possessions of Sir Robert in the County Kildare at this period consisted of:—

The Manor of "Ballycutland," containing 3 castles, 5 messuages, an orchard, a water-mill, and 678 acres of land.

The lands of Donawde (Donode), containing a castle, 5 messuages, and 228 acres, held from the Eustaces of Kerdiffstown.

The lands of Sigginstown (Jigginstown near Naas), containing 2 castles, 4 messuages, a water-mill, and 260 acres, held from the Lord of the Manor of Naas.

The lands of Jagoeston (Gaganstown, Parish of Ballymore-Eustace) and "Bardore," containing a castle, a court baron, and 72 acres in "Jagogeston."

The lands of Rochestown (Parish of Giltown).

The lands of "Fianstown," containing 80 acres, near Ballycutland.

The lands of Ardnought (Ardinode), containing a castle, 223 acres, and a water-mill with a stone tower; and a castle and 40 acres in Ballymore (Eustace), which were held from the Archbishops of Dublin.

As will be mentioned further on, all these possessions became forfeited owing to the high treason of Christopher FitzEustace during the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, in 1534, and were taken into the King's hands.

A County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition,<sup>2</sup> held in Naas in

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Carew MSS. (Miscellaneous), p. 403.

<sup>2</sup> No. 41 of Elizabeth.

the month of June, 1597, mentions some of Sir Robert's descendants in the following manner:—

In the nineteenth year of King Edward IV, i.e., in 1479, Sir Robert FitzEustace, Kt., of Ballycotelan, enfeoffed his lands of Jogogeston, Bardore, and Rocheston, for certain uses in John Stokes and William Body, Priests. The surviving feoffee, John Stokes, Priest, on the 12th of March, 1487, granted and confirmed the above premises to James, son of Sir Robert FitzEustace, and his heirs, with remainders to Oliver, Richard, and Maurice, other sons of the said Sir Robert, and, failing issue to them, to the right heirs of Sir Robert. The said James FitzEustace died on the 12th December, 1522, and his son and heir Nicholas succeeded him, and was so seised of the lands at the time that Christopher FitzEustace of Cutlandeston (to whom they would go in reversion) was attainted for high treason.

The said Nicholas died without male issue in 1577.

The said Oliver and Richard also died without male issue.

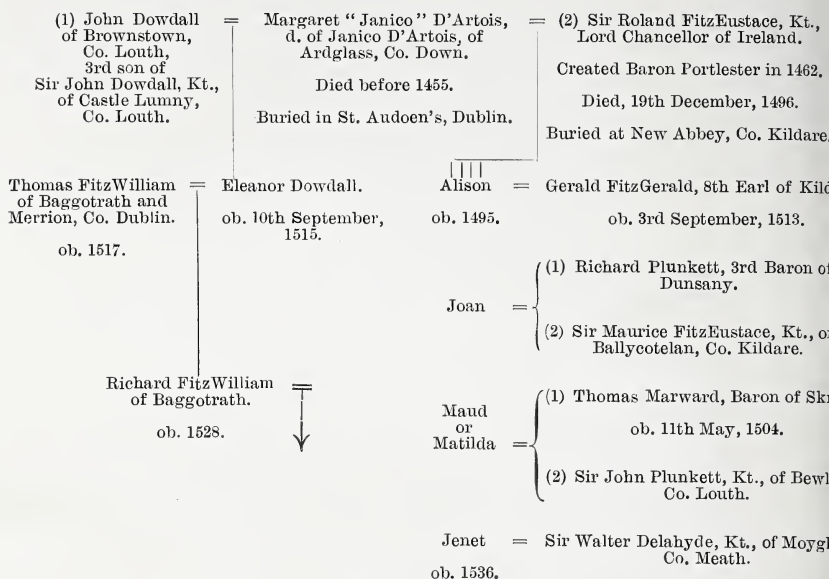
And afterwards, owing to the attainder of Christopher FitzEustace of Cutlandstown, son and heir of Maurice, brother of the said James, father of the said Nicholas FitzEustace, all these premises reverted to the Crown.

It would appear from the above that Sir Robert FitzEustace granted to his (?) second son James the lands of Gaganstown and Rochestown in the County Kildare, and those of Roestown and Bertramstown in the County Meath; and that his (?) eldest son Sir Maurice succeeded to Coghlanstown on his death in about 1486.

**Sir Maurice FitzEustace, Kt.**, Sheriff of Kildare in 1499, was married to Joan, one of the daughters of Roland FitzEustace, Baron of Portlester, by whom the monastery of New Abbey, near Kilcullen Bridge, was founded in 1486. She was the widow of Richard Plunkett, 2nd Baron of Dunsany, and died before her second husband.

At some date previous to 1515 (when one of the principals died), Sir Maurice FitzEustace, who was "practised and learned in the law," was the chief conspirator in a dishonourable transaction concerning the inheritance of lands which had belonged to his wife's mother; this fraud is given in detail in a Bill in Chancery of the 35th year of Henry VIII, that is in 1543, which is quoted in Archdall's edition of "Lodge's Peerage

of Ireland,"<sup>1</sup> before giving a copy of which, it will be necessary to include the following chart to clearly show the relationship of the parties concerned :—



By the Bill in Chancery it appears that :—

Upon the sworn evidence of Sir Walter Delahyde, Kt., of Moyglare, then of the age of (?) forty years declared that at a certain time Sir Maurice FitzEustace of Ballycotlande, Kt., and Dame Joan FitzEustace, his wife; Sir John Plunkett, of Bewlye, Kt., and Dame Maud FitzEustace, his wife; the said Sir Walter Delahyde, and Dame Jenet FitzEustace, his wife, daughters of Dame Margaret Jenico; and Thomas FitzWilliam of Baggotsrath, Gent., and his wife Eleanor Dowdall, daughter and heir to John Dowdall by his wife Dame Margaret Jenico, repaired and went together to one William Godynge's house in Dublin, to search up certain evidences concerning the said Dame Margaret Jenico's lands and tenements; and after they had searched awhile the said Sir Maurice FitzEustace, being somewhat practised and learned in the Laws, perceiving a certain suit of Deeds, whereby the said Dame Margaret Jenico made a surety of all her said lands and tenements to herself and the said John Dowdall and their heirs, he (Sir Maurice) secretly conveyed the said suit of Deeds with him, and so immediately Sir Maurice, Sir John, Sir Walter, and their wives, all departed from thence, and went together to the said Sir Walter's chamber, then being

<sup>1</sup> Vol. iv, p. 309.

in the late Grey Friars beside the said City of Dublin; and as soon as they came to the said chamber, Sir Maurice said, that he had found a thing in the said chest that did make very much for all their purpose; and they asked him what it was? He answering said that it was a suit of Deeds whereby Dame Margaret Jenico left all her lands to the said John Dowdall and her heirs by him, which Deeds if the said Thomas Fitz-William had, he would, in right of Eleanor Dowdall his wife, take the said lands from them. Whereunto the said Dame Joan, wife to Sir Maurice, answering said, it were better that all they together, being sisters, should retain the lands as heirs to Dame Margaret their mother, than that the said Eleanor Dowdall should alone have them all. Thereupon they concluded to burn the said suit of Deeds; but Sir Walter Delahyde would not in any way consent or agree thereunto, but desired them to keep the same secret and sure, and not to burn them. And so upon this discussion betwixt them, the bell in the said Friars church began to knolle to the sacryng of Mass, and Sir Walter departed, and went to the church to hear Mass. And so he being then absent, Sir Maurice and the rest immediately called for a faggot to the chimney, which being put afire, they forthwith, according to their conclusion, burned all the said suit of Deeds, lest the same at any time ever might come to light; which thing the said Dame Jenet showed to Sir Walter immediately after he had returned to his said chamber, wherewith he was very sorry and discontented. And the next Lent after, he and his wife, being sore moved in their conscience to keep the burning and embezzeling of the said Deeds secret, went to a Friar of the said House of Grey Friars to shrift, and so declared entirely the same matter unto him, who required and counselled them to manifest and declare the same unto them that were rightfully entitled to the lands. Whereupon Sir Walter, being in estimation and favour with the late Earl of Kildare, and knowing that Richard FitzWilliam late of Baggotrath, Gent., kinsman and servant unto the said Earl, was the rightful inheritor to the said lands, informed the Earl of the circumstances, and desired him to speak to the said Richard, and to further and bring the matter to pass after such sort, that the said Richard should make Sir Walter and Dame Jenet, his wife, and their heirs, sure of the portion of the land then in their possession, in consideration of his thus declaring the truth. Whereupon the said Earl handled the matter in such fashion, that the said Richard by means thereof, and by the advice of other his trusty kinsmen and friends, made a surety to Sir Walter, his wife and heirs, of that portion of the said lands then in their possession.<sup>1</sup>

This confession of Sir Walter Delahyde's appears to have been resworn to in 1538; the date of the dishonourable transaction is not recorded, but, as mentioned above, it must have taken place at some period before 1515, in which year Eleanor Dowdall, who was present, died.

The date of Sir Maurice's death, too, is irrecoverable; it is given in a County Meath Exchequer Inquisition,<sup>2</sup> but the place

<sup>1</sup> See Morrin's Calendar of Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 97; and Archdall's Peerage, vol. iv, p. 309.

<sup>2</sup> No. 13 (11) of Henry VIII.



it occurs in is quite illegible; and so, too, is the date of the Inquisition, which was written at the top of the parchment. It is not improbable that he died about 1520, as the Inquisition is placed among those of the thirteenth year of King Henry VIII.

**Christopher FitzEustace** of "Cotlandston," the eldest son of Sir Maurice, was eighteen years of age at the time of his father's death. There is little to record of him. By his wife Elizabeth Barnewall, daughter of Sir John, 3rd Baron of Trimlestown, he had an only surviving daughter named Joan, who became the wife of Nicholas Taaffe, of Athclare, in the County Louth, who died on the 8th August, 1605. In a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition<sup>1</sup> is given a copy of the deed containing the terms for Christopher's marriage settlements; it commences:—

This endenture made the ffourten day of february, the syxten yere of the Regne of Kynge Henry theght,<sup>2</sup> made betwext Sir John Bernewall, Knyght, lorde of Trymleteston on the one partie; and Cristofor Eustace, sone to Maurishe Ewstace, Knyght, late of Ballycutlan, on the other parte, Witneseth that it is barganed, con(cluded), —, and agreyde betwext the sayde parties in maner & ffourme folowyng, that ys to say, that the sayde Cristofor Ewstace shall gete and by uppon his owyn coste a dispensacon, so that he and Elizabeth Bernewall doghtyre to the sayde John Bernewall may mary lafully to gyddyr. And when the sayde dispensacon is so hade that then the sayde Cristofor Eustace (?) maytennt shall take to wyf and mary the sayde Elizabeth Bernewall acordynge (to the holy catholic) chyrch. And also that the sayde Cristofor Ewstace for hym and his heysr shall make sure all such surty as the larned consell of the sayde John Bernewall or his heysr shall devyse and thynke goode, in order . . . . . the lands messuages ten<sup>ts</sup> rentts, reversons (?) sums, and customes with all ther appurtenances, that the sayde Cristofor or any othir to his use have, in kenoke by dyweleke, and in mych reverston, lytyll reverston, maknanston, and clareston in the com. of mith, with all and every of ther appurtenances, to Robert Ewstace, vicare of luske, and John Tyrrell, chaplen of (?) moymurdre and to ther heysr (etc. etc., in trust, to the use and behoof of the said Elizabeth Barnewall for life).

As before mentioned, Christopher took part in the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, in 1534. He was made prisoner, and hanged in Dublin Castle. With the forfeiture of his estates, and death, this branch of an ancient family disappears from the County Kildare.

Though a lease for twenty-one years was granted by the Crown on the 12th December, 1537, to one Robert Hussey, of Ballycutland, yeoman, of the castles and lands of "Ballycutland"

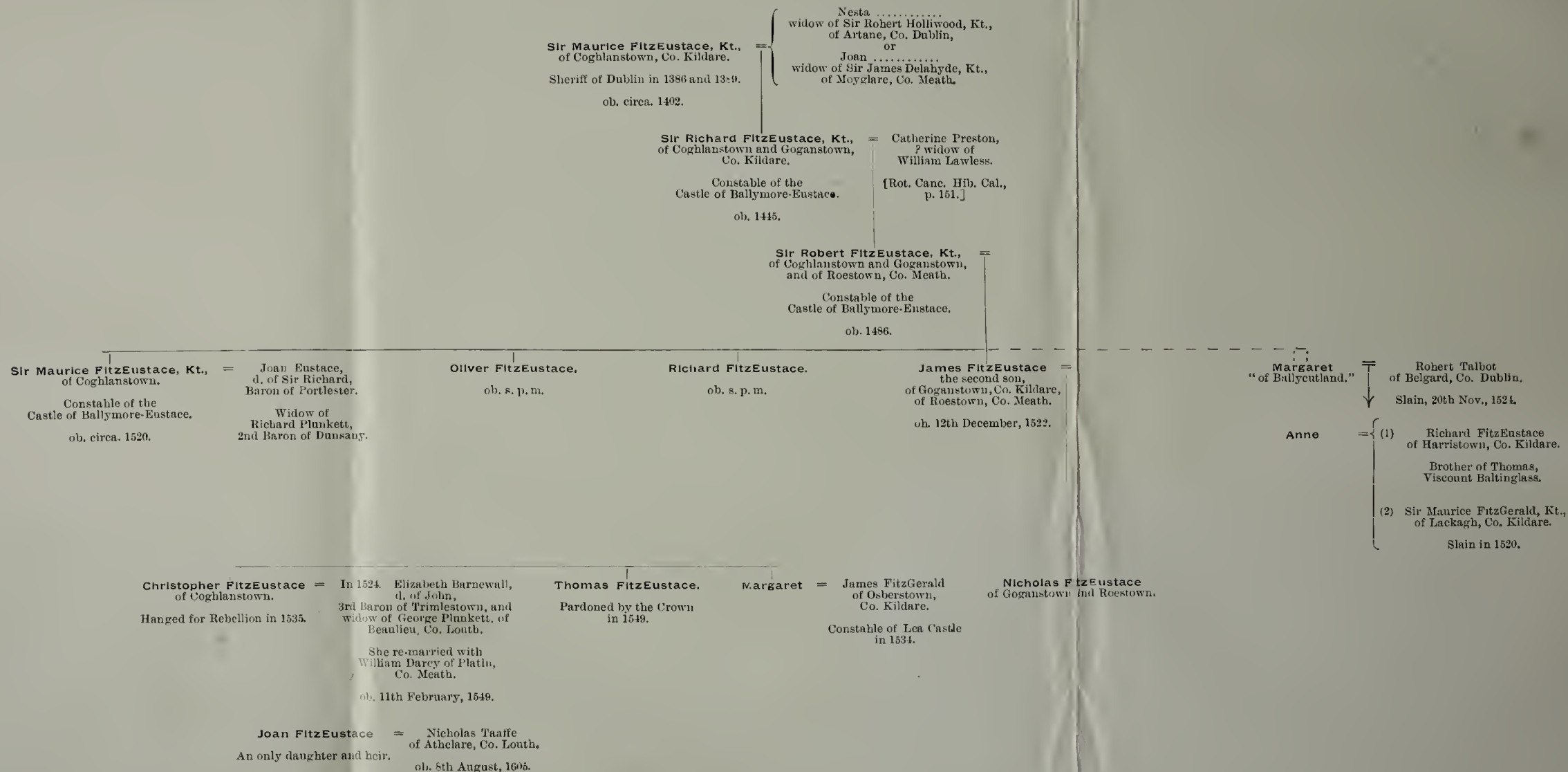
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<sup>1</sup> No. 115 (90) of Henry VIII, Dublin, 1536.

<sup>2</sup> That is in 1525.

# THE FITZEUSTACES OF COGHLANSTOWN, ALIAS BALLYCOTELAN, COUNTY KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]





and Donode,<sup>1</sup> yet, according to the Fiants,<sup>2</sup> the manors of Cotlanston, Downarde, and Sygenston were in 1544 granted to **Sir Francis Harbert, Kt.**, who was originally a merchant of Dublin. Stanihurst in his account of the Silken Thomas's Rebellion states that when the citizens of Dublin were parleying with "the Silken Thomas" about delivering the city up to him, they determined to inform the King of the state of affairs, and "to whom with letters they posted one of their aldermen named Francis Herbert, whom shortly after the King for his services dubbed knight, infeoffing him with part of Christopher Eustace of Balicutlan his lands".<sup>3</sup> Sir Francis is also styled as of Portlester (County Meath), farmer, and later on as "one of his Majesty's Council." He died on the 20th October, 1565, leaving issue by his wife (who survived him) Jenet, daughter of Walter Golding, of Piercetown-Laundy, County Meath, a son and heir :—

**Nicholas Harbert, of Cotlandston, and of Portlester**, was, on the 16th February, 1551, granted a twenty-one year lease of the site of the Friary and lands of Monaster-Oris in the lordship of Offaly, which lately belonged to Brian O'Connor, Chief of his Sept; in 1574 he obtained a grant of this place and the surrounding lands, to be held by him and his heirs by Knights' service, and in November of the same year he was granted the site of the Priory of Durrow, in the King's County, with the surrounding lands, to be held in like manner.<sup>4</sup>

Nicholas Harbert was twice married—firstly to Agnes Plunkett; and secondly to Catherine, daughter of Patrick Nangle, Baron of Navan.<sup>5</sup> Their issue was<sup>6</sup> :—

- I. Henry Harbert of Cotlandstown, who was married to Ellinor, daughter of Gerald fitz Philip FitzGerald of Allen, Co. Kildare. He died during the lifetime of his father on the 31st August, 1580, leaving issue a son named—

John Harbert, of Cotlandstown, who was a minor at the time of his father's death, and so placed under the guardianship of Edward

<sup>1</sup> Co. Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 32 of Henry VIII.

<sup>2</sup> No. 439 of Henry VIII.

<sup>3</sup> Holinshed's "Chronicles of Ireland."

<sup>4</sup> Fiant of Edward VI, No. 691. Elizabeth Fiants, Nos. 2519, 2522.

<sup>5</sup> Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 205 of Elizabeth.

<sup>6</sup> The correct order in seniority of Nicholas's sons is not known.



FitzSimonds, Serjeant-at-laws. He was High Sheriff of the County Kildare in or about 1601.<sup>1</sup>

II. Sir Edward Harbert, Kt., to whom his father granted the Durrow Estate in the King's County. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Finglass of Westpailstown, Co. Dublin; and died on the 3rd October, 1629. His son, Sir George, of Durrow, was created a Baronet in 1630, which honour became extinct in 1712.<sup>2</sup>

III. William Harbert.<sup>3</sup>

IV. Richard Harbert.<sup>3</sup>

V. Francis Harbert was of Monasteroris "alias Harbard-iston;" he died without male issue on the 3rd November, 1613, leaving the Monaster-Oris Estate to his Brother Jasper.<sup>4</sup>

VI. Sir Jasper Harbert, Kt., of Ballycowan in the King's County. He was forty years of age at the time he succeeded to the Monaster-Oris Estate of his brother Francis in 1613. There is nothing known as to his family (if any), nor the date of his death.

Over the entrance in Ballycowan Castle there is a slab bearing an inscription which, as far as can be read from below, runs as follows:—

THIS HOVSE WAS BVILT BY SIR IASPER HARBERT KNIGHT  
AND DAME IOAN FINGLASS IN THE YEAR 1626.

Below this slab is a well-cut coat-of-arms carved in high relief, consisting of the Harbert Arms impaling those of Finglass, with their respective crests above them.

The Harbert Crest is a human figure; and the Arms are three lions rampant.

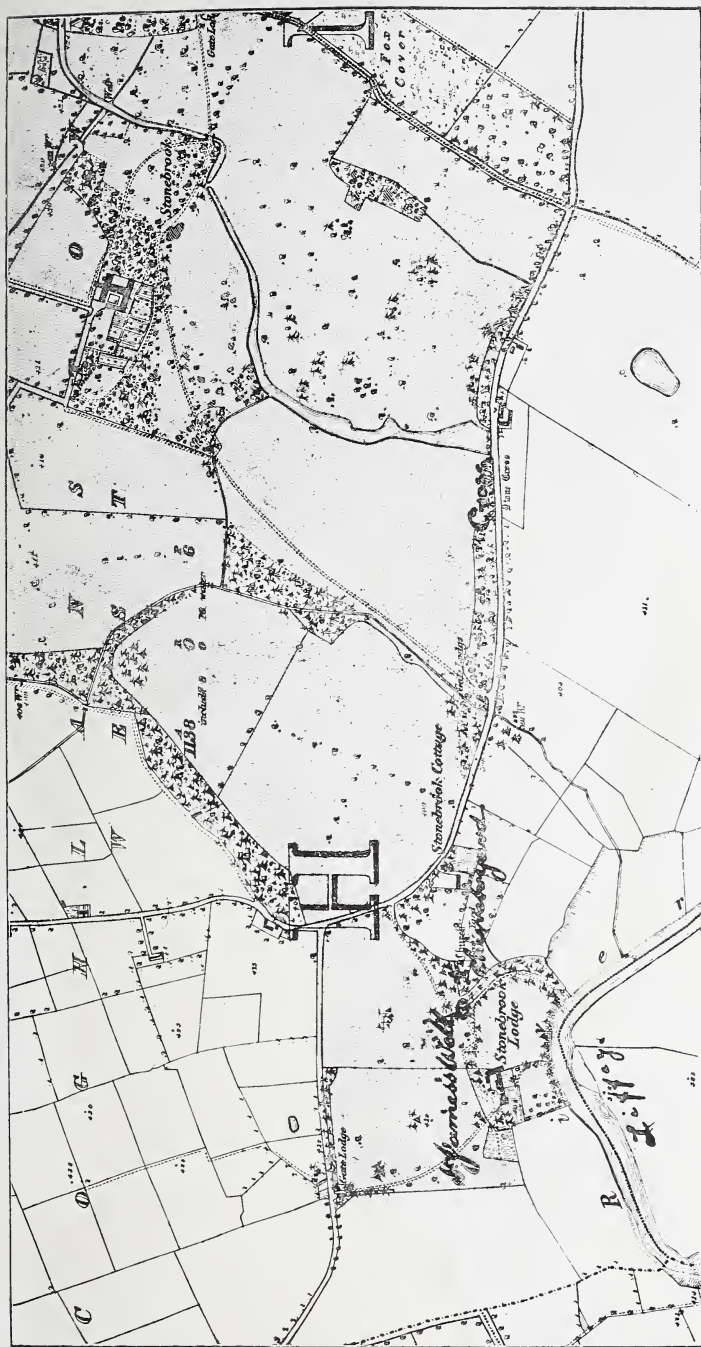
I have not succeeded in tracing the career of John Harbert of Coghlanstown, Sheriff of Kildare in 1601, and cannot ascertain what became of his branch of the family.

<sup>1</sup> Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos. 3663, 6772.

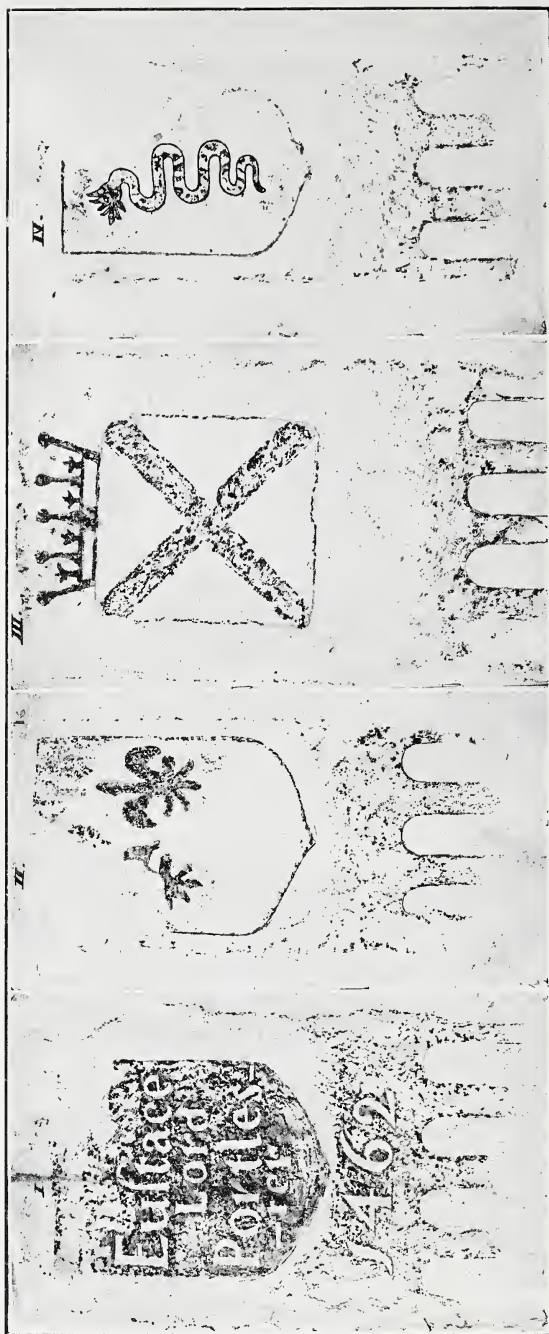
<sup>2</sup> Funeral Entry. For a Pedigree see the "Journal of the R.S.A.I.," vol. xxvii (1897), p. 149.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth, Fiant, No. 2519.

<sup>4</sup> King's County Chancery Inquisition, No. 13 of James I.



THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF A PORTION OF THE TOWNLANDS OF COGHANSTOWN.



THE DEVICES ON THE SHIELDS ON THE SIDES OF THE EUSTACE CROSS-SHAFT.  
 [From rubbings by W. FitzG.]

In 1624 there was a change of proprietors of the Manor of Coghlanstown, as a Sir Thomas Hibotts, Kt.,<sup>1</sup> of "Cotlanston," was then in possession<sup>2</sup>; and in 1654 a Sir John Hoy, Kt., is described as "the Proprietor of y<sup>e</sup> towns and lands of Cottlands-towne, Donawde, Fianstowne," etc.<sup>3</sup>

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The Churchyard of Coghlanstown, containing extensive ruins of a Church dedicated to St. James, lies near the Stonebrook demesne, on the opposite side of the public road, and four miles from Kilcullen bridge in the Ballymore-Eustace direction. The Church ruins, though greatly overgrown with ivy, are in a very fair state of preservation. Internally they measure 50 feet in length by 17 feet in breadth; the walls are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick.

*In the West Wall* there is a built-up doorway with a window above it; the gable is surmounted by a little belfry.

*In the North Wall* there is an arched entrance leading into the Church, with a small, square niche on either side of it. Close to this entrance, inside the Church, there is a doorway leading to a flight of steps which wind up to another doorway in the wall about seven feet from the ground. Externally there is a square projection where this staircase is placed. This peculiar and unusual feature in ecclesiastical architecture was connected with a pulpit, which was reached from the staircase. Between "the pulpit stairs" and the east wall is an ogee-headed window, and near the latter a square niche known as "a Locker," which was placed to the left of the altar.

*In the East Wall* there is a handsome little ogee-headed window of two lights; there is also a square niche to the right of where the high altar stood.

*In the South Wall*, near the east end, is a niche called "a Piscina," out of which the perforated saucer-like stone has been removed<sup>4</sup>; two more ogee-headed windows in good preservation are pierced in this wall; and then opposite to the entrance in the north wall there is a wide, arched recess, lit by a narrow round-headed window, causing a projection in the wall on the outside; this recess probably served as a Baptistry. The head of

<sup>1</sup> In 1632 Chancellor of the Exchequer.

<sup>2</sup> County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 45 of James I.

<sup>3</sup> "Collector's Accounts for the Barony of Naas in 1654," a volume in the Dublin Record Office.

<sup>4</sup> This may be the "small font" which was taken to the Chapel in Ballymore-Eustace, many years ago, from this place.



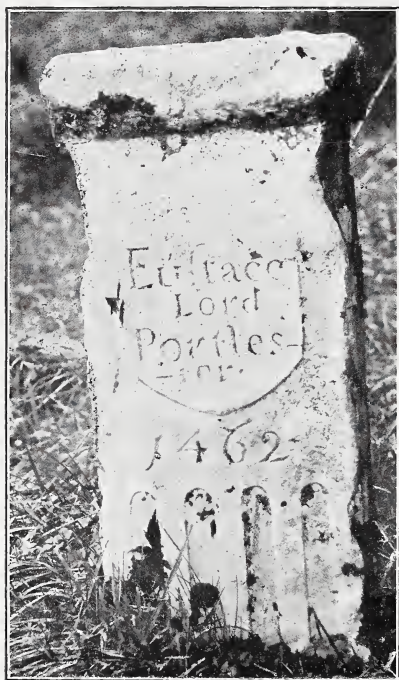
a rude, square font, pierced in the middle, lies sunk in the ground near the recess ; it is formed out of a rough block of granite about 2 feet square.

There are no interments visible inside the Church ruins.

Outside in the burial-ground there are only two objects of any interest—a granite cross base and a seventeenth-century limestone cross-shaft.

The cross-base is situated in the north-eastern portion of the burial-ground ; it consists of a roughly squared granite boulder, 32 inches by 21 inches, having a socket in it 10 inches deep, with sides measuring 15 inches by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; the cross itself is not to be found inside the churchyard.

The limestone cross-shaft is stuck in the ground in the south-east side of the churchyard ; it was erected to the memory of one of the Eustace family in the seventeenth century. In its present fractured condition it is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, with sides of 10 and 7 inches ; at the upper end it is encircled by a projecting portion which contains the socket ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches) in which the head of the cross was fixed. Along the projecting band ran an inscription



in Roman capitals,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, of which only a few letters are now traceable; it was probably in English.

The sides of this cross-shaft each bear a sculptured shield above a fluted panel; the devices on them are:—

- I. In incised lettering:—"Euftace Lord Portlester," with the date 1462. This refers to Sir Rowland FitzEustace, Kt. (son of Sir Edward FitzEustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, who died in 1454), created Baron of Portlester, County Meath, in 1462; the founder of New Abbey, near Kilcullen Bridge in 1486, where he was buried ten years later. He was the father-in-law of Sir Maurice FitzEustace, of Coghlanstown.
- II. Two Fleurs-de-lis, the coat-of-arms of a family that has not been identified.
- III. The FitzEustace Arms: "Or, a saltire gules," above



which is an Earl's coronet, and which should have been a Baron's if correctly cut.

IV. A serpent, probably representing the arms of the town of Naas.

Judging by these devices, this cross was more of a commemorative purpose than sepulchral. The style of the carving shows that it belongs to the seventeenth century.

In the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, there is a Funeral Entry which states that :—

The Lady Ann Eustace, daughter of Sir Robert Colvill, Kt., departed this mortal life the 26th of August, and was interred the 29th of the same month in the church of Cotlanstown in the County of Kildare, 1685. She was married to Sir Maurice Eustace, Kt., by whom she had issue, one son deceased, and five daughters (Ann, Penelope, Rose, Mary, and Margaret).

This Sir Maurice Eustace, of Harristown, belonged to the Castlemartin branch of the family; he died in 1703.

Except for objects above described, the churchyard does not contain tombstones worthy of notice here. The southern portion is greatly overgrown with scrub, which possibly may hide some older remains of the past.

In a little glen to the west of the burial-ground is situated a blessed well dedicated to St. James.<sup>1</sup>

Half a mile to the east of the churchyard, along the Ballymore-Eustace road, there is a small plain unringed cross of granite set up on the ditch by the road-side in Stonebrook demesne. It stands  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the ground, and measures 31 inches across the arms; the sides are 14 inches and 9 inches in width. There is a tradition that when it was being conveyed to the Coghlanstown churchyard from Tipperkevin, the cart on which it was broke down at this spot, and so the cross was erected on the ditch where it is now.

As the measurements of the width and breadth of the shaft would fit the socket of the cross-base in the churchyard, as mentioned above, it is very probable that the two portions belong to one another.

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<sup>1</sup> Not to St. Michael, as stated on p. 453, vol. ii of the JOURNAL.

KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,  
1559-1800.

(Continued from p. 241.)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 2nd July, 1790.

Lord Henry FitzGerald.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ormsby.

Lord Henry FitzGerald, fourth son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, by Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, was born 30th July, 1761. By devise of his father he succeeded to the estate of Strangford, County Down, which is still in the possession of his descendants. He had sat for the Borough of Kildare in the previous Parliament, and at this election was returned both for Athy and the City of Dublin, making his election to sit for the latter. In 1808 and again in 1811 he was returned to the Imperial Parliament as M.P. for Kildare Borough.

But it is as an amateur actor that Lord Henry chiefly deserves to be remembered, and as such he is praised by Horace Walpole. The following letter, dated 24th February, 1788, from his step-father, Mr. Ogilvie, to his brother, the Duke, also affords interesting evidence of this:—"He acted last night divinely. It was beyond anything ever seen; and fortunately Mr. Fox, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Hare, and all the refined critics were present, who with one voice declared that they remembered Garrick perfectly in the part, but that Henry's acting was as much beyond his as the manners of a man of fashion to an ordinary person. In short, this has stamped him beyond all possibility of doubt or appeal—as Le Texier, Gibbon the historian, George Selwyn, Mr. Erskine, Mr. James, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Lord John Townsend, etc., all concur loudly in this opinion, that nothing has been seen on the stage equal to him. The King, Queen, and Royal Family, with the foreign Ministers, great officers, etc., of State, are all to be at next Saturday's representation. It is ridiculous that Mrs. Siddons is quite jealous of him, which is the greatest compliment of all. He is going to give a little dance next Wednesday at his lodgings, and the interest made to be at it is not to be told."

A A



Lord Henry excelled in the part of "Don Felix," in "The Wonder," in which character he was painted by Hoppner.

In August, 1791, he married Charlotte, Baroness de Ros, "niece to the Earl of Shannon, with a fortune of £200,000." He died 8th July, 1829, having by her, who survived till 9th January, 1831, had issue :—

- I. Henry William, 22nd Baron de Ros, b. 12th June, 1793, d. unm. 29th March, 1839.
- II. Arthur John Hill, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, b. 21st December, 1795, d. v. p. 23rd June, 1826.
- III. William Lennox Lascelles, 23rd Baron de Ros, General in the Army; Col. 4th Hussars; and Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower of London, b. 1st September, 1797, m., 7th June, 1824, Lady Georgiana Lennox, 3rd daughter of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond, and died 6th January, 1874, leaving issue.
- IV. Edmund Emilius Boyle, b. 4th May, 1799; d. 12th September, 1810.
- V. John Frederick Rose, Rear-Admiral, R.N., b. 6th March, 1804, d. s. p. 19th June, 1861.
- VI. Augustus, b. 23rd October, 1805; d. young.
  - I. Charlotte, d. unm. 1813.
  - II. Henrietta Mabel, m., 24th October, 1828, John Broadhurst, of Foston Hall, County Derby, and d. 22nd December, 1879.
  - III. Olivia Cecilia, m., 22nd October, 1833, Henry, 1st Earl Cowley, K.G., and d. 21st April, 1885.
  - IV. Geraldine, m., 25th November, 1830, Rev. Frederick Pare, and d. 28th September, 1881.
  - V. Cecilia, m., 10th December, 1835, Hon. John Boyle, and d. 6th October, 1869.

[Authorities :—Exshaw's Magazine, August, 1791; Horace Walpole's Letters; "The Earls of Kildare," p. 300, and 2nd Addenda, p. 239; Taylor's "Life of Reynolds," ii, pp. 508, 509; Burke's "Peerage."]

**Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ormsby**, of Clare Street, Dublin, appears to have belonged to the family of Ormsby, of Rocksavage, County Roscommon, and was possibly a relative of John Ormsby,

Sovereign of Naas in 1791. He was evidently a personal friend of the Leinster family, for his portrait, an oval pastel, by Hugh Hamilton, hangs at Carton, and this Borough consisted in 1790 of twelve Burgesses, who were, according to Falkland, "from ancient and personal regard devoted to the interest of the Duke of Leinster." In his will, dated 1st February, 1806, he is described as "late of Dublin, but now of Bath, Lieut.-Gen. and Lieut.-Col., 6th Dragoon Guards." He was possessed of premises in Navan; leaves his wines to his friend, Col. Frederick Falkiner (who afterwards sat for this borough), and his plate to Joseph Mason Ormsby, whom he constitutes his executor; and mentions his nephew Peter, son of his brother Theophilus Ormsby, and his kinsman, Robert Pepys Ormsby, of Dublin, deceased. He also left legacies to the following:—Jane, widow of Dixie Coddington, late of Boyne Hill, in Meath; Thomas Burgh, of Sackville Street, Dublin; his daughter, Miss Mary Burgh; and Arthur Ormsby, son of Joseph Mason Ormsby, aforesaid. General Ormsby died in Bath on 17th February, 1809.

[Authorities:—Falkland's "Review of Irish Parliamentary Representation"; Prerogative Will of Col. Arthur Ormsby, proved at Dublin, 16th March, 1809; Kelly's "Irish Almanack and Directory," 1795.]

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Bye-election, 1790.

**Frederick John Falkiner**

(*vice* FitzGerald, who elected to sit for Dublin).

**Frederick John Falkiner**, of Abbotstown, County Dublin, was the only son of Daniel Falkiner, of Abbotstown, who died 7th June, 1798, by Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Faure, of Egham, Surrey. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was "esteemed a good scholar"; he was also called to the Irish Bar, but possessing a good fortune, disdained its drudgery. He was returned for this borough by his relative,<sup>1</sup> the Duke of Leinster, who when Master of the Rolls, appointed him an Examiner in the Court of Chancery; he sat for Dublin County in the last Irish Parliament, and was again returned for that constituency in 1802. He also represented the Borough of Carlow from 1812-18, being nominated by the patron, Lord Charleville, at the request of the Duke of Richmond, who, in return, promised the latter an English peerage.

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<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth, Lady St. George, mother of Olivia, Duchess of Leinster, was his father's first cousin.

In the celebrated debate in October, 1795, on the question of religious disabilities, Mr. Falkiner was one of the minority of eighty-four in favour of complete emancipation. At this period he lived in Molesworth Street, occasionally residing at Abbots-town. In politics he was a Whig, and violently opposed to the Union, for voting against which he is warmly eulogized by Barrington. In 1801 he served as High Sheriff of County Dublin, and on 12th December, 1812, he was created a Baronet; he was also Colonel of the 100th Regiment, Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick, and a Commissioner of Wide Streets. Sir Frederick was fond of society, and an amateur actor, but unfortunately of such extravagant habits that he was compelled to leave Ireland and settle at Naples, where he ended his days in October, 1829. According to one who knew him there "he was tall and portly, of prepossessing appearance, and elegant manners." He married 23rd October, 1798, Anne Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Sackville Gardiner, of Dublin, but dying without issue the baronetcy became extinct.

[Authorities:—"The Falkiners of Mount Falcon," by Frederick Baldwin Falkiner, (p.p.); "Personal Recollections of Lord Cloncurry," p. 5; "Life of Lady Blessington," vol. ii, p. 114; Barrington's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation"; Wilson's "Parliamentary Index," 1806; Georgian Society's Publications, vols. iii and iv; Herbert's "Irish Varieties," p. 259; "Irish Political Characters," p. 201; "Memoirs of Dr. R. R. Madden," p. 54; Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."]

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Returned for the Borough of Athy, 9 Jan., 1798.

**William Hare.**

**Richard Hare.**

**William Hare**, of Ennismore, County Kerry, was elder son of Richard Hare, by Catherine, daughter of Samuel Maylor, and grandson of John Hare, of the City of Cork. He was born in September, 1751, and entered the Commons in 1796 as one of the members for Cork, for which he sat for less than a year, probably resigning on purchasing from the Duke of Leinster the patronage of this borough, which enabled him to sit in Parliament as his own nominee, and also to bring in his eldest son. He appears to have bought merely the rights of the patron for a period, since he only received £1,200 out of the £15,000

paid for compensation for these two seats when disfranchised in 1800. Mr. Hare, who was opposed to the Duke of Leinster in politics, is thus recommended for a peerage by Lord Cornwallis. "He and his son," writes the Lord Lieutenant, "have constantly supported the Union, and given a regular attendance. Mr. Hare's property is said to exceed £12,000 a year in the counties of Cork and Kerry." The request was acceded to by Government, and on 31st July, 1800, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Ennismore, being advanced to a Viscounty, 15th January, 1816, and created Earl of Listowel, 5th February, 1822. He married, 1st, 30th May, 1772, Mary, only daughter of Henry Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, County Cork; and 2nd, 5th March, 1812, Anne, second daughter of John Latham, of Meldrum, County Tipperary. The Earl died 13th July, 1837, having by his first wife had issue:—

- I. Richard, M.P. for Athy 1798-1800 (see below).
- II. William Henry, b. 1st July, 1782, m., 17th July, 1806, Charlotte, dau. of Isaac Baugh, and d. 1848.
  - I. Margaret, m., 25th November, 1799, Richard, 1st Earl of Bantry.
  - II. Mary, m. 1st, 15th January, 1803, Charles Morley Balders; and 2nd, 1824, Captain Thomas Royse Morgell, Hussars.
- III. Louisa, m., 1817, John Bushe.
- IV. Catherine, m., 1808, Richard Maunsell, Barrister-at-Law, and d. 1864.

[Authorities:—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Kelly's "Irish Almanack and Directory," 1795; Tenison's "Cork Members of Parliament."]

**Richard Hare**, of Ennismore, was eldest son of William Hare, M.P. for Athy (see above). He was born 20th March, 1773, and was returned with his father in 1796 as one of the members for the city of Cork, and, as stated above, also sat with him for Athy. He appears to have kept aloof from politics for some time after the Union; but in 1812, as Viscount Ennismore, he was returned as M.P. for County Cork, which he continued to represent until his death, v. p., on 24th September, 1827. He married, 10th June, 1797, Hon. Catherine Dillon, eldest



daughter of Robert, 1st Lord Clonbrock, by whom he had issue :—

- I. William, who s. in 1837 as 2nd Earl of Listowel, b. 22nd September, 1801, K.P., m., 23rd July, 1831, Maria, second dau. of Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, and widow of Gen. Thomas Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and d. 4th February, 1856, leaving issue.
- II. Richard, Col., b. July, 1803, m., 20th October, 1835, Mary, fourth dau. of Admiral William Windham, and d. 5th August, 1881.
- III. Robert, b. 18th January, 1808, m., 9th January, 1840, Louisa, dau. of Thomas George French, of Marino, County Cork, and d. 8th July, 1865.
- IV. Henry, m., 13th June, 1841, Marie, dau. of Dominico Santiero, and d. 9th April, 1848.
- V. Charles Tuke, Capt., 7th Royal Fusiliers, d. 22nd September, 1854, in the Crimea.
- I. Letitia, m., 22nd January, 1824, Richard Oliver Aldworth, of Newmarket, County Cork.
- II. Katherine, m., 1837, Lieut.-Gen. Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., of West Barsham, Norfolk.

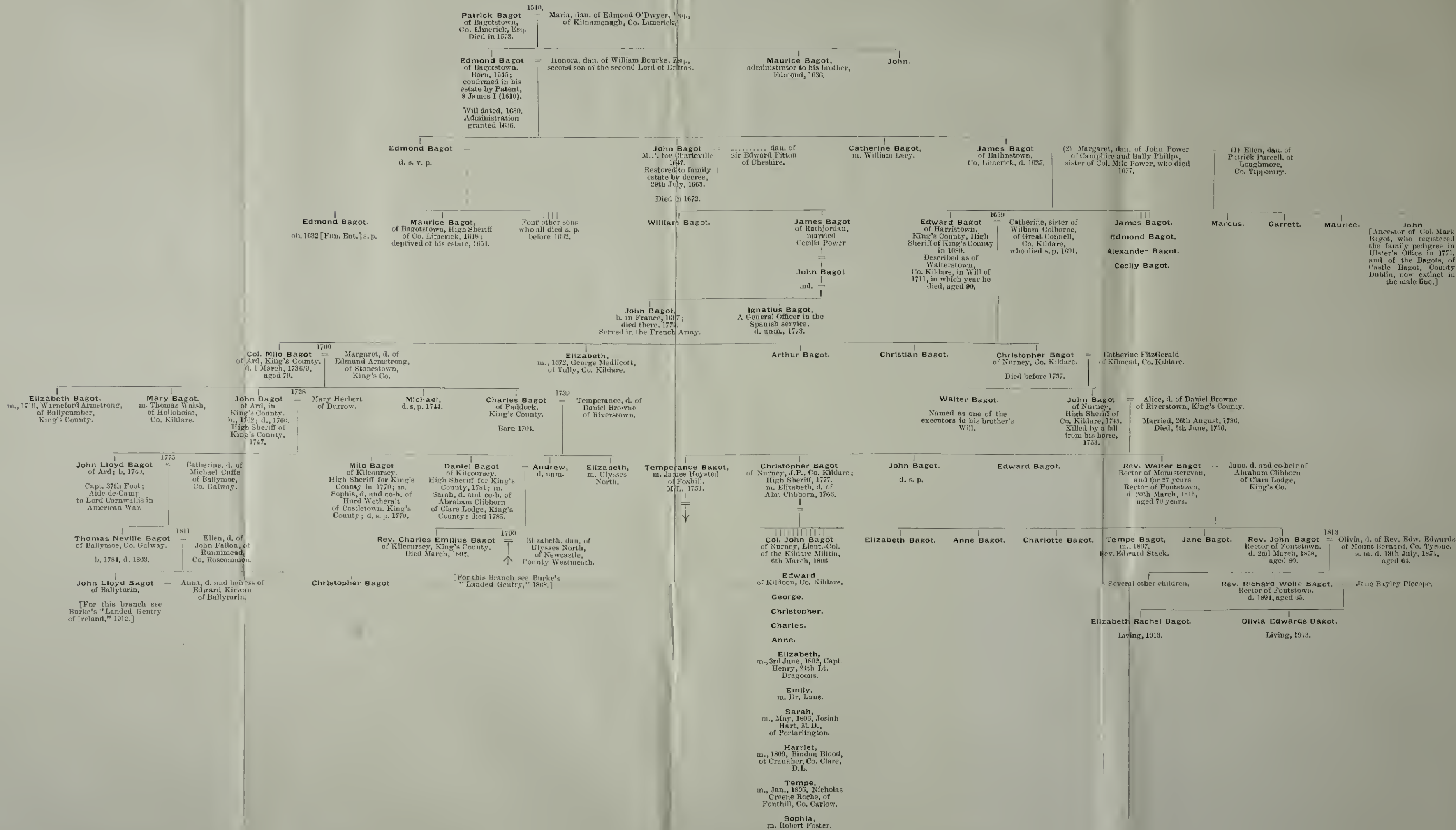
[Authorities :—As for William Hare.]

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THE DESCENT OF BAGOT, OF NURNEY, IN THE COUNTY OF KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY CHARLES M. DRURY, ESQ.]



## THE BAGOTS OF NURNEY.

BY CHARLES M. DRURY.

A PEDIGREE of the Bagot family was drawn up in Ulster's Office, in Sir Bernard Burke's time, and vouched for by him; and the pedigree given herewith is taken from that authoritative document, down to the sons and daughter of John Bagot, the High Sheriff, the latest names given for the Kildare branch of the family. As to the early arrival of the Bagots in Ireland, Sir Bernard Burke's lithographed pedigree says, in a black-letter paragraph:—

*“Familia haec Bagot sive Baggott, antiquitus stabilita fuit in hoc Regno, ut pote oriunda a Joanne Bagot, equite aurato e Domo de Bagot's brumly in comitatu Staffordshire in Anglia Praelibatus Eques associatus est Richardum le Clare, comitem de Chepstow, passim nuncupatum Strongbow cum multum aliis Equitibus et magnatibus in Hiberniam A.D. 1172.”*

The Irish Bagots were settled for several generations at Bagotstown, County Limerick. James Bagot, a younger son of this house, married twice, as will be seen in the accompanying pedigree, and died leaving issue by both wives. Of his first family we need only mention John, the youngest son, for he appears to be identical with John Bagot, who, according to Burke's "Landed Gentry" for 1858, married Helen, daughter of William Cooke, of Painstown (now Oak Park), County Carlow. His son, Marcus Bagot, married Anne Hudson, and was father of John Bagot, who appears to have been the first at Kilmactalway, afterwards known as Castle Bagot, near Rathcoole, in County Dublin. This John Bagot died 12th March, 1792, aged fifty-two; he was twice married, and by his first wife had an only child, Anne, who, in 1796, married Ambrose O'Farrell, of Ballyna, County Kildare. His surviving son was James John Bagot, D.L., of Castle Bagot, who died without issue on 13th June, 1860, aged seventy-six, and was buried beside his father in a vault in Newcastle-Lyons Churchyard.



We now return to the second family of James Bagot, of whom was Edward Bagot, "of Walterstowne, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kildare," as he speaks of himself in his will, which is dated 11th September, 1711, and proved 9th August, 1716. He desired that he should be buried in the Church of Kildare, and there is a Bagot vault, now closed, under the Cathedral, where his remains are probably resting. He was High Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1677, and of King's County in 1680, being then described as of "Harristown," in that county; he left his interest in the "Tythes of Timahoe Gleab and maner Lands of Giltowne Garavoge Kilnacoort Courtduff and Conlecargan all in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kildare the tythes of Kildare held from y<sup>e</sup> Dean and Chapter of St. Bridgetts Kildare, as alsoe the tythes of Carn moyety of y<sup>e</sup> Lands of Carne the tythes thereunto belonging and his other Leases Goods and Chattles" to his sons Arthur and Christopher Bagot, who were directed to pay the testator's debts, and to see their sister Christian preferred in marriage, with such portion as they thought fit. He left to all his other sons and daughters two shillings. His eldest son, Col. Milo Bagot, who succeeded to estates, doubtless entailed, in the King's County, was not mentioned by name in the will, but "M. Bagot" was one of the witnesses. The seal shows an arm embowed for crest, above the helmet, and a goat's head issuant from a ducal coronet on the shield; the latter, though out of place as a charge, being the correct crest of the family.

There is a mural tablet in the churchyard of the cathedral at Kildare, which shows the arms of Medlicott impaling those of Bagot, and gives an interesting inscription:—

Here lieth the body of George Medlicott Esq who died at Tully near this place June the 26<sup>th</sup> 1717 in the 68<sup>th</sup> year of his Age Also the body of Elizabeth Medlicott otherwise Bagot his wife who dyed dec 29<sup>th</sup> 1725 in y<sup>e</sup> 68<sup>th</sup> year of her age leaving behind her 7 sons & 7 daughters which she had by y<sup>s</sup> George & who were all of age when she died.

This "Elizabeth Medlicott, otherwise Bagot," was one of the unnamed children to whom Edward Bagot left two shillings, but as he lived to be ninety, and made his will in the year of his death, he may have already made provision for them.

It was Christopher Bagot, his third and youngest son, who founded the Nurney branch. He married Catherine FitzGerald, of whose family Lord Walter FitzGerald writes, "The FitzGerald of Kilmeed (or Kilmead) were latterly of 'Geraldine,' alias

Tullaghgorey, near Athy; there are tomb-slabs to them in the old Kilmeed Churchyard, but the earliest only dates from 1762, and I have not been able to trace them back." Christopher was succeeded at Nurney by his eldest son, John, in whose time the fortunes of this family seem to have been at their height. This John Bagot, High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1745, married Alice, daughter of Daniel Browne (by Temperance Perry, his wife), of Riverstown, near Monasterevan. John Bagot's first child was a girl, called "Temperance" after



ALICE, WIFE OF JOHN BAGOT.

From a painting belonging to Mrs. Auchinleck, of Crevenagh, Co. Tyrone.

her grandmother, and the name, now contracted to "Tempe," has been a very favourite one among her descendants ever since. There are ten or more of the name living at the present time. John Bagot's will was dated 21st December, 1747. He directed that if he died at Nurney he should be buried in his family burial-place at Kildare, "after the least expensive manner and especially without a herse"; if he died elsewhere, he was to be buried at the nearest burial-place. He directed that his widow should receive an income of one hundred and twenty pounds sterling, to be paid to her out of the profit rents of Rath Connell, Nurney, and Walterstowne in the proportion of fifty, forty, and thirty pounds; he also left her all his plate and furniture, excepting

his books. It seems strange nowadays to read that he left her "her watch, jewells, or rings." He further left her his chair, or whatever better carriage he might die possessed of, and she was to have any two of his horses which she might choose. Twenty pounds a year was to be allowed for the maintenance of his eldest child, Temperance, until she came of age or was married, when she was to have a fortune of eight hundred pounds. His eldest son, Christopher, was under twelve years of age at the date of the will, and the other sons were John, Edward, and Walter. Provision was made for the maintenance and education of these four sons, and a younger daughter, Elizabeth Catherine, until they should come of age, when Christopher was to have his father's interests in the lands of Rath Connell, and in the lands and tythes of Carn (?), held by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Kildare, and the sum of three hundred pounds. John, the second son, was to have the lease of Nurney on coming of age, and Edward, the third son, was to have Walterstown on attaining his majority, but all these bequests were subject to the charges for paying Mrs. Bagot's annuity. The interest in the lands of Ballysallagh, in the County of Kilkenny, was to go to the eldest son of the testator who should survive his father. Elizabeth Catherine and Walter, the two youngest children, were each to have five hundred pounds. Mr. Bagot left his books to whichever of his sons should first obtain the degree of M.A. in any college or university in Great Britain or Ireland. If Mr. Bagot's widow married again, with the consent of her mother, Temperance Browne, and her brothers Francis and John Browne, she was to have an additional hundred pounds. If any of the children married before coming of age, without consent of the executors, such child was to forfeit two hundred pounds. A codicil dated in 1751 stated that Elizabeth Catherine had died and Alicia had been born since the will was made, and so Alicia was to benefit by the provision that had been made for her deceased sister. Mr. John Bagot was killed by a fall from his horse in 1753, and many years later the spot on the road where the accident happened was pointed out by an old countryman to two of Mr. Bagot's grandsons. Mrs. Alice Bagot did not marry again, but died three years after her husband in 1756. Her father, Daniel Browne, had died in 1740. Her mother, Temperance Browne, survived her, dying in 1764. It is somewhat confusing to find that the name of Browne is sometimes spelt without the "e". Daniel Browne signed his will with the "e," his wife the other way. The seal to Mr. Browne's will shows a lion rampant on the shield, and also for crest above a helmet. Can any Brown or Browne family in County Kildare or the

Queen's County be identified by these arms, or was the use of that particular seal a mere accident?

Administration to the wills of Daniel and Temperance Browne was granted to their son Francis, and he was also trustee to the will of his brother-in-law, John Bagot. There is a tombstone to him in the churchyard at Kildare Cathedral, with this inscription:—

Here lieth the Body of Francis Browne of Riverstown<sup>1</sup>  
Esq who departed this life on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 1783  
Aged 71 years.

Of the children of John Bagot and Alice, his wife, the eldest was Temperance, who in 1754 married James Hoysted of Foxhill, County Kildare. She had two sons, Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Hoysted, who died unmarried in 1818, and John Hoysted, of Walterstown, whose will was proved in 1808. He left a large family, and although the name of Hoysted is extinct in Kildare, many of his descendants are now living in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

Christopher Bagot, of Nurney, High Sheriff in 1777, had five sons, and the family seem to have lived in the open-house style of the Irish gentry a hundred years ago, so well described in Lever's novels. His eldest son, Col. John Bagot, also lived at Nurney,<sup>2</sup> and the register of that parish shows that many children of Edward Bagot and Jane, his wife, were baptized there, also a child of Charles and Mary Bagot; and the Rev. John Bagot always came over from Fontstown to baptize the children of his cousins, as the entries show. Christopher Bagot was appointed Churchwarden in 1813, and E. Bagot in 1818. These Nurney Bagots are now represented by descendants in Australia. Edward Bagot, of Kildoon, died in 1853, aged eighty-one, and his wife, Jane, in 1844, aged sixty-two, as recorded on a tombstone at Kildare. George was of Demerara, but died at Erindale, County Carlow, in 1858. Charles, Captain in the Army, settled in South Australia. Of Christopher's daughters, Emily married Dr. Lane, and died in 1852; Sarah married Dr. Joseph Harte, Portreeve of

<sup>1</sup> The Cork family of Browne, of Riverstown, near Glanmire, derived from Dr. Jemmett Browne, Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1782, are not of this stock.

<sup>2</sup> The family lived in the old castle, which they modernized and called Nurney House, eventually removing, some eighty years ago, to a smaller residence in the same neighbourhood.



Portarlington ; Harriet married, 27th December, 1809, Bindon Blood, of Cranagher, County Clare, D.L., grandfather of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood ; Tempe married Nicholas Greene Roche in 1805 ; and Sophia married Robert Foster, and died in 1856.

The Rev. Walter Bagot was the youngest son of John Bagot, and his father left him only five hundred pounds, but that was able to produce much more at that time than it would now, and his will shows that he had interests in the properties of Riverstown, Lughill, Mount Rice, Monasterevan, and other lands which he left to his wife Jane, and his son John, and his daughters. He was appointed to the living of Fontstown in 1780, and, on becoming Rector of Monasterevan in 1807, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. John Bagot. In 1798, Riverstown House was attacked by the rebels, and John Bagot, who was then twenty years old, with the help of one other man, repulsed the attack. The ladies of the family, who were at Riverstown, fully shared in the anxieties of the period.

A handsome cup in the possession of the grand-daughters of the Rev. John Bagot bears this inscription :—

The Gift of the Company of  
Undertakers of the Grand Canal  
to the  
Rev<sup>d</sup>. John Bagot  
As a memorial of their admiration of his Humane  
Judicious and intrepid Exertions  
In saving at the hazard of his Life  
from imminent destruction  
A Boat on the Grand Canal  
Laden with a Valuable Cargo  
when on Fire in every part  
By Order of the Court of Directors  
Will<sup>m</sup> Greene Sec<sup>y</sup>

20 Oct 1802

By Olivia, his wife, the Rev. John Bagot, who built the Rectory at Fontstown, had a very large family of twenty-two children. Of these some died in childhood, and some when they were just grown up ; but eleven survived their parents, and in 1859 put a window in Fontstown Church in memory of their father, mother, and grandfather. It was somewhat remarkable that although the Rev. John Bagot reached the age of eighty, he never saw any of his grandchildren.

Of the Rev. John Bagot's children, Mary Martha, born in 1814, married in 1837 her cousin, the Rev. William Stack, of Kesh,

County Fermanagh, and he being appointed by the S.P.G. missionary to the convict settlement at Botany Bay, they sailed for Australia the same year. At sea they were hailed by an American ship, the crew of which inquired for the latest English news. The reply was that the King was dead, whereupon the Yankees chaffed the Britishers on having come under the rule of a woman. The voyage to Australia took nearly a year, and there Mr. and Mrs. Stack remained for the rest of their lives, except for one trip back to see their relations at home. Among the convicts with whom they came in contact was one Margaret Catchpole, who had been found guilty of horse-stealing, then a capital offence, but had escaped with a sentence of transportation.

Walter Bagot, born in 1815, married, in 1857, Anne, only daughter of Edward James Medlicott, of Dunmurry, County Kildare; she died s.p. in 1878. He married secondly, B. W. Bosch, who left a son and a daughter, Walter and Kathleen, both living in 1913. Mr. Walter Bagot, the father, died in 1893, aged 77.

George Bagot, born 1824, was an officer in the 69th Regiment, and attained the rank of Major-General. He married a daughter of General Prosser, and left a son, Walter, who settled in South Africa.

Christopher Bagot, born in 1825, married Miss Luther, of Cork. They went to Australia, and had a family of six daughters.

Robert Cooper Bagot, born in 1827, went to Australia and died, leaving a son, Harry Bagot, who is married and has children.

Richard Wolfe Bagot, born in 1829, took his B.A. Degree and Divinity Testimonium at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, and LL.B. and LL.D. in 1874, and succeeded his father, the Rev. John Bagot, as Rector of Fontstown about the end of 1854, or early in the following year. Later he was appointed Canon of Christ Church. In holding the living of Fontstown for forty years, Canon Bagot, his father, and grandfather left a very fine record, as they held the living successively from 1780 to 1894. Canon Bagot was married in 1857 to Jane Bayley Piccope, and they left two daughters, Elizabeth Rachel and Olivia Edwards Bagot, now living at Shamrock Lodge, Athy. They are the only members of the family residing in County Kildare. The parish of Fontstown is now united to Narraghmore. The Rev. Canon Bagot was well known for his interest in farming, and was one of the pioneers in the agricultural co-operative movement in Ireland. He died in Horse Show Week, 1894.

John Bagot, born in 1830, married Miss Ada MacNamara, and is living at Sydney.

Charles Bagot, born in 1834, took his M.B. Degree at T.C.D. in 1857, and was in the Indian Army Medical Service. He died, s.p., in 1860.

Olivia Anne Bagot married her cousin the Rev. Thomas Lindsay Stack. In 1879 she presented a lectern to Kildare Cathedral.

Tempe Martha Bagot, born in 1837, married Michael Burke, Esq. She is now living in Dublin, and she and her brother, Mr. John Bagot, of Sydney, are now the only survivors of the twenty-two children of the Rev. John Bagot and Olivia, his wife.

In conclusion, we should point out that several members of this family are mentioned in "A Ballad of Nurney," which appeared in the January number of the JOURNAL, at p. 178.

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## Miscellanea.

### County Kildare Folk-tales.

(Collected by Miss Greene, of Millbrook, from the narration of Tom Daly, gardener.)

#### THE QUICKEN-BUSH.

"They tell me, Tom, that the Queen's County people stick a quicken-bush in the corners of the fields to prevent the crops being taken." "I wouldn't mind them," said Tom Daly. "Those mountainy people have quare pisharogues, but, shure, when you come to considher it, when the butter could be taken, why couldn't the crops be taken, too? Yes. I often seen them stickin' a bit of a quicken-bush on the gate-posts when they would be putting out the cows on the 1st of May, and they would tie a red rag to their tails."

#### WOMEN AND HORSES.

I remember when it used to be thought onlucky for a woman to cross in front of a pair of horses. There was one day me uncle Jim was ploughing, and me mother came out with the dinner, and when she went along the headland the horses was comin' up the furrow; well, they went mad, and me uncle Jim could get no good of them until he med her cross back again, and then they were all right. The women knew, and they would always stop themselves when they were going along the headland if the horses were comin' up the furrow.

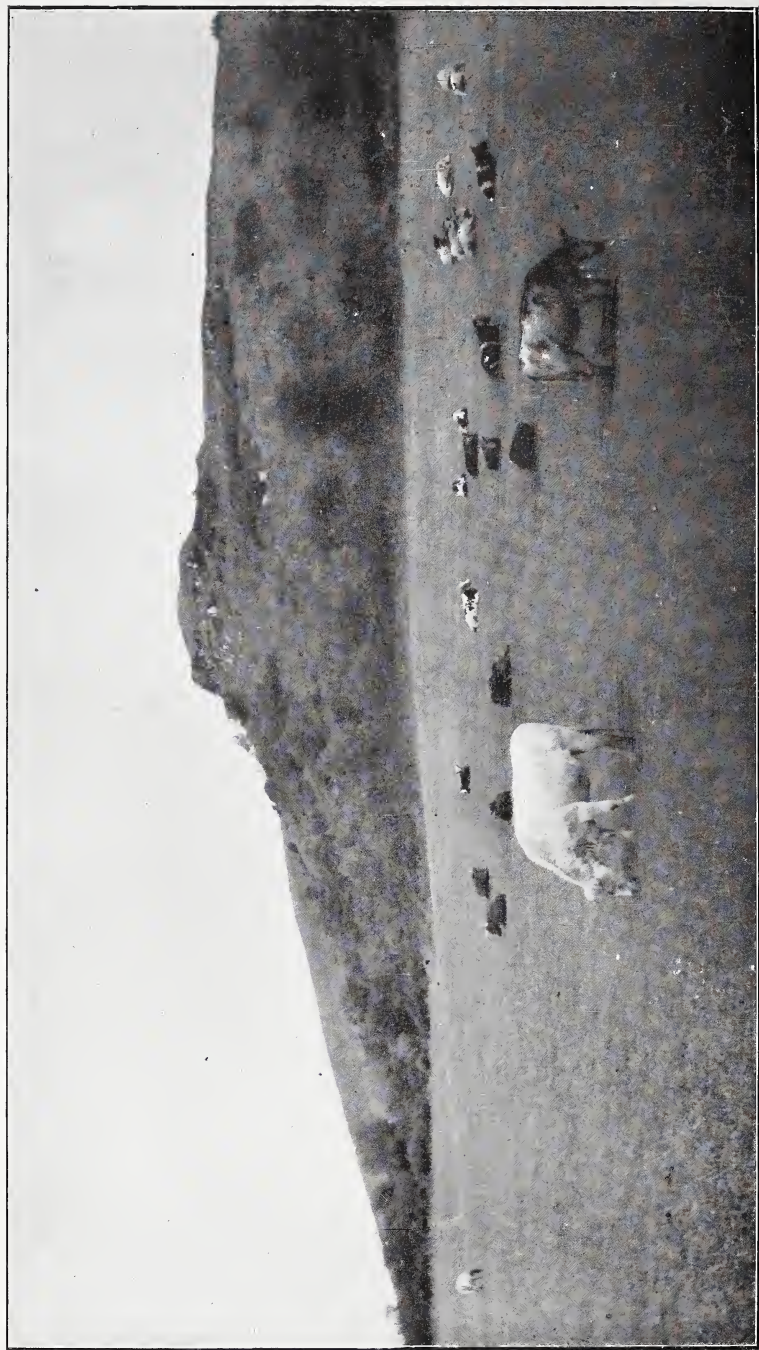
#### "MISS BIDDY."

On St. Bridget's Day the chaps would always dress up a churn-dash like a lady, and she was called "Miss Biddy," and they would creep up quiet to the houses and stick her in at the door. I remember the first time I seen her the life was put across in me; it was one night when I was a rale little chap, and I was sittin' at the fire thrickin' with the ashes, and me grandmother turned round to the door and said, "Ye're welcome, Miss Biddy, won't you come and sit down at the fire?" and when I looked around, there I seen "Miss Biddy." I think if she had come in I'd have died entirely with the fright. You should always welcome her when she came, but she never came in.

#### ST. BRIGID'S MANTLE.

There was a king in Ireland once, and he had ass's ears, and he'd give anything for them to be taken off of him, and he came to St. Brigid and asked her to take them off. So she said she would





THE CHAIR OF KILDARE.  
[From a photograph by W. FitzG. 1913.]

if he would give her whatever ground her mantle would cover, and, av course, he said he would. She made him kneel down forninst her, and she just tipped the ears with her hands and they fell off on the minute. Well, when she put her mantle on the ground it kep spreadin' and spreadin' till it covered the Curragh, so he had to give her the whole Curragh.

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### The Chair of Kildare.

The mearing fence dividing the Townlands of Kilmoney and Carrickanearla, in the Parish of Dunmurry, passes by the side of a small, low artificial moat, raised on the summit of a rocky eminence, lying between the two higher hills of Dunmurry and Grange.

This little moat, with its foundation of rock, is known as "the Chair of Kildare." It gives its name to the townland it is situated on—Carrickanearla—meaning "the Rock of the Earl"; the earliest mention of this name is in a Fiant of Elizabeth (No. 4372) recording pardons by the Crown of Nicholas Eustace, horseman, and Owen Caron and Ollen O'Cullen, horseboys, of "Carrick Inarly," in 1584.

When or why "the Earl's Rock" was changed to "the Earl's Chair" cannot now be explained, but such was the case; as on Noble and Keenan's Map of the County Kildare, dated 1752, it is marked down as "the Earl's Chair"; on Taylor's large Map of the County, dated 1784, it appears as "the Earl of Kildare's Chair"; and finally on the Ordnance Survey Maps as "the Chair of Kildare."

There appears to be no legend attached to this place; and the only tradition I have heard in connexion with it, was related to me many years ago by an old car-driver in the town of Kildare, who stated that he had "hard tell from the ould people that it was there in anshint times that the Earls of Kildare used to crown the Kings of Leinster"; this bit of information was lately (1913) corroborated by Mr. Nicholas Henegan, who now holds the farm of Carrickanearla from a Mrs. Doyle of Rathangan, who was born in the locality, and who stated that he had been told by his father that here it was that the Earls of Kildare were inaugurated. So, as there is no smoke without a fire, I have come to the conclusion that "the Chair" (under whatever name it may have been called previous to that of Carrickanearla) was the Inauguration Place of the Chiefs of the O'Connors of Offaly. This territory included the two County Kildare Baronies of Offaly, West and East; the King's County Baronies of Philipstown (Upper and Lower), Geashill, Warrenstown, and Coolestown; and the Queen's County Baronies of Tinnahinch and Portnahinch. The sub-septs in Offaly included those of O'Bergin, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Fallon, O'Hennessy, O'Holligan, and O'Moran.

For an Inauguration-place a hill was usually selected ; on it was placed a slab or boulder bearing the impression of two feet, on which stood the Tanist (that is, the elected successor to the reigning Chief) during the solemn and impressive inauguration ceremony, while around were grouped the sub-chiefs, clergy, freeholders, bards, brehons, and other hereditary officials of the clan.

According to O'Donovan<sup>1</sup> the following conditions were requisite to constitute a legitimate inauguration of a Chief :—

1. He should be a near blood-relative of the late chief, without deformity or personal blemish, and fit to lead his clan in war.
2. He should be inaugurated at the place where his ancestors had always been inaugurated.
3. That the hereditary historian of the sept should be present to read to the Chief about to be elected the law relating to his rule, and that the latter should swear to observe the laws and maintain the customs of the territory.
4. That, after being sworn, the Chief, laying aside his weapons, should be handed a straight, white wand as a sceptre, emblematic of the purity and rectitude of his rule.
5. That after receiving the white wand, one of the sub-chiefs should place on his feet his shoes or sandals in token of obedience, or throw them over his head in token of good luck and prosperity.
6. That in a loud voice a sub-chief should pronounce his surname only, thus "O'Connor," after whom it was repeated in succession by the clergy according to their dignity, and by the sub-chiefs and freeholders according to their respective ranks.

After this the new Chief turned round thrice to the right and thrice to the left, in honour of the Holy Trinity, to view his people and territory in every direction ; which being done, he became the legitimate Chief of his Name, or "Chief Captain of his Nation."

One can easily imagine the scene of the festivities and feasting which followed this important function.

The following reference to the Chair of Kildare appeared in a Dublin newspaper of the 18th August, 1787 :—

"A silver mine near the Chair of Kildare has lately been discovered, and is now working with great success by Mr. Evans, Engineer to the Grand Canal Company. Should the mine turn out adequate to the expectations which are formed of it, it must be a most valuable acquisition, on account of its contiguity to the Grand Canal, and consequent cheapness of water carriage.

I have failed to find further accounts of this enterprise.

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<sup>1</sup> "The Tribes and Customs of the Hy Fiachrach," p. 451.



Mr. Henegan has kindly supplied me with a couple of place-names (not to be found in the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map), one of which is "Tober-oysteen," the name of a now dry well; and the other is "Clocharinka" (i.e., the stone of the dancing), which is applied to a large, flat rock, the scene in former times of dancing to the music of the fiddle and bag-pipes. Both of these places lie on the Hill of Grange side of the Carrickanearla townland.

He also informed me that there is a tradition that an underground passage runs from "the Chair" to a cave called "Poulnaleebawn," which is situated near some squatters' cabins, on the east side of the Hill of Grange. In connexion with this cave, the entrance of which is nearly closed up, there is some legend about a man pursuing a white calf into it, and neither of them was ever seen again.

W. FITZGERALD.

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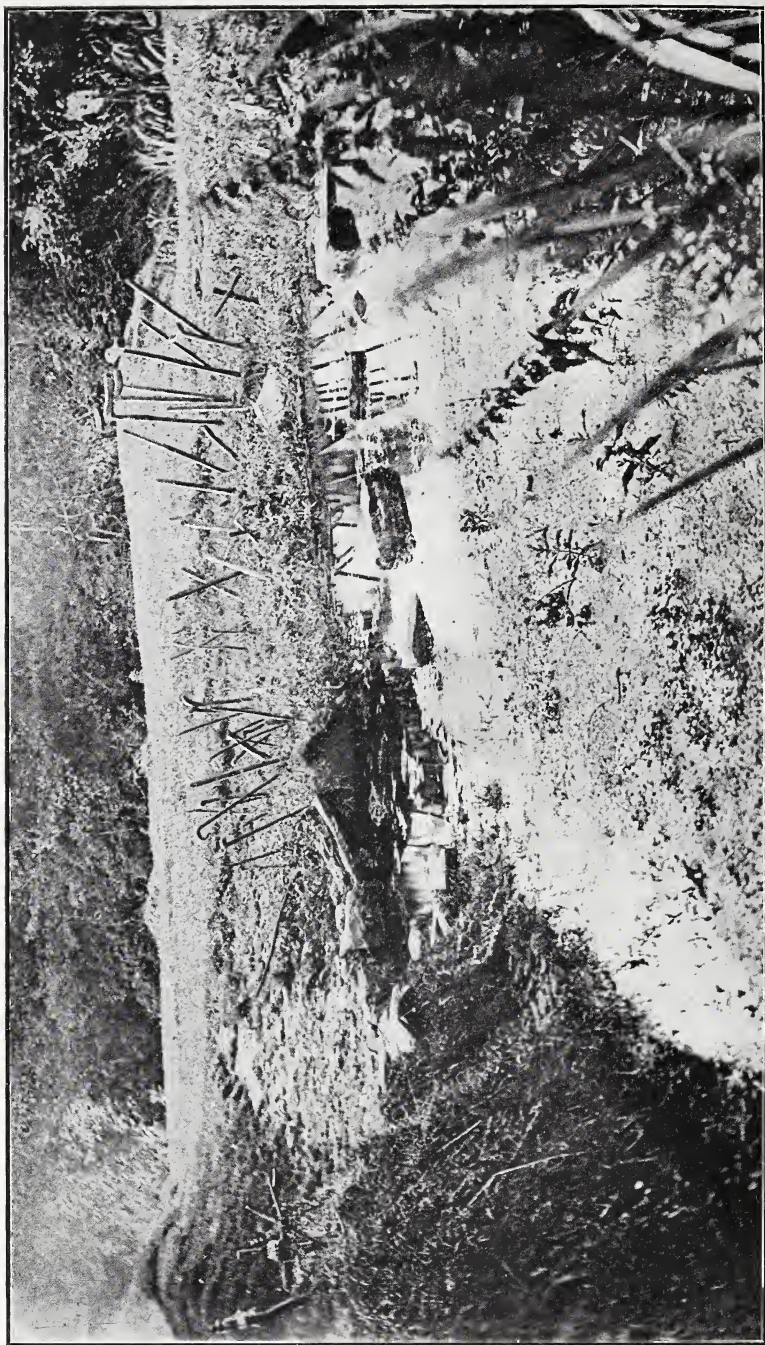
### Father Moore's Well at Rathbride, County Kildare.

This Blessed Well is situated by the side of a boreen, a few perches in from the public road, leading from Kildare to Milltown; it is visited for cures at all seasons of the year, especially on Fridays.

Father John Moore lived with his mother in a thatched house a short distance beyond the Well, of which nothing but the walls is now standing. He had a remarkable gift in effecting cures of various ailments, and before his death, in 1826, he blessed this Well in order that those performing stations at it might still be cured after he had passed away, hence it became known as "Father Moore's Well"; and the sticks and crutches stuck in the soft ground on the Well's margin, left behind by those who had no further need of them, fully attest its curative powers; the wooden crosses placed at the Well, in like manner, were brought by those who, in gratitude for their cures, returned to the Well for that purpose.

An old man of the name of Richard Ryan, who holds the farm on which the Well is situated, related to me in 1892 a very remarkable story in connexion with Father Moore, the pith of which was that so great had his fame in healing become that the local gentry reported him to his bishop as being a public scandal. The Bishop accordingly paid Father Moore a visit, accompanied by Father Brennan, P.P. of Kildare, and other clergy; and on meeting him told him that he must cease living the life he did, as his work was being attributed to supernatural means. Father Moore respectfully, but firmly, replied that he would never, while life lasted, stop relieving to the best of his power those who suffered, and he appealed to the Bishop to know if he did not think that he was doing good. He then ordered that two candles





FATHER MOORE'S WELL AT RATHBRIDE.  
[From a Photograph by W. FITZG., 1892.]

should be brought into the room and placed on the table, and putting on his stole he commenced devoutly to read aloud from the Bible; after a little he stopped, and going up to the candles he breathed on them, and immediately they became ignited. Father Moore then dared anyone present to extinguish them, but no one attempted to do so.<sup>1</sup> The Bishop thereupon being convinced that Father Moore's extraordinary power was given to him from Above, simply said, "Father Moore, continue your good work," and departed.

This good man has been said by some people to have been a "silenced" priest; but such was not the case, as he is stated on the best authority to have refused a parish in order that, by prayer and fasting, he might devote himself solely to the relief of those who suffered from bodily ailments.

Father Moore's death took place, at the early age of forty-seven, on the 12th of March, 1826, and he was buried at the west end of the chapel ruins at Allen. A large slab,<sup>2</sup> or table-tomb, marking his grave and that of two other priests, bears the following inscriptions:—

Reliquiæ Rev<sup>di</sup> Gulielmi Lawler,  
Parochi de Allen, Diocesis Kildar-  
iensis, Decani Publicis Parochi (*sic*)  
Impensis hic tumulantur, obiit die 11  
Decembris Anno 1802. Etatis ann<sup>o</sup> 75  
Et etiam reliquiæ Rev<sup>di</sup>  
Iohannis Moore de Rathbride  
qui obiit 12<sup>mo</sup> Martii 1826 et Etatis 47.

Insuper.

Et reliquiæ Rev<sup>di</sup> Iohannis Lawler,  
qui vices hujusce Parochiæ  
per viginti octo annos gerebat; & qui  
scientia & morum simplicitate omnibus charus  
e sæculo migravit die 21<sup>ta</sup> (*sic*) Iulii A.D. 1830<sup>mo</sup>

Etatis suæ 75<sup>to</sup>

Requiescant in pace.

There is in existence one relic of Father Moore preserved in the locality; it is his silk chimney-pot hat, which is in charge of a blacksmith named Forde, who lives in a thatched house by the

<sup>1</sup> According to another version of this incident, an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow out the candles.

<sup>2</sup> Built into the chapel wall, just above this slab, there is a granite tablet bearing the following almost illegible inscription:

This chappel was built in the year of our | redemption 1783, the  
Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Lawler | Parish Priest. The prayers of this congregation | are  
to be offered for ever for all those who | Gave their charitable help  
towards it; | The parishioners who honestly paid their | contributions;  
and the Priest who gave | Fifty Pounds of his own.

The present handsome chapel, which stands a short distance off, was opened for service in 1872.



side of the Milltown Road, a short distance away. This hat is used as a cure for head-aches; the sufferer after visiting the Well proceeds to Forde's house, and, after reciting some prayers, places the hat on the head, and obtains relief. The hat is kept on a shelf of the dresser, as it is said that it would crumble away if shut up in a box.

Some writers have stated that Father Moore's Well was originally the Blessed Well of St. Brigid of Rathbride; but this is a mistake, as St. Brigid's Well is still pointed out a considerable distance away in the fields to the east.

W. FITZGERALD.

### Rathmore, Co. Kildare.

We are indebted to Canon Adams, of Kill, for the following references to Rathmore, taken from the Register of Archbishop Alen in Marsh's Library, Dublin:—

"Maurice, son of Gerald, grants to his burgagers of Radmore (1) four score and five burgages with appurtenances, viz., seven acres and a front to each burgages; and in the same vill eleven burgages with half an acre and a front each; also commons in his moor and mountain, to wit, in the moor of Trody as it extends to the land of William Hibernicus, and in the moor on the east of Radmore as it extends to the land that was Boweworenthte's (2) on one side, and in the mountains which extend to the king's way of Coylaugh (3), as the bounds lie between the archbishop's lands and the lands of Radmore (4), and as the bounds lie between the land that was of Rotheraughte Walsh (*Walens'*) and that of Radmore, and as the bounds lie between the land that was of Robert le Mansell and the eastern way of Radmore, and as the king's way lies from the said Robert's land to the mears between the lands of Poncius son of Pont' (5) and the land of Radmore:

"Saving to him and his heirs his moor of Conniggenera<sup>1</sup> and the moore of Okone, and his demesne lands everywhere throughout the tenement, and his rents in the vill:

"To hold according to the law of Brytoll (Bristol): rent, 12d. for each burgage, as in the charter they have from his father Gerald (6), and 30s. 8d. of increment of rent for this confirmation, and from the small parcels of land lying between the said burgages in that vill: payable at Easter and Michaelmas."

#### ALLEN'S NOTES.

(1) Now belonging to the monastery of St. Thomas. (2) Kilheale near the land of Agarrat, which is the mear between it and the lands of the cross (*croccam*, i.e., see-lands). (3) Division of the archbishop's land from others by this royal way from Ballymore (*bellamā*) by the right hand as far as Kilmastcam (i.e.,

<sup>1</sup> Irish, Coinicéar, a rabbit-warren, from lat. *Cuniculare*.

*Kilmasanctan nas St. Anne's, correctly in Glenasmole, Co. Dublin*) as above fo. 27 la. 1 excellently [set out]. (4) See above fo. xxvij<sup>mo</sup> la. 1 on the boundaries, from which you will perceive that we do not labour in vain. (5) Now that of the nuns of Glasmolyn (*sic, but ? Taghmolyn*). (6) Gerald the great, and this is Geraldides; the first is the kindred in the manner aforesaid according to Porphyrius, but the other with the suffix is the second kindred (*primus est genus pradiecto modo apud porphirium, sed alter est genus 2<sup>m</sup>*).

Alen's *Register* (orig.) fo. 124<sup>b</sup>

Abp.'s folio copy, p. 312.

Adam Talbott, son of Richard lord of Feltrym, and Mabilia Feypou his wife, hold from the abbot of Balkinglas (Ballglass in A2) certain lands named; likewise from the bishop of Glindelach (Glindelacen'), whose place is now taken by the archbishop of Dublin, certain lands named; likewise from the King lands named, including "*Rathmore* by Glen near Kilheal" (*Rathmore iuxta Glen prope Kilheal*) . . . all of which are in the county and diocese of Dublin.

Alen's *Register*, fo. 5 (Abp.'s folio copy).

1484-1511—Archbishop Walter's confirmation of the possessions of the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Dublin, mentions (*inter alia quamplurima*):

"Item, in County Kildare divers tenements with appurtenances in Ballymore of the gift of Thomas Bennet and Joneta Sueterby [his wife], rendering thence the chief rents: Item, divers tenements with appurtenances in *Rathmore*: Item. the vill of Ponchestowne near le Naas with all lands, &c."

Alen's *Register*, f. 25 (Abp.'s copy).

### Letter from Edward, 2nd Earl of Aldborough, to his Agent at Belan.

"MR. DERENZY,

"As I shall within a month bring over a new Lady Aldborough, and the Duchess of Chandos, and Sir John and Lady Henniker, I am desirous of having them received at Ballmore by a small corps of Light Horse, at Stratford by a ditto of Light Foot, at Baltinglass, by a ditto of Artillery, and escorted from thence to Belan by a ditto of Grenadiers and Light Horse; or the Grenadiers at Ballmore, and the Light Horse to go from Baltinglass, as you all shall settle that I write to—they need not consist of more than twelve each corps and the officers. I wish also to entertain them while at Belan with two Tragedies, two Comedies, two Musical and two other farces, the choice I leave to yourselves, but beg you'll all be up in your parts, and no disappointment. I shall have balls as usual, some Concerts, and a Fête Champêtre. The same is to be repeated next year, when the Prince of Wales is to honor me with a visit. I hope my towns of Stratford and Baltinglass will make a



figure as they pass through, be neat and clean, the buildings of both . . . . . and church covered in, and Baltinglass new bridge completed.

"I shall want two or four more black Coach horses to match those I have, and two or more horses for servants to ride, as we are to make the tour of Ireland after the Corporation day is over.

"A more amiable, accomplished, and united family than those I am connected with can't be, I wish I could say as much for mine. I must wish but despair of it. My wife brings me Fifty thousand pounds hard cash down, and will at her Father's and Aunt's death succeed to one hundred and fifty thousand more. She is certainly the first match in England, and I'm happy enough to be preferred to English noblemen, one of higher rank and fortune.

"Such of my tenants as forward these my desires may find me soon as able, as they must know I'm always willing to serve them. I hope all your family are well, I remain its best friend and good wisher.

"ALDBOROUGH."

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. B. Clements, of Killadoon, Celbridge, for permission to publish this curious letter, which throws some fresh light on that remarkable but eccentric nobleman the 2nd Earl of Aldborough, sometimes known as "The Irish Stanhope." Ridiculously pompous, he was nevertheless a patron of the fine arts, and as a landlord did much to improve the conditions of his tenantry. He employed the architect Robert Adam to lay out Stratford Place, and to build Stratford (now Derby) House, in London. His Dublin residence was Aldborough House, near Amiens Street, which derives its name from his second title "Viscount Amiens." This imposing mansion has been described in vol. iv of the Georgian Society's publications, but that account may be supplemented by a reference to "The Story of Two Noble Lives," by A. J. C. Hare. The "new Lady Aldborough" was his second wife, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Henniker, Bart. (afterwards Lord Henniker), and niece of the Duchess of Chandos; her portrait was painted by Hoppner, and engraved in Mezzotint. This letter must have been written in 1788, the year in which she married. It is almost needless to say that George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, did not visit Ireland until 1821, exactly twenty years after Lord Aldborough's death. Some account of Belan, the earl's seat in County Kildare, now ruinous, is given in Loveday's "Tour in Ireland in 1732" (Roxburghe Club), at p. 28, and there is an illustration of it in Milton's "Views of Ireland," 1786. For further particulars see Almon's "Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii, p. 214; Owen's "Peerage," 1790; the pedigree of the Earl of Aldborough in Exshaw's "Dublin Magazine," 1786; and "The Annals of Ballytore," by Mary Leadbetter, pp. 167 and 282. The references in Barrington's "Personal Sketches" are exaggerated and untrustworthy.

T. U. S.

## Notes.

Ruins now in charge of the Kildare County Council.

1. The Bermingham Castle of Kinnafad.
2. The Carbury church ruins.
3. The church ruins of Laraghbryan.
4. St. Patrick's Chapel at Ardrass, near Straffan.

F. FITZGERALD.

### A Tombstone Inscription at Pollardstown.

The churchyard of Pollardstown lies to the north of the Curragh. It contains the east and west gable-ends of the old church, in both of which was an unusual feature—viz., three tall narrow lancet-windows, the centre one higher than those at the sides; those at the east end are now a breach in the wall, but those in the west end are in good condition and of cut stone; as a rule a small single window, ogee-headed or pointed, occupied the east wall of medieval churches. The burial-ground is a small one, and headstones are few in number; on one, at the south side, is cut the following curious inscription:—



I.H.S.

Cobawn O'Neill

Baptized Coneill by St. Patrick.  
in y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> century

Prince Coneill He is

King Laeogarius of Tara, Conall of domnuell  
Patrick, Corbre, the three sons of King  
Neill of the fourth century. Here lies  
the Body of Patrick Conall of airther  
north, who depart<sup>d</sup> this life in 1710,  
Aged 50 years, & his wife also Margaret<sup>t</sup>  
Geoghegan of Ballinagor, West  
Meath departed this life in the 78 y<sup>r</sup>  
of her age, She Being of the familly  
of Jamestown. Wm Conall Maguire  
Ag<sup>d</sup> 73, and his wife Bridget terns.  
Patrick, Bridget, and Collmkil may  
pray for the souls of those familys.

This Erected by Patrick Conally  
in Old Connell.

This inscription is by no means easy to decipher; it is a curious instance of a claim to an ancient descent. There is no date as to when the stone was erected, but it was long subsequent to 1710, judging by the lettering.

The "Neill" mentioned in the inscription was Niall of the

Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland from A.D. 379 till he was slain in 405. The three sons mentioned (he had more) were:—

**Laeghaire**, Monarch of Ireland for thirty years, till his death by lightning in the territory of Offelan (Co. Kildare) in 458.

**Conall "Gulban,"** ancestor of the O'Melaghlin's of the Kingdom of Meath; he was slain in 475.

**Cairbre**, who is last mentioned by the Annalists as fighting in 494.

The place-names "Domnuell-Patrick" and "Aither North" are not identified.

W. FITZG.

### The Parish of Yago, and the Townland of Gaganstown.

Yago, or Yago, was at one time the name of a distinct parish in the Barony of South Naas, but it is now incorporated in that of Ballymore-Eustace. It comprised the Townlands of Gaganstown, Moorhill, Boleybeg, and Ardinode. The parish church stood in the burial-ground situated in Annfield Demesne, which lies in the Gaganstown Townland. As the name Yago, or Yago, implies, the Patron was Saint James.

Mason, in his "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," states that out of its nineteen Prebends that of Yago is placed fourth (p. 52). He adds that, according to Archbishop Alen (slain in 1534), the former name of the Church of Yago was Dunamor (Donaghmore), and that it was granted in frankalmoigne to Archbishop Comyn (1181-1212) by William fitz Maurice FitzGerald, Baron of Naas, for the purpose of augmenting the common fund of the cathedral. Subservient to this church were two chapels:—

1. Technabretnas, *alias* Brethnockstown, now Brannockstown, dedicated to St. Sylvester (10th March).
2. Inchebrislane, *alias* Kiltown, now Gilltown, dedicated to Saint "Boyana" (*Elizabeth Fiant. No. 3,146*).

The Townland of Gaganstown in documents of the sixteenth century appears under peculiar forms, such as Yagoston, Yagogestone, Jagoteston, Jagogeston, and Jagoeston.

The Fiants of Edward VI and Elizabeth record pardons by the Crown to a Nicholas Eustace of this place in 1548, and to a Roland Eustace between the years 1568 and 1582.

In 1584 "Yagogestone, near the Naas," late the possession of Thomas Eustace, of Cardeston, or Kerdiffstown, attainted for rebellion in 1580, was leased for forty years to Alice, daughter of Christopher St. Lawrence, Baron of Howth, widow of George FitzGerald, of Ticroghan, Co. Meath (ob. 1580), and since wife of

William Heron, of Kinnegad, in the County Westmeath (*Elizabeth Fiant*, No. 4,322).

A County Kildare Chancery Inquisition (*No. 27 of James I*), taken in 1618, found that Queen Elizabeth by Letters Patent, dated the 20th March, 1599, granted to Nicholas Taaffe, of Athclare, County Louth, and to Joan his wife, daughter of Christopher Eustace (or FitzEustace), of "Ballicutland," now Coghlanstown, who was attainted and hanged for rebellion in 1535, the lands of "Yagogeston and Rocheston, lying near the Irish mountains," to hold to him and his heirs by knight's service. On the lands of Gaganstown there then stood a very ruinous castle, almost prostrate, and also a hall (aula) in ruins. These lands at the taking of this Inquisition were claimed by Roland Eustace, of Blackhall, near Punchestown, as being his hereditary possessions.

It is just possible that the "Yagogeston, near the Naas," may not be the same as the one we deal with; if so, the name is now obsolete.

W. FITZG.

#### List of the Parish Priests of Castledermot.

The subjoined list of Castledermot Parish Priests is contributed by the Rev. Martin Walsh, P.P. of the parish, principally from information supplied by the Most Rev. Nicholas Donnelly, D.D., Lord Bishop of Canea.

In 1535 the Rev. John Wogan was Vicar (*Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition*).

<i>Circa</i>	1615,	the Rev. Andrew Dullroy.
„	1650,	No records exist of the Cromwellian period.
„	1680,	the Rev. Henry (Canon) Dalton.
„	1704,	„ Terence Morgan.
„	1720,	„ Matthew Andrews.
„	174—,	„ Nicholas (Canon) Bath.
„	1758,	„ Randolph Byrne.
„	1770,	„ James Doran.
„	1780,	„ Andrew O'Toole.
„	1782,	„ Patrick Quinn.
„	1787,	„ Maurice (Canon) Keegan.
„	1789,	„ Francis (Canon) Lennon.
„	1829,	„ Laurence (Archdeacon) Dunne.
„	1883,	„ Joseph Deighan.
		[The Rev. Philip Ryan acted for Father Deighan during the latter's infirmity, till]
In	1893,	„ Martin Walsh was appointed Parish Priest.

Up to the year 1883 the Parish of Moone was also in the charge of the parish priests of Castledermot.



### Prosperous, in the Parish of Killybegs.

The village of Prosperous is situated on the townland of Curryhills; it owes its origin to a Mr. Robert Brooke, who started a cotton manufacture here in 1780, the success of which did not come up to the name he in anticipation chose for the place, as after spending large sums of money on it, in addition to a Parliamentary grant of £2,500, the industry failed a few years later, and the undertaking was never revived.<sup>1</sup>

W. FITZG.

### The Church Bell of Maynooth.

During some repairs to the belfry of Maynooth Church, the bell was taken down, in October, 1913, and it was noticed that it bore the following inscription:—

George≡Molirey. Vicker≡of≡The≡P. L≡E. B≡W. = M≡C. W. C. I=1694.

This probably is intended for:—

George Molirey, Vicker of the Parish of Laraghbryan.  
E. . . . B . . . . and W. . . . M, . . . Church  
Wardens.

The C. I. may be the initials of the Bell-founder.

Maynooth is in the Parish of Laraghbryan, where the ruins of the old church still stand.

F. FITZGERALD.

<sup>1</sup> For further particulars of this undertaking see the "Journals of the Irish House of Commons," and the curious "Rent Roll of the Town of Prosperous" preserved among the Parliamentary Returns (65; bundle 93) in the Record Office in Dublin.—T. U. S.

## Queries.

**Mount Armstrong**, Parish of Mainham.—What was the original name of this townland? In the eighteenth century Charles Armstrong, 5th son of Edmond Armstrong, of the County Fermanagh (ancestor of the Armstrongs, Baronets, of Gallen, in the King's County), bought lands in the County of Kildare, and re-named his residence Mount Armstrong. He died without issue in (?) at the age of eighty-four (see Burke's "Peerage").

W. FITZG.

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**Athy Families.**—Information for pedigree purposes is desired as to leases granted before 1850 by the Dukes of Leinster, Chichester Bolton, Esq., and other landlords in the neighbourhood of *Athy*, *Stradbally*, *Mountmellick*, and *Portarlinton*, or elsewhere in County Kildare and Queen's County, to members of the families of Butler, Chapman, Harris, Hoysted, Sherlock, especially for the following places :—

Castle Mitchell, Castle Reban, Woodstock Lodge, Mount Offaly, Ardree, near Athy ; and La Bergerie, Portarlinton.

R. S. LEPPER,

Carnalea, Crawfordsburn,

County Down.

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# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



## Proceedings.

By kind permission of Major William J. Honner, the High Sheriff, the Annual General Meeting was held in the Court-house, Naas, on Wednesday, the 28th January, 1914.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., P.C., *President*, in the chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—The Very Rev. Dean Cowell, Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, *Hon. Editor*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in February, 1913, having been read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and confirmed, the Report of the Council for the year 1913 was then read by the President, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a balance in favour of the Society of £54 2s. His report was adopted, and the thanks of the Society were conveyed to him and to the Hon. Auditor for their continued services to the Society.

Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott, a retiring Member of the Council, was re-elected; the other retiring Member, Mr. John S. O'Grady, being ineligible through non-attendance, his place was filled by the election of the Rev. Canon Adams, of Kill.

The undernamed were elected Members:—

Miss Kennedy, 78 Pembroke Road, Dublin; Mr. Henry L. Meadows, Ballyrane, Killinick, County Wexford; and G. N. Count Plunkett, 26 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.



In addition the election of the following Members, proposed at the September meeting, was confirmed :—

Miss Hopkins, Blackhall Castle; Colonel the Hon. Charles F. Crichton, D.L., Mullaboden; Mr. R. S. Lepper; Mr. Matthew H. Read; Mrs. Waldron, Melitta Lodge, Kildare; and Captain H. E. de Courcy-Wheeler, of Robertstown House.

Resolutions of condolence were passed to the relatives of the late Rev. John Cullen, P.P., Tinryland, County Carlow, and of the late Patrick W. Joyce, LL.D.

A resolution of thanks was passed to Mr. Nicholas Hanagan for his kind permission in allowing the Members of the Society to cross his land to visit the Chair of Kildare, during the Excursion in September last.

The following places were suggested as suitable for the Autumn Excursion :—

1. The Glen of Imaale, County Wicklow.
2. The Killeel district, County Kildare.

After a discussion, the latter was decided on.

The undermentioned Papers were read :—

1. "Extracts from the Diary of Anne Cooke, wife of Walter Weldon, of Rahinderry, Queen's County, 1761-1773." By Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir.
2. "The Earl of Kildare's Manor of Geashill, in the King's County." By Lord Walter FitzGerald.
3. "Kildare folk-lore: Moll Anthony, of the Red Hills." By Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Resolutions of thanks to the readers of Papers, and to the High Sheriff, Major Honner, for the use of the Court-house, were passed.

Owing to the large amount of back numbers of the JOURNAL in stock, it was decided, at the suggestion of Mr. Sadleir, to grant Members of the Society the privilege of purchasing any parts of the first three volumes (1891-1902) at one shilling apiece.

A proposal of Lord Walter FitzGerald, that, for the convenience of those attending the Annual General Meeting by rail, the time for the Council Meeting should be changed to 11 a.m., and the Annual General Meeting for an hour later, was sanctioned.

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

IN presenting the customary Annual Report, the Council has pleasure in announcing that the prosperity of our Society continues to be maintained. Seven resignations and three deaths compare with six resignations and four deaths in the previous year, and we have nine new members, of whom three

have just been elected. Our membership now stands at 157, including 31 life members.

But our numbers are still far too few. There must be many Kildare men who have emigrated either to America, Africa, or Australia, retaining cherished recollections of their early homes, who, if they knew of our Society, would be glad to support it. We would, therefore, urge on our subscribers to do what they can to get us new members, both in this country and beyond the seas.

A gratifying sign of increased interest in the JOURNAL is in the number of new contributors to our pages. In fact, considering the disastrous and widespread effects of the prolonged industrial disputes in the adjoining County of Dublin, particularly in the capital itself, the residence of many of our subscribers, we have every reason to be satisfied with our progress.

We have to deplore the loss of P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A., some time President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, whose "Irish Names of Places Explained" has become a standard work of reference. He died on 7th January, 1914, aged eighty-seven. An obituary notice of this learned Gaelic scholar, who not only laboured but inspired others, appears in this JOURNAL (p. 428).

The Rev. John Cullen, P.P., of Tinryland, County Carlow, was also an old member, having joined our Society in September, 1897, two years after Dr. Joyce. He was a native of Suncroft, County Kildare, and by his genial nature and broad sympathies had deservedly earned a widespread popularity. His death occurred suddenly, at Tinryland, from heart failure, while out with the Carlow Hounds on 13th December, 1913.

We have also to record the loss of Mr. William Mooney, for many years resident at Leixlip Castle, where he died on 22nd November, 1913, at the patriarchal age of eighty-nine. He was, we believe, a native of Westmeath, and had been a member of our Society since September, 1896.

Through the kindness of Miss Heathcote, of Winchester, the editor has been permitted to copy for publication a curious MS. Diary, contained in a thin vellum-bound volume, of Anne Weldon, wife of Walter Weldon, and daughter of Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., a Dublin Lord Mayor. It covers the period 1761-1773, and though the daily entries are meagre, it tells much of social doings in the Athy neighbourhood, as well as giving an insight into the conditions of travelling in those days. Opening with a trip to London to see the Coronation of George III, it records numerous visits to Dublin as well as to the then ultra-fashionable city of Bath, where the lady, then a spinster, led a life exactly

similar to the heroine in Fanny Burney's well-known novel "Evelina," written in 1778, and where she first made the acquaintance of her future husband, Walter Weldon, of Rahinderry, Queen's County, sometime M.P. for Athy, a collateral ancestor of Sir Anthony Weldon, H.M.L. for this county. This forms a fitting supplement to the "Diary of Pole Cosby, of Stradbally"; for though the period is later, they are both chiefly concerned with almost the same district, so that read in conjunction they afford a tolerably clear view of the life of the Queen's County gentry during the greater part of the eighteenth century. We have also to announce papers on "The Kings of Leinster and the Leinster Clans"; "The Earls of Aldborough"; "Bishopscourt and its Owners"; and "Seals of Kildare Bishops and Dignitaries."

In conclusion, we must again thank the Duke of Leinster for his kindness in defraying the cost of illustrations.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

T. U. SADLEIR, *Hon. Editor.*

WALTER FITZGERALD, *Hon. Secretary.*

#### THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SOCIETY, 1913.

The Annual Excursion took place on Wednesday, the 24th of September, through the country lying beyond the Hills of Grange and of Allen. The start from Kildare Station was made at 10.15 a.m., and when driving along the edge of the Curragh, on the way to "the Chair of Kildare," a flying-machine of the monoplane type was observed at a great height in its flight towards Dublin from the army manoeuvres in the County Limerick. On reaching the vicinity of "the Chair of Kildare," the party left the cars at Mr. Nicholas Hanagan's entrance gate, and proceeded on foot across his fields for a quarter of a mile to "the Chair," which consists of a low moat erected on a rocky eminence which gives the name of Carrickanearla, or "the Earl's Rock," to the townland it is situated on. Here a short explanatory paper was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, who suggested that "the Chair" may possibly have been the Inauguration Place of the chiefs of the O'Connors of Offaly; after which the party returned to the cars, and commenced a seven miles' drive to the Hill of Allen. The route taken was by Kilmoney, the Boston National School,

Feighcullen Church, and Pluckerstown Bog, to the foot of the Hill of Allen; the view along the road was over a wide extent of bog, with Lullymore, the Hill of Croghan, and Carbury Hill appearing dimly through the haze.

Dismounting at the Dunbyrne side of the hill, the party entered a rocky field on Logan's holding, where, before lunching, notes on "the Island," or district, of Allen, and its history from the time of Finn mac Coole in the third century, were read by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

After luncheon the ascent of the Hill was made to the tower built on the summit by Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart., of Donadea, during the years 1859 to 1862. Under the shelter of the tower a very interesting detailed account of the structure by Captain H. E. de C.-Wheeler, of Robertstown House, was, in his absence, read by his brother, Captain Gerald de C.-Wheeler, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The next business in connexion with the Society was the election of six new members, whose names were read out by the Very Rev. G. Y. Cowell, Dean of Kildare, viz. :—

Miss Hopkins, of Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen; Colonel the Hon. Charles F. Crichton, D.L., of Mullaboden; Mr. Matthew H. Read, of Sally Park, Clondalkin; Captain H. E. de Courcy-Wheeler, of Robertstown House; Mr. R. S. Lepper, of Carnalea, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down; and Mrs. Waldron, Melitta Lodge, Kildare.

They were duly elected.

After spending a considerable time on the Hill, the party rejoined the cars and commenced the return journey, via Milltown, to Father Moore's Well at Rathbride. A stop was made to visit this Blessed Well, which is remarkable for the number of sticks and crutches stuck in the soft ground around in testimony of its curative powers.

Continuing the homeward journey, a short drive brought the party again on to the Curragh, and "the Wart Stone" (a socketed cross-base) was passed on the left, and further on a boulder, known as "Finn mac Coole's Stone," on the right; and then Kildare was reached in time for the party to visit St. Brigid's Cathedral, before the hour appointed for tea at Miss Talbot's hotel had arrived.

The weather during the day was fine and breezy, and no rain fell; but, owing to a thick haze, and the cloudy sky, the distant views (including a magnificent panorama of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Carlow mountains) were completely obscured.

The members and their friends who attended this Excursion



numbered twenty-eight—a very small number in comparison with other years. The names of those present were :—

Mrs. Bailey, Miss Gardiner, and the Dean of Kildare; the Rev. T. V. Nolan, s.j.; Lord Frederick FitzGerald; Canon and Mrs. Waller, and Miss Deering; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fetherstonhaugh; Miss E. Owen, Professor W.F. Trench, LITT.D., and Master Patrick Trench; Lord George FitzGerald; Miss Hopkins; Miss Bagot; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drury; Mrs. and Miss Fenton of Knockrigg; Mr. T. U. Sadleir; Captain Gerald Wheeler; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Orpin; Mr. W. R. Orpin and Miss E. Orpin; Mr. R. D. Walshe; and Lord Walter FitzGerald.

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## H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance to credit, 31st December, 1912	49 5 4	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
Subscriptions:—		Printing and Publishing Vol. VII,	
1 Life Member . . . . .	5 0 0	No. 3, of JOURNAL . . . . .	£21 9 6
103 Annual Members . . . . .	51 10 0	Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations	
10   "   in arrear . . . . .	5 0 0	for same . . . . .	6 12 0
	61 10 0		28 1 6
Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster		Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
(cost of illustrations of last two numbers		Printing and Publishing Vol. VII,	
of JOURNAL) . . . . .	11 14 6	No. 4, of JOURNAL . . . . .	29 1 2
		Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations	
		for same . . . . .	5 2 6
			34 3 8
		Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
		Miscellaneous Printing . . . . .	2 12 8
		Stationery and Postage . . . . .	3 10 0
		Balance to credit, December 31st, 1913 . . . . .	54 2 0
	£122 9 10		£122 9 10

I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

27th January, 1914.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

## LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO MAY, 1914.)

*President :*

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

*Vice-President :*

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

*Council :*

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, M.A.

THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.

NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.

THE VERY REV. DEAN COWELL.

THE REV. T. V. NOLAN, S.J.

THE REV. CANON ADAMS.

*Hon. Treasurer :*

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

*Hon. Auditor :*

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

*Hon. Secretaries :*

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., GRANGE CON, Co. WICKLOW.

LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

*Hon. Editor :*

THOMAS U. SADLEIR, ESQ., M.A., M.R.I.A., NEWCASTLE, HAZLEHATCH.

**Members, 1914.**

[Members of the Council are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (\*).]

- ADAMS, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.  
 Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.  
 \*Ardilaun, The Lord, St. Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.  
 Armstrong, E. C. R., 73 Park-avenue, Sydney-parade, Dublin.  
 Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.  
 Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.  
 AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.
- Barbor, The Rev. H. A. D., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.  
 \*Barton, Bertram H., D.L., Straffan House, Straffan.  
 Barton, R. C., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.  
 Biddulph, Col. M. W., D.L., Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.  
 Bland, Mrs. J. L., Dysartgallen, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.  
 Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.  
 Brooke, J. T., Ennerdale, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.  
 Brown, Paul A. (Crown Solicitor, Queen's Co.), Burren-place, Carlow.  
 Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.  
 Burke, Very Rev. Monsignor E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.  
 \*Burchaell, G. D., M.A., Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, 44 Morehampton-road  
 Dublin.  
 Burton, Philip, 42 South Main-street, Naas.  
 \*Byrne, Rev. Vincent, S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Up. Gardiner-street, Dublin.
- Carroll, Major F. F., R.A.M.C. (Egyptian Army), Moone Abbey, Moone  
 Co. Kildare.  
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III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

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SEALS OF KILDARE BISHOPS AND  
DIGNITARIES.

BY E. C. R. ARMSTRONG.

THE See of Kildare originated in a monastic institution founded by St. Brigid at the end of the fifth century. It was for a short period reckoned as an archbishopric. There is much uncertainty as to the names of the early bishops; but St. Conleadh, who flourished in the early part of the sixth century, is generally considered to have been the first. From him we have a series of some eighty-seven prelates, until the see was united to Dublin in 1846 on the death of the last bishop, the Hon. Charles Lindsay. By ancient custom the Bishop of Kildare was ranked after the Bishop of Meath.

A notice of the following seals connected with the diocese may be of interest. The earliest bishop's seal the writer has found is that of Walter le Veele, bishop from 1300-32. This seal was attached to a deed dated 1317, and the illustration (fig. 1) is taken from Dr. John Lyon's *Novum Registrum*<sup>1</sup> by permission of the Dean of Christ Church. The seal, which is reproduced the same size as Dr. Lyon's drawing, is a pointed-oval; the device represents St. Brigid carrying a crosier, standing in a niche, placed above two other niches, which have crockets on their gables. In the dexter of these is an effigy of a bishop in the act of benediction, either intended for bishop Walter, or possibly St. Conlaedh, and in the sinister three figures with their hands raised. Below is a shield of the bishop's arms, three calves.<sup>2</sup> Inscription:—

WAL . . . ARIÆ RÆGAT



Fig. 1.—Seal of Walter le Veele, bishop of Kildare, 1300-32.

Bishop le Veele was buried in Kildare Cathedral. The name le Veele has been anglicised to Wall. Attached to a deed of

<sup>1</sup> The *Novum Registrum* was compiled, 1741-66, by Dr. John Lyon, a Minor Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> According to Foster, in the Dering Roll, Robert le Vele bore, silver on a bend sable three silver calves.

the same date, 1317, is the seal of Walter de Tiverton, canon of Kildare. The illustration of this seal also taken from the *Novum Registrum* shows a crowned figure, holding a crozier, standing in a niche, with ornamental sides, and crockets on the roof (fig. 2). The figure looks as though it was intended for a man, but in the writer's opinion it was meant to represent St. Brigid. Below, under a pointed arch, is a demi-figure of canon Walter adoring the saint. The inscription reads:—



Fig. 2.—Seal of Walter de Tiverton, canon of Kildare.

S · WALT · DĒ TYVERTO ·

The *Novum Registrum* also contains drawings of the signets of William de Inche Mac Wythyr and of Richard Hulot, canons, and of Maurice Jake, precentor, of Kildare, all attached to deeds dated 1317; but the seals are small and the devices rather indistinct, so that it has not been thought desirable to reproduce them.

The fifteenth-century bishops are represented by two very interesting seal-matrices. The first of these is preserved in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy in the National Museum. It is the matrix of the seal of Richard Lang, bishop, 1464–74. The matrix is bronze, and is a pointed oval, measuring  $3\frac{5}{16}$  by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches, with a pierced flange handle. The device shows three figures in heavily canopied niches. The centre represents our Lady, while on the dexter stands St. Conleadh, and on the sinister St. Brigid. Below, in a niche flanked by masonry, is a demi-figure of the bishop, with mitre and crosier, gazing up in adoration at the saints (fig. 3). Inscription:—

✠ Sigillum ricardii darense Episcapi Lang.

The lettering of the inscription is defaced, and the cutting of the matrix though elaborate is rough, as will be seen, when it is compared with the next example.

The second is one of the best of the seal-matrices of the Irish bishops that has been preserved. When the writer's *Irish Seal-Matrices and Seals* was published, the whereabouts of this matrix was unknown to him, but happily it has now been discovered. It is preserved by the Duke of Leinster at Carton, having been purchased about 1850. The writer is indebted to the good offices of Lord Walter FitzGerald for permission to examine and photograph the matrix. It is bronze, a pointed oval, and measures 3 by 2 inches. It has a flange handle, a portion of which has been broken off. The device is similar to that of bishop Lang's seal,



Fig. 3.—MATRIX, SIDE VIEW, AND IMPRESSION OF THE SEAL OF RICHARD LANG, BISHOP OF KILDARE, 1464-74.  
[Block lent by the Author.]



but the cutting is infinitely better. As before, the three figures stand under canopies with tabernacle-work above them. Our Lady holding the child is in the centre, and in this case St. Brigid is placed on the dexter and St. Conleadh on the sinister.

St. Brigid holds a crosier and book; St. Conleadh wears a mitre, amice, albe, and chasuble. He has his right hand raised in benediction, and holds an archbishop's cross in his left. Beneath in a niche is an effigy of the bishop, with his crosier leaning against his shoulder, and his hands clasped in prayer. He is flanked on each side by a shield of arms, that in the dexter bears two keys in saltire surmounted by a crown, which are the arms of York modern. As two keys in saltire also appear on the seal of Edmund Lane, bishop 1482-1522, it is possible that they were used as the arms of the See of Kildare in pre-Reformation times. On the sinister shield the arms are, quarterly, France modern and England (fig. 4). Inscription:—

**Sigillum Willmi dei gracia Kildarensi epi.**

There were two Bishops of Kildare named William in the fifteenth century—William, who occupied the See from 1432 to 1446, and William Barrett, who sat from some time after 1475 to 1482. Until some deed bearing this seal is discovered, it is not possible to say to which of these prelates this beautiful matrix should be assigned.



Fig 5.—Seal of Edmund Lane, bishop of Kildare, 1482-1522.

The seal next in date that the writer has come upon is that of Edmund Lane, bishop 1482-1522. The seal, the illustration of which is taken from the *Novum Registrum*, is attached to a deed dated 1495.<sup>1</sup> The device shows two figures standing in canopied niches, that on the dexter being no doubt intended to represent St. Brigid, and that on the sinister St. Conleadh. Below in a niche is a figure of the bishop holding his crosier. He is flanked on each side by a shield of arms; the dexter one

<sup>1</sup> There is an engraving of this seal in Ware's *History of the Bishops*, p. 379, but it is incorrect in several details.



Fig. 4.—MATRIX, SIDE VIEW, AND IMPRESSION OF THE SEAL OF WILLIAM, BISHOP OF KILDARE.  
 [In the possession of the Duke of Leinster.]

as drawn by Dr. Lyon is fretty, but the arms should certainly be three saltires for Lane. The sinister shield shows two keys in saltire, presumably intended for the arms of the see (fig. 5).  
Inscription :—

**Sigillū Edmundi dei gra darensis epi.**

In the *British Museum Catalogue of Seals*, vol. iv, p. 710, No. 17,373, there is a description of the seal of the Court of Kildare during the episcopate of Ambrose Jones, 1667–78. The seal is stated to be oval, bearing a shield of arms ensigned with a mitre. The arms are described as three animals in pale; these should be boars' heads for Jones. The inscription reads :—

**SIGILLVM· CVRIÆ . . . NSIS · DAREN·**

Dean Cowell kindly lent me three modern matrices of Kildare seals for examination. The first is the matrix of the seal of the Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, the last bishop of Kildare. It is an oval brass matrix, measuring  $2\frac{1}{6}$  by  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches, and  $\frac{9}{16}$  inches in thickness. The device is a shield of arms, surmounted by a mitre dividing the date 1804. The arms are those of the see, silver, a saltire sable on an azure chief an open book,<sup>1</sup> impaling the arms of the bishop, quarterly gules a fesse chequy silver and azure with a martlet for difference (Lindsay), and gold a lion gules debruised by a sable ribbon (Abernethy), all within an azure bordure sown with stars (fig. 6). Inscription :—

\* THE SEAL OF CHARLES LINDSAY · DD · LORD BISHOP ·  
OF · KILDARE.

The second matrix is a better specimen of the seal-engraver's art. It is oval, and made of silver; it measures  $2\frac{5}{16}$  by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and is  $\frac{3}{16}$  inches in thickness. The device is the arms of the see, placed on an oval shield, with an ornamental border round it, and a branch of laurel at each side, surmounted by a mitre (fig. 7).<sup>2</sup> In

<sup>1</sup> Woodward, *Ecclesiastical Heraldry*, p. 209, states that the saltire in the arms of the See of Kildare is sometimes blazoned sable, but erroneously. He adds that the saltire of the FitzGerald's is gules, and probably that of the see is related to it.

<sup>2</sup> In Ware's *History of the Bishops*, p. 379, there is an engraving of Bishop Charles Cobb's seal, 1731, which shows the saltire engrailed gules. On the same page is also engraved the seal of the Dean and Chapter of Kildare, which shows an oak-tree standing on a masonry arch with three ornaments below.



Fig. 6.—MATRIX AND IMPRESSION OF THE SEAL OF CHARLES LINDSAY, BISHOP OF KILDARE.



this case it will be noticed the saltire is engrailed and sable.  
Inscription :—

THE CONSISTORIAL · SEAL · OF · CHARLES · BISHOP OF ·  
KILDARE \* 1804 \*

The last is a pointed and brass matrix, measuring  $3\frac{5}{16}$  by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches thick. It is a poor specimen of the seal-designer's art. The device shows the arms of the see, with the saltire plain and sable, surmounted by a mitre with long *infulae*, or labels, bent out on each side of the shield as if they were strips of metal. Above this is a florid arch of Victorian-Gothic type (fig. 8). Inscription :—

✠ SIGILLVM · CVRIÆ · CONSISTORIALIS  
DIECESIS · DARENSIS · AD · MDCCCXLVI.

In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness to the Dean of Christ Church for permission to reproduce the seals from the *Novum Registrum*, and also to the Rev. J. L. Robinson for helping me to get the drawings made, and other assistance.

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Fig. 7.—MATRIX AND IMPRESSION OF THE CONSISTORIAL SEAL OF CHARLES LINDSAY,  
BISHOP OF KILDARE.



Fig. 8.—MATRIX AND IMPRESSION OF THE SEAL OF THE CONSISTORIAL COURT  
OF KILDARE, 1846.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD  
OF GLENN MAMA, A.D. 1000.

By JOSEPH H. LLOYD, M.R.I.A.

Where was Glenn Mama ?

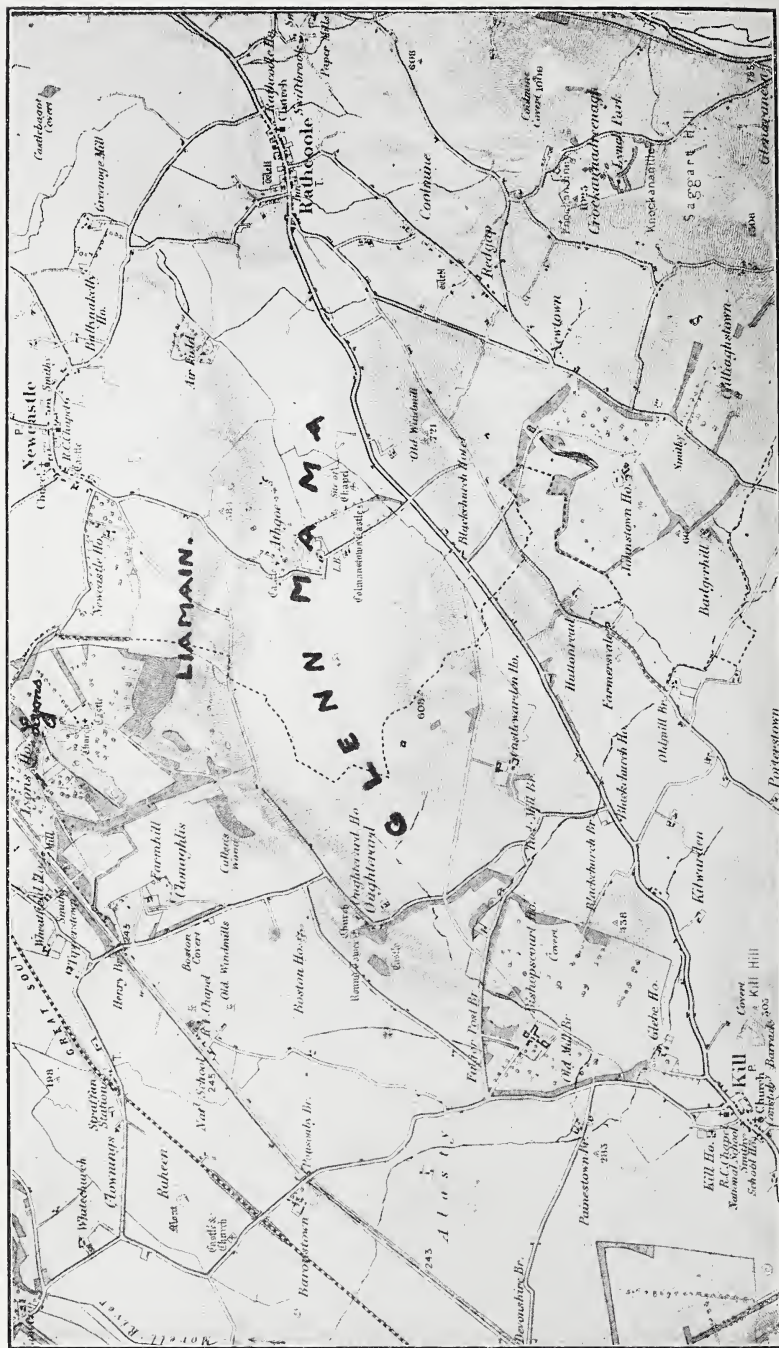
THE question I ask above is of considerable importance not only from a topographical, but even from an historical point of view ; for the student, if he has a wrong idea of where a battle was fought, is no longer in possession of a fact of history, but of crass error.

Dr. Henthorn Todd's "*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*," pages cxliv-cxlv, has been the means of leading a whole generation of scholars astray. As I wrote in another connexion : "The late Rev. Father Shearman, John O'Donovan, Dr. James Henthorn Todd, and later scholars, have all erroneously identified Glenn Máma with a valley beside Dunlavin and Tornant in the County Wicklow. Father Shearman (in '*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*,' as referred to above) even goes so far as to find traditions and identifications in the neighbourhood of Dunlavin for every little incident and spot of the battle ! All wrong ! For the battle was fought elsewhere !"

The notes which follow here were put together years ago, and only now see the light of publicity. To some extent they have been anticipated by Mr. Goddard Orpen, who, however, as the basis of his work had received from me a hint about the true position of Liamain.

Liamhain (using it in its modern form) is, undoubtedly, the present Lyons, a townland and parish in the barony of South Salt, County Kildare, or rather on the border of the Counties of Dublin and Kildare. Here is situate Lord Cloncurry's demesne and residence. Lyons was for a very long time in the possession of a branch of the Norman family of Aylmer, and is, consequently, as often mentioned in the Anglo-Irish records as is its native prototype in the old Irish literature. The form in the "*Book of Leinster*" is Liamu, Liamuin, gen. Liamna, a poem by Fulartach (?), deriving the name from Liamu (Liamuin), daughter of Dubthach Dubthaire, King of the Desi of Bregia (Ri Dese Breg). The older anglicised forms are Lewan, Cal. of State Papers, A.D. 1217 ; Leuan, *ib.*, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1228, 1230, and 1260 ; Lyons (?), *ib.*, 1272 ; Lyuns, Eccl. Tax., 1322 ; Lions, Cal. of Carew MSS., 1535 and 1537 ; Castlelions on





MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF GLENN MAMA.

Petty's Map. The resemblance of Lewan, Leuan to Latin *leo*, *leonis* may have helped the change to Lyons.

In ancient Ireland Liamhain was a celebrated place, for it was one of the residences of the Kings of Leinster. Father Shearman, Dr. Henthorn Todd, O'Donovan, and O'Curry having noticed the occurrence of *dun Liamhna*—"the *dun* of Liamhain," at once jumped to the conclusion that Dún Liamhna was another form of the name, and identified it with Dunlavin! But the Irish form of Dunlavin is in reality Dún Luadháin, this and Liamhain occurring in the same Irish poem<sup>1</sup> in different "country-sides" that identify each clearly. Thus, the former is mentioned along with its mill (Milltown) and Rath-sallagh, the latter with Newcastle, Castlewarden, and Saggart.

No doubt this is quite sufficient to prove the identity of Liamhain with Lyons. It is, however, interesting to supplement our information with the following extracts:—

3 May, *Feilire Oengusa* : Bás Conlaid, Ronchend din ainm Chondlaid ar tús 7 is fris atberair Mochonda Daire. Conlæd .i. Cunnail Æd .i. Æd Cunnail *nomen ejus* 7 escop Cille Dara hé 7 coin allta aduatar hé ic Scechaib Conlaid i taeb Liamna a Muig Laigen .i. Conlæd mac Cormaic mic Ængusa mic Echach mic Sétna mic Fothaid mic Echach Láimdeirg mic Mesincorb. Primcherd Brigde din Connlæd 7 is aire fuair bás lasna conaib .i. triall do Róim daróine dar sárugud mBrigde conid hí Brigit ro-ghuid dó-sam bás oband d'fagbáil 7 issed ón ro comaillead.

The death of Conlæd, Ronchend was Conlæd's name at first, and it is he who is called Mochonda (My Conda) of Daire. Conlæd, that is, Cunnail Æd, that is, Æd Cunnail (friendly Æd) was his name, and he was Bishop of Kildare, and wolves devoured him at Sciaich Chondlaid beside Liamhain in Mag Laigen, that is, Conlæd son of Cormac son of Ængus son of Eochaid Sétna son of Fothad son of Eochaid Láimdeirg son of Mesincorb. Now Conlæd was Brigit's chief artificer, and this is why he died by the wolves, viz., a journey he made to Rome in violation of Brigit's command, so that Brigit prayed that he should die a sudden death on the way, and it is that very thing that was fulfilled.

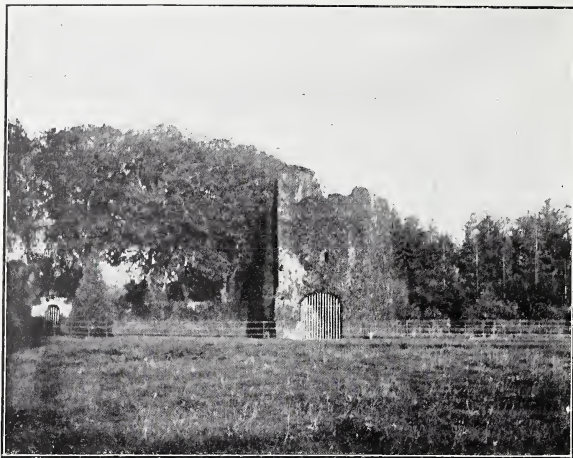
The Sciaich Chondlaid (Conlæd's whitethorns) dat. Scechaib Conlaid, described above as being beside Liamain, is the present townland of Skeagh, beside Lyons, and bordering it on the north-east side.

Dec. 9, *Feilire Oengusa* : In dí ingen .i. Mugna 7 Fedelm *due filiae* Allela meicc Dunlaing rí Laigen i cCill Ingen Aillela i n-iarthar Maige Liphí .i. Mumain ~ Feidlimid i Cill Ingen n-Aililla a táib Liamna a n-iarthar Maige Liphí atáit. Aillela .i. mac Dunlaing rí Laigen .i. Liamain ní cóir a cleith 7 a Cill Ingen Aililla i n-airther Maigi Lifi *sunt simul*. Mugain 7 Feidelem *nomina*. (*Iarthar* is probably a scribal error for *airther*.)

<sup>1</sup> One of the collection which I am editing for the Irish Texts Society.

The two daughters, that is, Mugna and Fedelm *duae filiae* of Ailell, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, in Cell Ingen Aililla (the church of Ailill's daughters) in the west of Mag Life, that is, Mugain and Feidlimid in Cell Ingen Ailella, beside Liamhain in the west (? east) of Magh Liphí, are they. Of Ailill, viz., the son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, that is, Liamain it is not right to conceal it, and in Cell Ingen Aililla in the east of Mag Lifi *sunt simul*. The names are Mugain and Feidelem.

From this we learn that there was an ancient church beside Liamhain in the west (? east) of Magh Life, the latter being the old name for the north-eastern part of the present County



THE LYONS CHURCHYARD.

[From a photograph by Mr. T. U. Sadleir.]

Kildare, and the level part of South Dublin. There is a "rebuilt" ruin in Lyons Demesne, which may very probably represent the site, and even contain some of the stones of the church of Mugain and Feidelm, the two daughters of Ailell.

The "Martyrology of Donegal," at December 9th, has a similar entry:—

Feidhlim, ógh, agus Mughain, ógh, dá inghin Ailealla, mic Dunlaing, agus Cill na n-ingen, i n-iarthar Maighe Life i dtaobh Liamhna ainm a mbaile. Do shliocht Cathaoir Móir do Laighnibh dóibh.

Feidhlim, a virgin, and Mughain, a virgin, the two daughters of Aileall, son of Dunlang, and the name of their residence is Cill na n-ingen (the church of the daughters), in the west [? east] of Magh Life beside Liamhain. They were of the progeny of Cathaoir Mór of the Leinster people.



As the following extract shows, Glenn Máma was also beside Liamhain :—

Bamar adaig ooc Liamain—  
Nír b'uathad bóí ar ár n-iarair,  
Laigin i nGlind Máma i muig  
Ocus Ui chaoim Cheinnselaig.

'Gar gcoccur i nGlind Máma  
Do Laignib co ro-dána,  
Nin ro lámsatur taeb frinn  
Ō thánaic an lá lánfind.

We were a night at Liamain—  
Not few were those who were seeking us,  
The Leinstermen without in Glend Máma  
And the comely Ui Cheinnselaig.

When the Leinstermen were conspiring  
Against us too boldly in Glend Máma,  
They did not dare to face us  
When the full fair day came.

—*Muirchertach's Circuit of Ireland.*

In the account of the Battle of Glenn Máma, A.D. 1000, as given in "Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh," pp. 108-114, we read :—

Ro cuirít, dan, ba ocus muintera Laghen i n-Ascaill Gall ocus i n-Uibh Briuin Chualand ocus i n-Uibh Gabhra ocus i n-Uibh Donchadha, ocus tancatar Laghin ocus Gaill sech na muinteraibh i conni mBriain ocus a comdháil .i. co Glend Máma.

Now the cows and families of the Leinster men were placed in Ascaill Gall, and in Ui Briuin Chualand, and in Ui Gabhra, and in Ui Donchadha, and the Leinster men and the foreigners came beyond the families to meet Brian and to encounter him—viz., to Glend Máma.

Dr. Todd in a note states that one MS. has the reading "i n-Osgaill Gall i n-Uibh Briuin Cualann 7 i n-Ibh Gabhra," which "would seem to make it (Ascaill Gall), a place in the territory of Ui Briuin Cualann, a district embracing the greater part of the barony of Rathdown, and a portion of the north of the County Wicklow." It is clear from both extracts that Ascaill Gall (*lit.*, the angle or district of the foreigners or Danes) was the Irish name for that portion of territory in the possession of the Danes of Dublin, i.e., the city and its immediate neighbourhood, which afterwards became "The County of the City of Dublin" (Dublin with its franchises). The Danes themselves called it in their own language Dyffinnarskiri (= "Dublinshire"). Ui Briuin Chualann bordered it on the south; to the west of this was probably situate Ui Ghabhra (=the eastern portion of the



present barony of Uppercross?), and to the west of this again Ui Donchada (the district through which the Dodder flows, or rather, perhaps, to the west of it). It is stated that the Danes and Leinster men came "beyond (in advance of) the families (of the Leinster men)" to Glenn Máma, that is, after placing "the families" for safety in the Dublin territory and in the present baronies of Rathdown and Uppercross, these allies advanced further west beyond them into the barony of Newcastle, by which advance on the level ground south-westwards they were bound to arrive very soon beside the hill of Lyons.

In the Four Masters' account of the event we find the following "prophecy":—

Ticfaidher go Glinn Máma—  
 Ní ba huisce dar láma—  
 Ibhait neich digh tondaigh  
 Imon Cloich i cClaen Chongair.  
 Mebhais ass an maidhm co mbuaidh  
 Corri tar Cailli fo thuaidh  
 Co loiscfidher Ath Cliath cain  
 Iar n-indredh for Laighenmhaigh.

People will come to Glenn Máma—  
 It will not be a mere laving of hands  
 (*lit.*, water over hands = an easy matter)—  
 Persons will drink a deadly draught  
 Around the Cloch (stone) in Claen  
 Congair (the slope of the host).  
 The rout will be routed forth with victory  
 Until it reaches beyond Caille (?) northwards,  
 And beautiful Ath Cliath (Dublin) will be burnt  
 After an irruption over Laighenmhagh (Leinster plain).

An Chloch (with preposition governing accusative, *imon Cloich*) may be the present Ardclough (\*Ard na Cloiche, "the height or raised ground of Clogh") beside Oughterard, near Lyons; it is a townland which has been extensively quarried for road purposes on account of the amount of stone it contains. One may doubt very much that Claen Congair could have survived to this day, yet, at the same time, it is remarkable that the very next townland to Ardclough, on the west side of it, is called Clownings, a name of considerable resemblance, of which the older forms are Clonyng (1 Phil. and Mary), Clonyngs, Cloning, *alias* Clonnings (Pat. Jac. I). Whilst, however, there are undoubted instances of *-ae-* changing to *-o-* in old English spellings—*e.g.*, Maen = Mone, now Moone, Taom (Taem) = Tom-, and of *-o-* becoming *-y-*, *e.g.*, Balkynglas, now Baltinglass, for Bealach Conglais—it seems impossible to explain

a loss of the *C*-, and Clownings,<sup>1</sup> therefore, should rather represent \*Cluainíní. Caille (? acc. Cailli) may be the same place as Liscaillah, Liscaillau, Liscailan = \*Lis Caille?), a small portion of the present Esker, near Lucan: "Grant of 2 acres of land of the K.'s demesne called Liscaillah, near the church of Esker (near and convenient to that church) to build thereon; to remain to the Dean and his successors, canons of the church of Esker for ever," Cal. of S.P., 1229 A.D. Liscaillah would be situate due north-east of the battlefield, which, according to the poetry quoted by the writer of *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, was the exact direction of the rout of the Danes and Leinster men:—

Rugsat meic na rígh búrach  
Tré chath na nGall co tnúthach,  
Gur chuirseat cath Gall co cruaidh  
Tré chath na nGaoidheal sairtuaidh.

The sons of the kings made a charge  
Through the ranks of the Foreigners eagerly,  
And drove the ranks of the Foreigners fiercely  
Through the ranks of the Gaoidhil north-eastwards.

From this stanza we may gather that the Danes were first routed by the charge of Brian's force, and then driven pell-mell amongst the Leinster men, and through the confusion thus created both were forced to flee north-eastwards towards Esker.

To return to the Four Masters' account, Laighenmhagh is another name for Magh Life (=the north-east of County Kildare, as I have previously stated, and much of the south of County Dublin).

It is now time to discover the whereabouts of Glenn Máma. Having carefully examined the ground, I may state confidently that there is only one glen that could be described in any way as being beside or even near Lyons. This is the dale enclosed between the ridge formed by the Hill of Lyons and Athgoe Hill on the one side, and Castlewarden Hill, Busty Hill, and Windmill Hill on the other. It might be described as extending on the Kildare side to Oughterard—just below this, though a little further west, are situate Ardclough and Clownings—and in the Dublin direction almost to Rathcoole. Athgoe Castle and Colmanstown Castle, both in ruins, are in this glen. There is also in it a small piece of land known as Parkaree (\*Páirc a'

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<sup>1</sup> The *-air* might be represented by an *-s* if we knew that the Ossory peculiarity of slender *r* = *zh* existed in Co. Kildare: it has been traced as far as Clonsast, in King's Co.

ríogh, "the King's field"?). Could this have been so named from Aralt mac Amhlaibh (Harold son of Olaf), who was slain in the battle? Or could it have once contained that memorable yew-tree in which Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was hiding when captured by Murchadh? Either circumstance should be sufficient to explain the name, which, however, could just as easily have quite another origin, especially when one bears in mind that the place is beside a royal residence, to wit, Liamhain, and that \*Páirc a' fhraoich ("the heather field") is also possible.

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THE PRIORY, OR NUNNERY, OF GRANEY,  
COUNTY KILDARE.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

GRANEY is situated at the foot of Knockpatrick Hill, two and a half miles to the north-east of Castledermot, and in the County Kildare.

The name means "a gravelly place." The junction of the Graney river with the Lerr, at Castledermot, forms "the river-fork" from which the Lerr takes its name.

There is no mention of Graney before the Anglo-Norman period<sup>1</sup>; in 1173 all the surrounding district, the ancient territory of the O'Tooles, was granted (with the Manor of Bray, County Wicklow) to Walter de Riddlesford, an Anglo-Norman knight who was known as Baron of Bray. The translation of the original grant by Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Leinster, better known as "Strongbow," is given thus on p. 147 of Lynch's *Feudal Dignities* :—

Earl Richard, Deputy of the Lord the King of England in Ireland, to all seeing and hearing these letters, greeting.

Know ye, that I have given and granted on the part of the said Lord the King of England to Walter de Ridelesford, Briau (Bray), and the lands of the sons of O'Tuethill, with all the appurtenances, so that within the appurtenances of those lands the fee of five knights he shall have, (etc.) : these (etc.) he shall have to him and his heirs of the Lord the King of England and his heirs, freely, quietly and honourably on land, on sea, in wood and plain, in monasteries, in mills, in waters, in fisheries (etc.) and in all liberties ; to have and to hold in fee and heirship by the free service of three knights, to be done at Dublin (etc.). Wherefore I will and firmly command, on the part of the Lord the King of England, that the aforesaid Walter and his heirs, all his holding so freely and quietly of the Lord the King of England and his heirs, may hold as any person better heretofore held them in Ireland.

Mr. Lynch adds :—

After the year 1177, when Prince John had conferred on him the dominion of Ireland by his father, he confirmed the above grant, as also another made by the Earl to the same Walter de Riddlesford of the seignior of Castledermot. In doing so, however, we find him by express terms adding thereto the civil and criminal jurisdiction in the following terms :—" *With sock, sack, toll, them, infangthef, judgment of water, iron, duel, the pit and gallows, and with wrecks at sea, and with all liberties,*" excepting, however, the donations of bishops, pleas of the Crown, etc. After this we find King John specially recognizing the possessions of this Walter de Riddlesford as *Baron of Bray*.

<sup>1</sup> See note <sup>6</sup> on page 386.



A contemporary Old French poem<sup>1</sup> which deals with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, thus refers to the grant in the O'Toole territory of Omurethi (Ui Muireadhaigh) in the southern portion of the County Kildare, in which Graneey lies:—

Li gentil quens altres  
Vint feiz on omorethi  
Donat en fin a water  
De riddelisford, li guerrer.

*i.e.*—The noble Earl in the same way gave twenty fiefs in Omurethi to the warrior Walter de Riddlesford.

Walter de Riddlesford's heirs were two daughters, one of whom, Emelina, married Stephen de Longespée, and he, too, left two daughters as heirs; one, also named Emelina, became the wife of Maurice FitzGerald, 2nd son of the 2nd Baron of Offaly,<sup>2</sup> who acquired with her the Manors of Kilkea and Castledermot,<sup>3</sup> which still belong to his descendant, the Duke of Leinster (except that portion sold to the tenants in 1903).

About 1200, Walter de Riddlesford founded the Priory or Nunnery at Graneey, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for canoneses of the Order of St. Augustin, or of the Order of St. Brigid. Dugdale in his "*Monastici Anglicani*" (p. 1022) gives in full the wording of a Bull by Pope Innocent III, in which he takes under his especial protection the grant made to the priory by Walter de Riddlesford; it is dated April, 1207, and runs thus:—

Prioratus Monealium de Grane in Comitatu Kildariæ.

Bulla confirmationis possessionum ejusdem Domus per Innocentium III Papam, A.D. 1207.

Innocentius Episcopus dilectis in Christo filiabus Priorissæ et Conventui de Grane, Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petitionum desideriis dignum est nos facilem præbere consensum; et vota, quæ a rationis tramite non discordant, effectu prosequente, complere. Quæ propter dilectæ in Christo filiæ, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, personas vestras et Monasterium de Grane, in quo divino estis servicio mancipatæ, cum omnibus bonis, quæ impræsentiarum rationabiliter possideris, aut in futurum justis modis, Deo propitio, poterit adipisci, sub B. Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus; specialiter autem Bona quæ dilectus filius Walterus de Rideleford vobis pro redemptione animæ suæ suorumque parentum concessit; scil:—

Viginti et unam carucas terre de *Grane*; et *Dolke*;<sup>4</sup> unam carucatam terræ inter *Dolke* et longum vadum qui appellatur *Da* . . .;<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. G. H. Orpen's "The Song of Dermot and the Earl," p. 226.

<sup>2</sup> According to Mr. G. H. Orpen's corrected succession of the Barons of Offaly (1914).

<sup>3</sup> A moiety of these manors was granted by Emelina de Longespée in 1306 to Sir John Wogan, Knight, Justiciary of Ireland, and his heirs.

<sup>4</sup> Dalkey. <sup>5</sup> *Sic* in Dugdale.

Molendinum de *Ugressi*,<sup>1</sup> cum aqua de *Lirva*<sup>2</sup> ad idem molendinum currente ;

Libertatem tholneti<sup>3</sup> per totam terram suam, jus quoque patronatus ecclesiarum de *Tristeldermot*,<sup>4</sup> *S. Nicholai de Balinsderic*<sup>5</sup> in *Fothered onolan*<sup>6</sup> et de *Kinheih*;<sup>7</sup> ac omnium ecclesiarum totius Baronie ipsius Walteri de *Bre*,<sup>8</sup> viz :—*Ecclesie de Kergham*,<sup>9</sup> *Ecclesie de Kilmehad*,<sup>10</sup> et *Ecclesie de Koulescopsachen*;<sup>11</sup> Decimam etiam molendini sui de *Bre* ; necnon decimam totius expensæ suæ tam in cibo quam in poti, quam in aliis omnibus, quæ ad mensam suam pertinet, alicunquæ . . . quæ . . . habetis in nemore de *Manifothered* Præterea ex dono Willielmi de . . . jus patronatus de *Dunletin* ; Burgagium unum in eadem villa, cum duodecim acris terræ ; Decimam molendini ejusdem loci ; Decimam piscarii sui ; octo burgagia in *Taghmelinmor*.

Ex dono vero R. de Guines, decimas terræ suæ de *Ballivedan*, *Balliovelin* de *Fancho*, et de *Baliscuman* ; et duo Burgagia apud *Triscum*, in platea, quæ est juxta ecclesiam, versus aquilonem.

Ex dono autem cujusdam de *Rupe*, unam carucatam terræ in *Sirelethi* ; Decimas de *Mainfothered*.

Ex dono siquidem Gilleberti filii Hugonis, Decimas de *Leunauh*.

Ex dono Haketi de *Rideleford*, Decimas de *Kilmachen*, et totius terræ, quam tenet, a Waltero de *Rideleford* inter *Bre* et . . . Et jus patronatus ecclesie de *Kinheith*.

Ex dono Mauritiū filii Philippi, viginti solidos sterlingorum annuatim.

Ex dono Johannis de *Penris*, septem solidos sterlingorum annuatim solubiles a *Fulcone Senublano* : Terram quæ jacet juxta terram de *Grane*, sicut ea omnia bene et pacifice possidetis Monasterio vestro auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et præsentis scripti patrocinio communivimus.

Nulli ergo omnino liceat hanc paginam nostræ protectionis et confirmationis infringere, vel eam ausu temerario contrarie. Siquis autem attemptare præsumperit indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursum.

Dat. Laterani . . . Kal. Maii Pontificatus nostri anno Decimo [1207].

In the Bull above quoted many of the place-names cannot be identified. This may be either owing to some of them having become obsolete, or, more probably, to their having been faultily copied from the original Charter or Bull.

In the same year (1207), on November the 12th, King John confirmed to the Priory all the rectories, tithes, tolls, mills, lands, and tenths of meat and drink belonging to his tables, which had been granted to it by Walter de *Riddleford*. This Deed was witnessed at *Tewkesbury* by *Godfrey Fitz Peter*, Earl of *Essex* : *Ranulph des Meschines*, Earl of *Chester* ; *Saier de Quency*, Earl

<sup>1</sup> Unidentified.    <sup>2</sup> i.e. the River *Lerr*.    <sup>3</sup> Tolls.    <sup>4</sup> *Castledermot*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilbertstown*, in the Barony of *Forth*, Co. *Carlow*, is the only church shown in 1302 as belonging to the Priory of *Graney*.

<sup>6</sup> Now the Barony of *Forth*, County *Carlow*.    <sup>7</sup> *Kineagh*.

<sup>8</sup> *Bray*, County *Wicklow*.

<sup>9</sup> Written *Derdac* in King John's grants, and *Dervau* in "the *Crede Mihi*."

<sup>10</sup> *Kilmaeud*.

<sup>11</sup> Written *Kilescosather* in King John's grant, and *Killosam* in "the *Crede Mihi*."

of Winchester ; Robert de Vipont ; Meyler FitzHenry, Justiciary of Ireland ; and others.<sup>1</sup>

In 1260, Amicia, Prioress of Graney, signed a Deed on behalf of her house, acknowledging a debt to Fulk de Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, contracted in connexion with John De la Hyde and the church of "Ballymacdon" (Ballymadun, County Dublin).<sup>2</sup>

In 1394, on account of losses suffered by the Priory from the native Irish, the king granted permission to the Prioress to acquire and hold for ever lands to the yearly value of 20 marks.<sup>3</sup>

In 1409 the king, being informed that "the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Graane" was situated in the Marches near the Irish, and that neither Margaret, the Prioress, nor her tenants could dwell there without intercourse with them ; and hearing that the said House was an assistance and a support to his liege subjects, he grants full licence to the Prioress and her tenants to communicate and deal with the said Irish rebels, and to issue to them safe conducts to come and go in safety. This licence was dated at Kilkenny on the 10th of February.<sup>4</sup>

On the 20th of July, 1536, the Priory of Graney was suppressed, and on the 15th of October, 1537, a Parliament, held in Dublin, declared its possessions forfeited to the Crown. A pension of £4 was in the following year awarded to Egidia Wale (or Wall), the late Prioress, who a few years before had succeeded a namesake, Elizabeth Wale, to that dignity.

The possessions of the Priory at this period are enumerated in two Inquisitions,<sup>5</sup> both held on the same day, the 5th August, 1538, one at "Tysteldermot" (Castledermot), and the other at "Catherlaghe" (Carlow), by the Commissioners, William Eustace, of "Mone" (Moone), and David Sutton, of "Tulle" (? Tully near Kildare). On both Inquisitions the jurors were the same. Their names were<sup>6</sup> :—

Cormac mac Gilcoskyll.  
Teige O'Byrne.  
Dermot mac Gillecomy.  
Shane mac Gillepatrick.  
Nicholas mac Walter.  
Shane O'Byrne.  
Hugh mac Morish.  
Melaghlin mac Donoghe.  
Hugh O'Lennon.

} All of Graney.

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1171-1251, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert's "Crede Mihi," p. 92.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 153.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 196.

<sup>5</sup> County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 6 of Henry VIII, and County Carlow Exchequer Inquisition, No. 2 of Henry VIII ; see, too, Henry VIII Fiant No. 407.

<sup>6</sup> In only five instances are the surnames given. The *mac* means "son of."

Donoghe mac Shane, of Raghscolbyne (now Roscolvin,  
near Kilkea).

Donnell O'Fynnelan, and } Donnell O'Lallor. }	Both of Tisteldermot (Castledermot).
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They found that Egidia Wale, "late Prioress of the Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Grane in the County of Catherloghe," was in right of her Priory seised of the site of the Priory, Church, graveyard, fields, gardens, orchards, 100 messuages, and 20 carucates (ploughlands) in

Grane, and Little Grane, *alias* Granevegg.  
Litle Davieston, *alias* Ballygruvegg.  
Plankeston, *alias* Plonkiston, *alias* Ballysowke.  
Brodeston, *alias* Ballywrode.  
Horganeston, *alias* Ballyorgan,  
And Cabrigeston.

This jury also found that the Prioress also possessed the rectories and churches of:—

**County Kildare.**—Tisteldermot, Kilka, Kilhelan (Killelan), Ballycutland (Coghlanstown), Bealaroyney.

**County Dublin.**—Donabate, Kylmahod (Kilmacud).

**Counties Carlow and Wicklow.**—Bree, Aghir, Ballyhakket, Kiltegan or Kiltayan, Kilcorney, Kylmore, Kylcassell, Kypipe. One-third of the Rectory of Downelekne (Dunleckney) and Villa Gilberti (Gilbertstown).<sup>1</sup>

**Queen's County.**—Kylmohydde (now Ballyadams),<sup>2</sup> as well as two rectories in the County Wexford, and five in the County Cork.

On the 3rd October, 1535, the King wrote to Sir William Skeffington, the Lord Deputy, giving him instructions to cause Letters Patent to be prepared creating Lord Leonard Grey, then Marshal of the Army in Ireland, Viscount Graney.<sup>3</sup> This was accordingly done, and the Letters Patent were dated the 2nd January, 1536, nearly six months before the suppression of the Priory.

On the death of Sir William on the 31st of December, 1535, Lord Leonard was appointed Lord Deputy in his place; he was

<sup>1</sup> Cal. of Docs. Ire., 1302-7, p. 251, and p. 249.

<sup>2</sup> Rory "caech" mac Connell O'More, Chief of Leix, made his submission in May, 1542, one item in which is that he will undertake that the tenants and farmers of the King on the possessions of the Priory of "Grayne" shall not be interfered with. (Cal. of Carew MSS., p. 186.)

<sup>3</sup> Morrin's Cal. of Patent Rolls, vol. i, p. 32.



the sixth son of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset. Just three years later, on the 7th February, 1539, Lord Leonard Grey obtained a grant of the possessions of the Priory<sup>1</sup>; these he did not long enjoy, as in 1540 he was re-called to England to answer charges of treason brought against him by his enemies, with the result that, in spite of his faithful services to the Crown, he was found guilty, attainted, and executed in 1541. As he was not married, the title expired with him.

The next possessor of the Priory and Manor of Graney was Sir Anthony St. Leger, Kt.,<sup>2</sup> Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1540 to 1547, in 1550, and again from 1553 to 1556; his death took place three years later. Sir Anthony's Grant was dated the 4th May, 1542; on the 23rd September, 1541, the King had written to him and the Council on State matters, one paragraph of the letter being thus worded:—

We be also contented and pleased, in respect of the good service doon unto Us by you, our sayde Deputie, to give unto you, and to your heires, in fee symple, the late Monastery of Grayn. And therfor if you shall, by the next messenger, sende a bil, conceyved thereof by our lerned Counsail there, with a copy of the patent thereof graunted to the late Lorde Leonard Graye, We shall, God willing, signe it accordingly.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Anthony St. Leger was the second son of Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcombe, in Kent, and the ancestor of the Viscounts Doneraile. A descendant of his, Sir John St. Leger, Kt., Baron of the Exchequer, purchased in 1716 for £1000 from John Lyons, Esq., the seat and lands of Grangemellon, near Athy, where he died in 1743, being buried in the FitzGerald of Castleroe vault in the church-ruins at Kilkea, as were also some of his descendants.

In 1548 licence from the Crown was granted to Sir Anthony to alienate his Graney possessions,<sup>4</sup> and after this date they appear in the hands of David Sutton, of Tully (near Kildare),<sup>5</sup> second son of Laurence Sutton, of Tipper, near Naas. From this David the Suttons of Castletown (Celbridge) were sprung, a family which resided there till they forfeited it by joining in the Eustace Rebellion of 1580.

About the year 1558 the Manor of Graney passed from Gerald Sutton of Connell for the sum of £1,600 sterling, current money of Ireland, to the Earl of Kildare.<sup>6</sup> In 1565 Gerald,

<sup>1</sup> Henry VIII Fiant No. 71.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.* No. 304.

<sup>3</sup> State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. iii, p. 335.

<sup>4</sup> Edward VI Fiant No. 162.

<sup>5</sup> Edward VI Fiant No. 405; and Henry VIII Fiant, No. 407.

<sup>6</sup> Leinster Papers (at Carton), vol. iii, 33b.

11th Earl of Kildare (The Wizard Earl), settled for life on his wife Mabel Brown (who survived him for twenty-five years, dying in 1610) the manors of Maynooth, Kilkea, Rathangan, Kildare, and Graney, all in the County Kildare.<sup>1</sup>

The Manor of Graney also formed portion of the jointure of Elizabeth Nugent, widow of Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare. The latter died in 1612. It appears that in 1610, on the death of Mabel, Dowager Countess of Kildare, the 14th Earl granted a twenty-one years' lease of the Manor of Graney to William FitzGerald, of Graigue-a-lug, in the County Carlow. This William was a brother of Garrett FitzGerald, of Glassealy, and married to Elenor, daughter of Gerald FitzGerald, of Duneany, a branch of the FitzGerald's of Lackagh, all in the County Kildare.

On William FitzGerald's death on the 15th May, 1620, his brother Garrett of Glassealy entered on the premises and enjoyed the same until after the expiration of his brother's lease, which expired in 1632. On being called to account by Elizabeth, Countess of Kildare, he refused to give up possession of the Manor, stating that his brother William had obtained from the trustees of Gerald, the 15th Earl of Kildare, then a minor, a ten years' extension of the lease; but as he failed to produce either the new lease, or trustworthy evidence in proof of it, the Countess was obliged to go to law to recover her rights, and the following decree of the Court of Wards was the verdict<sup>2</sup> :—

Sir Richard Bolton, Kt., etc., by the relation of the Right Honble. Elizabeth Countesse, Plauntiff.

It appeareth to the Courte that Gerald fitz Edward, late Earl of Kildare, and his feoffee Richard Talbot, did lease the Manor of Grany to William FitzGerald, brother to the defendant, for a term of 21 years, to begin at Easter next after the Death of Mabel, late Countess Dowager of Kildare, who died in August, 1610, so the said Lease did determine and end at Easter, 1632, and that after the death of the said William FitzGerald, the Defendant entered upon the said Manor and enjoyed the same to the present.<sup>3</sup>

The Decision was that the Defendant was only entitled to the Lease ending 1632, and no other (as none was produced), but he was entitled to the Crops in the ground.

The Manor to be delivered up.

In 1649 George, 16th Earl of Kildare (known as the Fairy Earl), having joined the cause of the Parliament (he had been brought up as a ward of the Crown during his minority), the Royalists appear to have declared his estates forfeited to the

<sup>1</sup> Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1615-25, p. 113.

<sup>2</sup> Documents at Carton.      <sup>3</sup> Circa 1634.

Crown, as the following petition appears among the Carte Papers:—

The Humble Petition of Captain Thomas Dongan, Quartermar Generall, Humbly sheweth y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> lands of Grany belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Kildare are to be disposed of as Enemies Estate. Your Pet<sup>r</sup> humbly prayeth y<sup>t</sup> your Ex<sup>y</sup> may be pleased to give order that he may be preferred to y<sup>e</sup> tenancy thereof at reasonable rates. And y<sup>r</sup>, etc.

Kilkenny Castle, 18<sup>th</sup> May 1649.

We recommend y<sup>e</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> unto y<sup>e</sup> Comm<sup>r</sup>s authorized to be authorized, for setting delinquent's estates in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kildare, to be preferred by y<sup>e</sup> tenancy of y<sup>e</sup> lands of Grany at a reasonable yearly rent.

Ormonde.<sup>1</sup>

The Captain Thomas Dongan, above referred to, was probably Thomas Dongan, of Grangebeg, second brother of Sir John, of Castletown, Celbridge, Baronet, and 1st Earl of Limerick.

In 1752, Richard Pococke, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Meath, made a tour through Ireland, and kept a diary, which was published by the late George Stokes, D.D., in 1891. Proceeding from Baltinglass on the 20th June, 1753, he describes how he “went through a very fine country, five miles to Castledermot, and observed in the way some ruins of a place called Grany, and was informed that it had been a convent. It was an Augustinian Nunnery, founded about 1200 by Gualter de Ridelesford.”

The ruins mentioned by Dr. Pococke are not now standing, with the exception of small portions of the walls, though the uneven surface of the ground shows traces of extensive foundations. According to Dr. Moran's Edition of Archdall's “*Monasticon Hibernicum*” (p. 258 of vol. ii), the ruins were finally demolished about the year 1830. Cut-stone mullions project from the ground in several places. A well, called “Mary's Well,” is situated, in a neglected condition, in the middle of a potato-plot at the back of the forge. Formerly it was partly covered by a large flag bearing sculpturing and inscriptions, said by those unable to decipher them to be in Hebrew or Greek letters; but in all probability they were cut in the Gothic or “black-letter” type and in Latin. In or about the year 1875 a blacksmith in Graney named Ryan became insane, and with a sledge-hammer battered the so-called “Greek stone” to fragments, thus destroying for ever an interesting relic of mediæval times.

Graney Castle is said to have stood a short way down the river from the Nunnery; a former tenant, named Owen McDonald, or

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<sup>1</sup> “The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors,” 2nd Addenda, p. 111.

McDonnell, caused it to be thrown down for the sake of the building material—another act of vandalism, which has left our county the poorer in archaeological interest.

The Manor of Graney is still known as “Lord William’s Estate”; it was granted by his father to Lord William FitzGerald, brother of the 3rd Duke of Leinster. Lord William died in 1864, and the estate passed to his natural children, Mr. Frederick and Colonel William H. D. FitzGerald, both of whom died without issue; the latter, who had served in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, died at the age of 74 on the 12th November, 1901, leaving as heir his nephew, Frederick, son of his sister, Geraldine Sydney FitzGerald, who married Henry W. Paget Butler, 4th son of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., of Ballintemple, County Carlow.

By the Butlers the Graney estate was sold to the tenants under the Wyndham Act of 1903.

The Manor consisted of the townlands of :—

Graney, East and West.

Coltstown.

Knockshannagh.

Davidstown (Pilsworth), “*alias* Davieston, *alias* Daviston-Vennocke, *alias* Ballyday-Vennocke.”

Knockfield.

Plunketstown, Upper and Lower.

Knockpatrick.

Knockroe.

Broadstown, “*alias* Ballebroode,”

and Ballyraggan. This townland includes in its southern half a former townland called “Cloghlore.” Rocque’s Maps of the Manor, drawn in 1658, show on the north-eastern portion a sub-division called “Knockdaulleen.”

The Civil Survey of 1655, and a document of 1558, copied in vol. iii of “Leinster Papers” at Carton, give the following additional names as comprised in the Manor, which are now out of use :—

Blackfoarde, Rathscech (?), Sraduffe, Ballygirtaly.

Ballylorgan, Ballyvatin *alias* Wattinston, Knockdalten, and Gronelyrke.



# THE KINGS OF LEINSTER AND THEIR CLANS.

BY GUSTAVUS E. HAMILTON.

PRIOR to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, the Leinster Clans were divided into five more or less cohesive groups, namely:—Ui Ceinnsealaigh, in the present Counties of Wexford and Carlow, and that part of the Parish of Irarda or Ullard in the Barony of Gowran and Co. of Kilkenny;<sup>1</sup> Osraighe in the County of Kilkenny and Baronies of Upperwoods, Clandonagh, and Clarmallagh, Queen's County; Laoighis, in the Baronies of Maryborough East and West, Cullenagh, Stradbally, Slievemargy, Ballyadams, Queen's County, and that part of County Kildare which is west of the River Barrow;<sup>2</sup> Ui Fáilghe, in the Baronies of Portnahinch and Tinnehinch, Queen's County, Geashill, Upper and Lower Philipstown, Warrenstown and Coolestown, King's County, and Offaly East and West, County Kildare; and a group of Clans in the remaining Baronies of County Kildare, the Baronies of Newcastle, Uppercross, and Rathdown in the County of Dublin, and in the County of Wicklow. It is with this last group in the north-eastern portion of Leinster that I propose to deal more particularly.

It was composed of the following clans:—

**Ui Muireadhaigh**, whose surname was Ó Tuathail (O'Toole),<sup>3</sup> whose territory extended over the Baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narraghd, and Reban East and West, Kilcullen, South Naas, and the southern part of Connell, Co. Kildare,<sup>3</sup> and probably the western parts of the Baronies of Upper and Lower Talbotstown.

**Ui Faoláin**, surname Ó Broin (O'Byrne), whose territory was the Baronies of North Naas, North and South Salt, Ikeathy and Oughterary, Clane, and the northern part of Connell, Co. Kildare.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.* Irarda, pp. 471, 690.

<sup>2</sup> In the facsimile of the old map of Leix pub. in *Kilk. Jour.*, N.S., vol. iv, p. 345, that part of the Barony of Narragh and Reban West on the west of the Barrow is called "Fassaghreban" and included in Leix.

<sup>3</sup> Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.* <sup>4</sup> *Ib.*

**Ui Dunchadha**, whose chief's surname was MacGiolla Mocholmóg; their territory consisted of the Barony of Newcastle and the northern part of the Barony of Uppercross, Co. Dublin.<sup>1</sup>

**Ui Ceallaigh Cualann**, whose territory consisted of the southern part of the Barony of Uppercross, Co. Dublin, "South of Tallaght, along the northern slopes of the hills, and stretching across the opening of Glenasmole."<sup>2</sup> Tech Molaga, Templeoge near Tallaght,<sup>3</sup> and Cell espuic Sanctain, Kilsanctan in Glenasmole,<sup>4</sup> were both in Ui Cdeallaigh Cualann.

**Ui Briuin Cualann**, territory equivalent to the Baronies of Rathdown in Counties Dublin and Wicklow.<sup>5</sup>

**Ui Teigh**, territory seems to have been co-extensive with the Barony of Newcastle, Co. Wicklow.<sup>5</sup>

**Forthuatha Laighean**, whose territory was in the Barony of Ballinacor and the Glen of Imaile, Co. Wicklow. The surname of their chief was Ó Fearghaile<sup>6</sup> or Ó Fearghail.<sup>7</sup> O'Donovan,<sup>8</sup> arguing from the fact that Gleann dá Loch is said by one author to be in the Forthuatha, and by another to be in Ui Máil, says that Forthuatha Laighean was an *alias* name for Ui Máil. But this does not seem to be correct, as the two tribes are distinct. The Ui Máil were descended from Maine Mál,<sup>9</sup> the elder brother of Cathaoir Mór,<sup>10</sup> while the chiefs of the Forthuatha Laighean were of an older race, being descended from Messincorb,<sup>11</sup> the fourth son of Cucorb.<sup>12</sup> The Ui Máil are only twice mentioned by the Four Masters, at A.D. 732 and 847, after which they disappear from history, although Aodh Ó Tuathail is called "taoiseach Ua Máil" at A.D. 1376.<sup>13</sup> The Forthuatha Laighean are mentioned on several occasions down to the year 1170 as an active organization. From these facts I would infer that at an early period the Ui Máil sank into subjection under the Forthuatha.

**Ui Feineachlais**. Their territory lay about Inbhear Mór, the

<sup>1</sup> Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.*

<sup>2</sup> Mr. James Mills in "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1894, p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.*

<sup>4</sup> Féilire Aonghusa, May 9.

<sup>5</sup> Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.*, and Mr. Goddard Orpen in "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1908, p. 129.

<sup>6</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, 1095. <sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, 1170.

<sup>8</sup> Leabhar na gCeart, p. 207.

<sup>9</sup> Loc. Pat. Genealogy, No. 7, "Jour. R.S.A.I.," 1875, p. 381.

<sup>10</sup> Leabhar na gCeart, p. 205.

<sup>11</sup> Loc. Pat. Genealogy, No. 1, "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1873, p. 544.

<sup>12</sup> St. Caoimhghin of Glendalough, the patron of the Tuathalaigh (O'Tooles) and Branaigh (O'Byrnes), was of this race. (Keating, I.T.S., vol. iii, pp. 112, 118.)

<sup>13</sup> Annals of the Four Masters.

mouth of the Avonmore River at Arklow.<sup>1</sup> Their chief's name was Ó Fiachrach.<sup>2</sup> This Clan are by some authorities regarded as a sub-tribe of the Forthuatha Laighean.

The first three of these clans, namely, the Ui Muireadhaigh, Ui Faoláin, and Ui Dunchadha, were, as will be seen from the annexed table, of more modern origin than the other clans of north-east Leinster. They, or at any rate their royal families, were descended from three of the sons of Murchadh Mór, 18th King of Leinster, who died A.D. 721; and in these three clans the kingship of Leinster remained almost without a break until Diarmuid mac Donnchadha Maoilnambo of south Leinster stock seized the throne on the death of Murchadh mac Dunlaing in A.D. 1042, from which time the kingship remained with his descendants until its final extinction on the death of Diarmuid MacMurchadha (na nGall) in A.D. 1171.

In the Leabhar na gCeart the chief of the Ui Muireadhaigh is called "Rí Ráileand," from the hill of Mullach Raoileann, in the townland of Mullaghreelan, about five miles to the south-east of Athy. The tuarastal, or stipend, which this chief received from the King of Leinster was "ten carved rings, six royal steeds, six matals, and six bondmen." The "saorchlanna" or free tribes of the Ui Muireadhaigh did not pay any cíós or tribute to the King of Leinster, since he was of their race and blood.<sup>3</sup>

The tuarastal of Ui Faoláin was "six drinking-horns, six rings, six mantles, and six swift steeds." Like the Ui Muireadhaigh, and for the same reason, the Ui Faolain paid no cíós.

The chief of the Ui Dunchadha, who is called "Flaith Chualand," received "eight ships with sails and satin-flags, eight drinking-horns, eight keen-edged swords, eight tunics, eight gold embroidered matals." He also paid no cíós. As neither the Ui Ceallaigh Cualann, Ui Briúin Cualann, nor the Ui Teigh are mentioned in the Leabhar na gCeart, it seems that these three clans, together with the Ui Dunchadha, were vassals of the "Flaith Chualand," who, from the mention of the "eight ships," must have had maritime possessions.

<sup>1</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, A.M. 3501. See also Leabhar na gCeart, p. 195. From the name *Inbhear Mór*, great estuary, it is evident that the mouth of the Avonmore river has silted up very much with sand and shingle. The name does not at all describe the present coast-line at Arklow.

<sup>2</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1154, 1170.

<sup>3</sup> "The race of Fiacha [Baiceadh] . . . do not pay aught except a night's refecton to the King of Laighin," Leabhar na gCeart, p. 219. The race of Fiacha Baiceadh include the Ui Muireadhaigh, Ui Faoláin, and the Ui Dunchadha.

Mac Giollamocholmóg, the chief of the Ui Dunchadha, is called "Tighearna Fear gCualann" by the Four Masters at A.D. 1141; while in their next notice, A.D. 1154, he is termed "Tighearna Ua nDunchadha." The last reference to the Ui Briúin Cualann is at A.D. 1130. From this it appears that in the middle of the twelfth century the chief of the Ui Dunchadha extended his sway over the neighbouring clan of the Ui Briúin Cualann.

About the year 1200 Mac Giollamocholmóg was in possession of lands as far apart as Liamhain or Newcastle-Lyons in Ui Dunchadha, and Delgany and Rathdown in Ui Briúin Cualann. At the invasion this chief joined the Anglo-Normans, and his descendant received grants from King John of part of the tribal territory. The family appears for the last time, about A.D. 1400, under the name of FitzDermot.<sup>1</sup>

The only mention of the Ui Teigh by the "Annals" is the following at A.D. 765 or 769:—"The battle of Ath-cliaith by the Cianachta Breagh against Ui Teigh, and there was a great slaughtering made of the Leinstermen, and numbers of the Cianachta were drowned in the full tide on their returning."<sup>2</sup> The name of this clan remained attached to its territory after the Invasion.<sup>3</sup> Ó hUidhrin refers to "Ó Ceallaigh over Ui Teigh in the east." No member of the clan or of the Ui Briúin Cualann ever was king of Leinster; and only two of the Ui Ceallaigh Cualann, namely, Fianamhail, the 15th king, who was killed in A.D. 679; and Ceallach Cualann, the 17th king,

<sup>1</sup> Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.* Ui Dunchada; Mr. Goddard Orpen in "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1906, p. 76; Mr. James Mills, *do.*, 1894, p. 161; Loc. Pat. Genealogy No. 11, *do.*, 1875, p. 487. Ó hUidhrin calls MacGiollamocholmóg chief of Feara Chualann.

It is interesting to observe the gradual shrinking of the territory of Cuala. In very early times it extended along the sea-coast, from the mouth of the Avonmore at Arklow to that of the Liffey at Dublin (Onom. Goedel., *sub voc.* Cualu). Gleann dá Loch was in it (*loc. cit.*). After the invasion it consisted of the territory of the Ui Briúin Cualann, which appears in the Anglo-Norman records under the disguise of "Obrun" and "Brun" (Mr. Orpen, *loc. cit.*, and Mr. Mills, *loc. cit.*); and finally in the seventeenth century, when the territory makes its last appearance, it was only equivalent to the half-barony of Rathdown in Co. Wicklow (Pat. Roll. 20 James I, Part 2, No. 5; list of lands in "Ferquolin" claimed by the citizens of Dublin, *circa* 1616, given in Cal. Records of Dublin, i, 252; inquisition taken at Wicklow 21st April, 1636, quoted by O'D., *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 13).

<sup>2</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, 765; A.U. 769. The Cianachta Breagh were seated about Duleek in Meath. The battle was evidently fought on the south side of the Liffey.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Orpen in "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1908, p. 129.



from whom the tribe-name is derived, who was killed in A.D. 714 after a long reign. The last notice of the Ui Ceallaigh Cualann is in A.D. 1037.<sup>1</sup> The Ui Máil, Ui Teigh, and Ui Ceallaigh Cualann were descended from Maine Mál, the elder of the two sons of Feidhlimidh Fearurghlais, and not from his brother Cathaoir Mór, as were the other clans of north-east Leinster, with the exception of the Forthuatha.<sup>2</sup>

The tuarastal of the King of the Forthuatha Laighean was "seven shields, seven steeds, seven drinking-horns, and seven swords with their scabbards." The cíós which his clan paid was 200 milch cows, 100 hogs, and 100 cloaks. There are a good many notices of the Forthuatha in the "Annals" up to A.D. 1170. Two of these notices connect the Forthuatha with Gleann dá Loch. In A.D. 1043, "Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Forthuatha Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in *Tearmann Caoimhghin*."<sup>3</sup> In A.D. 1127 "Giolla-comhghaill Ó Tuathail, *comharba of Caoimhghin*, was slain by the Forthuatha."<sup>4</sup> Their territory was on many occasions the scene of battles between the men of north Leinster and their rivals, the Ui Ceinnsealaigh. In A.D. 1039 they slew the Ossorian prince, Domhnall, who had in the same year become King of Leinster in succession to his father Donchadh mac Giollaphádraig, who had successfully usurped the throne of Leinster.<sup>5</sup> According to the lists of the kings of Leinster only one king belonged to this clan, namely, Fraoch mac Fionnchadha, the 4th king.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>2</sup> Leabhar na gCeart, p. 205; Loc. Pat. Genealogy, No. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Annals of the Four Masters. <sup>4</sup> *Ib.*

<sup>5</sup> Leabhar Geinealach, p. 427; Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta, 55; Leabhar Laighean, 39.

<sup>6</sup> There is much confusion in the annals with reference to the death of this king. The Four Masters, A.D. 476, record "Cath Granaird by Eochaidh mac Coirpre, etc., mic Enda Niadh, against the king of Leinster, Fraoch mac Fionnchadha, etc., mic Mesin Cuirb, and Fraoch fell therein." Mac Firblisigh, at p. 426, says that Fraoch mac Fionnchadha fell by Eochaidh mac Cairbre. In the Annals of Ulster, at A.D. 485, the entry is—"Bellum primum circa Granearad. Cairbre mac Neill Naigiallaig victor erat; in quo cecidit Finguine filius Erce; et victor erat, ut alii dicunt, Crintan mac Enna Cinselaig." O'Donovan says that *Granard* is Granard in County Longford, but it seems hardly likely that two princes of Leinster race should proceed to County Longford to fight out their differences. Again, at A.D. 480, the Four Masters record—"Cath Granaird in the land of Leinster, between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Fionnchadh, lord of Ui Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by Coirpre." The Annals of Clonmacnois record at A.D. 497—"The battle of Graine, where Moriortagh mac Ercka had the victory. There was another battle of

The tuarastal of the king of the Ui Feineachlais, who is called "Rígh an Indbher," was "six tunics, six oxen, swift, bounding, six coats-of-mail, and six ships, six beautiful bay steeds." No separate cíos is mentioned as being due from the Ui Feineachdlais, so presumably they were included in the Forthuatha for this purpose.

As I have said, the "Rígh Laighean," or "Kingship of Leinster," remained in the hands of the men of north-east Leinster from the time of St. Patrick until the year 1042. Their principal rivals were their correlatives the Ui Ceinnsealaigh. Whenever the king of Ui Ceinnsealaigh was exceptionally powerful, he seems always to have made an attempt to attain to the "throne of Leinster." Indeed, the famous Brandubh, who defeated and slew Aodh mac Ainmireach, King of Ireland, at the battle of Dúnbolg in A.D. 598, when that monarch attempted to enforce upon Leinster the boromha tribute, succeeded in holding the throne for ten years, until his death in A.D. 604. Although the Ui Ceinnsealaigh finally succeeded in the eleventh century in capturing the throne, and retaining it until their overthrow by the Anglo-Normans, they were not regarded as its legitimate occupants. Their success in attaining to the hegemony of Leinster was due partly to the skilful leadership of their king, Diarmuid mac Donnchadha Maoilnambó, who was king of Leinster from A.D. 1042 to 1072, and is regarded by some authorities as king of Ireland "with opposition"<sup>1</sup> from A.D. 1064 to 1072, and partly to the weakening effect of the Scandinavian Kingdom at Dublin on the clans of north-east Leinster. The Danes at Wexford were not strong enough to affect the ruler of Ui Ceinnsealaigh at his capital of Farna Mór Maodhóig (Ferns).

In theory all the clans of Leinster owed allegiance to the "Rí Laighean" (King of Leinster), but it is doubtful if any king of North Leinster race ever was strong enough to impose any

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Graine, between Lynstermen themselves, fought, where Finncha, king of O'Keanshely, was slain, and Carbreigh had the victory." In the Annals of Ulster there is the entry at A.D. 486, "vel hic, primum bellum *Graine*"; and under A.D. 492, "Bellum secundum *Granairt*." The *Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta*, p. 54, says that Fraoch mac Findchadha fell by Muirheartach mac Earca in "Cath Granaird." From all this it appears that the battle in which this king fell was fought at Gráine or Graney, about three miles east of Castledermot, County Kildare, and not at Granard in County Longford.

<sup>1</sup> This Diarmuid was, with the doubtful exception of his ancestor, Cathaoird Mór (A.D. 174-177), the only Leinsterman who could claim the title of 'Ard-rí. After the blow to the traditional system given by the successful usurpation of Brian Boroinhe, the high kingship was the goal of every powerful provincial king's ambition.

effective authority upon the Laighin Deasghabhair.<sup>1</sup> According to the "Leabhar na gCeart," which is more concerned with an ideal than an actual state of affairs, the rulers of all these clans, as well as the Danes of Dublin, accepted tuarastail<sup>2</sup> from the king of Leinster, thereby acknowledging submission and allegiance to him,<sup>3</sup> and paid cíós, but even according to theory,

No cíós is due—a fair compact,  
From the brave Ui Ceinnsealaigh;

.....  
Cumhal or Cíos or Cáin

The valiant Ui Fáilghe do not pay  
To the king of Laighin, but if in time of expedition,  
A night's refecation on visiting.

The Osraighe was supposed in theory to pay a cíós of 200 beeves, 200 cows, and 200 cloaks to the King of Leinster, but in fact their territory was debatable ground between Munster and Leinster, and they were independent of both.

It was the prerogative and duty of the King of Leinster to "celebrate Aonach Carman," "The Fair of Carman,"<sup>4</sup> and unless

<sup>1</sup> The Laighin Deasghabhair were equivalent to the Ui Ceinnsealaigh and the Osraighe. See Onom. Goedel., *sub voc. Laighin desgabair*, and Mr. Orpen's note, "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1906, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> When Maolseachlainn II came to Brian Boroimhe's tent in A.D. 1002, with a retinue of twelve score men to offer him submission, Brian gave him a tuarastal of twelve score steeds, which he accepted; but the retinue felt so mortified at their own King's submission that they refused to take charge of them, so Maolseachlainn presented them in token of friendship to Brian's son Murchadh. (Joyce, "Soc. Hist.," i, 52, quoting Wars G. G., 133.)

<sup>3</sup> It is worth noting that in detailing the tuarastail of the king of Leinster the author of the *Leabhar na gCeart* proceeds *deiseal* round Leinster, commencing with the Ui Faoláin and ending with Ui Fáilghe.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Goddard Orpen, in a most illuminating paper on Aonach Carman (J.R.S.A.I., 1906, p. 11), has adduced very strong grounds for the belief that it was held on the Curragh of Kildare. All through this article I have received great assistance from Mr. Orpen's paper. Father Edmund Hogan (Onom. Goedel, *sub voc. Carman*, pp. 156, 685) thinks that Aonach Carman was held on the eastern side of the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Burren, at the town of Carlow. This may be correct for very early pre-Christian times, when the King of Leinster had a residence at Dinn Rígh, near Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, but all the later references to the Aonach connect it with the King of North Leinster, e.g., he is called "the King of defensive Carman" (*Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 211). In the Will of Cathaoir Mór (*loc. cit.* p. 203), and in the poem on the death of Cearbhall mac Muireigéin, quoted by the Four Masters, Carman is associated with Aillinn (Cnoc Aluinn, about 6½ miles south-east of Kildare), Almhain (Hill of Allen, about 5½ miles north of Kildare), and Nás (Naas). During the period in which the King of Leinster was drawn from the Ui Faoláin and their related clans, Aonach Carman could hardly have been celebrated near Carlow, which was either in the territory of their rivals of Ui Ceinnsealaigh or on their very borders.

he had done so he was not regarded as a legitimate sovereign. To "celebrate Aonach Carman" was equivalent to becoming a claimant to the throne; the Four Masters, contrary to their usual custom, specially record that in A.D. 1033, "Aonach Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh mac Giollaphádraig, after he had assumed the Kingship of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraighe along with him." And again, at A.D. 1079, "Aonach Carman was celebrated by Conchobhar Ó Conchobhair Failghe." On each of these occasions the claimant was a member of a clan who had no right to the throne.

The "Rí Laighean" lived at Nás na Ríogh ("Naas of the Kings") until the death of Cearbhall mac Muireagain, the 40th king, in A.D. 904.<sup>1</sup> Cearbhall was one of the most famous of the north Leinster kings. He fought in the battle of Bealach Múghna, A.D. 903 (Ballaghmoon, Co. Kildare), in which fell Cormac mac Cuileannáin, the bishop-king of Cashel. Cearbhall and eight other kings of Leinster were buried in Cill Chorbáin.<sup>1</sup> The ecclesiastical centre of the district was Kildare.

The following brief analysis of the list of the kings of Leinster "after the Faith," given in Mac Firbhisigh's "Leabhar Geinealach," p. 426, in the R.I.A. copy, in the Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta, folio 54, a, 26, and in the Leabhar Laighean, folio 39, b, 1, forms a short survey of the history of the clans of north-east Leinster from about the year A.D. 450 until A.D. 1171. The three lists are in substantial agreement with each other; that in the Leabhar Laighean, which is the oldest, is the scantiest in its details, and the most conservative in its method of spelling names. The list in the Leabhar Geinealach is the fullest, and gives the pedigree of each king for five or six generations. All three lists give the number of years which each king reigned, and those in the Leabhar Laighean and Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta usually agree with one another, but it is not always possible to reconcile them with the dates given by the Annalists.

The list commences with Breasal Beulach, who died A.D. 435, the grandson of Cathaoir Mór, king of Leinster, who was slain in A.D. 377. It is obvious that these dates are incorrect. According to the Leabhar Geinealach and Leabhar Bhaile an

<sup>1</sup> O'Donovan, A.F.M. A.D. 904. O'D. identifies Cill Chorbáin with Kilcorban in Eile O gCearbhaill, King's Co.; but this appears to be one of his rare mistakes. It is incredible that nine kings from Co. Kildare should have been brought for burial many miles outside their own territory. Father Shearman's identification (Loc. Pat., Table 12) with Kill, near Naas, is probably correct (Onom. Goedel, *sub voc.*).



Mhóta, the 2nd king was Enna Níadh, son of Breasal Beulach, and ancestor of the rightful line of the Leinster kings. The Leabhar Laighean substitutes Enna Cinnsealach, grandson of Breasal Beulach, and ancestor of the rulers of south Leinster. The 3rd king was Criomhthann, the son of Enna Cinnsealach, who was killed in A.D. 483; this Criomhthann was baptized by St. Patrick at his residence at Ráith Bhiligh in Co. Carlow.<sup>1</sup> The 4th king was Fraoch mac Fionchadha of the Forthuatha, with whom I have dealt already. He was followed by six kings of the race of Enna Níadh until A.D. 594. Brandubh, king of Ui Ceinnsealaigh, then held the throne of Leinster until A.D. 604.<sup>2</sup> Then three more kings of north Leinster race, descendants of Enna Níadh, until A.D. 665. Then a king of the race of Maine Mál, until A.D. 679. Then another king of the legitimate line, until A.D. 689. Then Ceallach Cualann, of the race of Maine Mál, reigned until A.D. 714. From the death of Ceallach Cualann until Donchadh mac Giollaphadraig seized the throne in A.D. 1033, the sovereignty of Leinster remained without a break in the hands of the descendants of Murchadh Mór, namely, the Ui Muireadhaigh, Ui Faoláin, and Ui Dunchadha. Of the 56 kings who reigned from the middle of the fifth century until A.D. 1033, all but five were of the same race; this would argue a fairly settled state of society. From A.D. 1042 until the Anglo-Norman invasion the Ui Ceinnsealaigh line held possession of the throne according to the list of the kings, but according to the Annalists their position was very insecure.

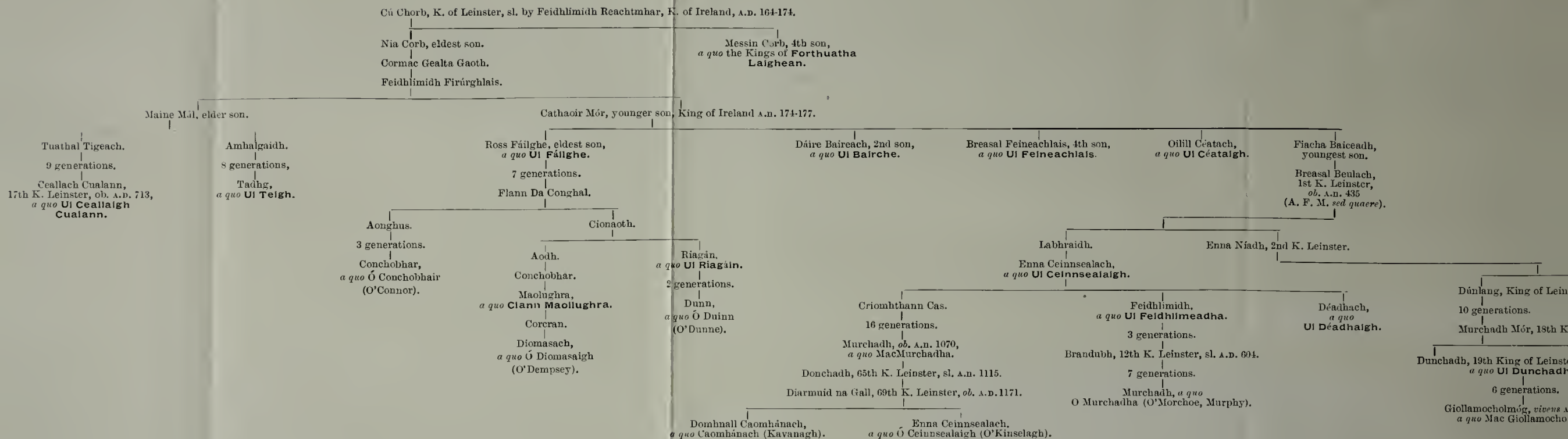
The Four Masters are doubtful whether Donnchadh mac Domhnaill Reamhair, who was slain by Conchobhar Ó Conchobhair Fáilghe in A.D. 1089, was more than "lord of of Ui Ceinnsealaigh." His successor, Enda mac Diarmada, slain A.D. 1092, is only styled "lord of Ui Ceinnsealaigh." Muirheartach mac Giollamocholmóg, of the Ui Dunchadha, who was killed at the battle of Mágh Cobha in A.D. 1103, is called "King of Leinster" by the Four Masters. Even according to the lists of kings Donnchadh mac Murchadha was obliged to share his throne for two years with Conchobhar

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<sup>1</sup> "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1874, pp. 190, 295.

<sup>2</sup> The site of the battle of Damhchluain, in which, according to some authorities, Brandubh was slain, has not been identified. I would suggest that it is the townland of Dughlone in the Parish of Kilmuckridge and Barony of Ballaghkeen North, Co. Wexford. According to the alternative account Brandubh was murdered by the Airchinnech of Seanboth Sine (Templeshanbo) in the Barony of Scarawalsh and Co. of Wexford.

TABLE II, TO ILLUSTRATE THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLANS OF LEINSTER.

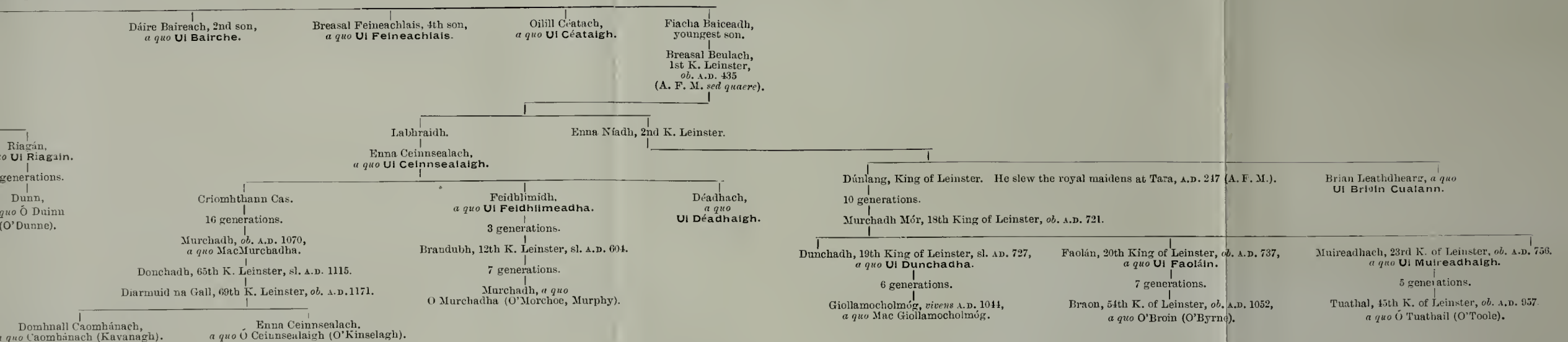


LE II, TO ILLUSTRATE THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLANS OF LEINSTER.

of Ireland, A.D. 164-174.

Messin Corb, 4th son,  
a quo the Kings of Forthuatha  
Laighean.

King of Ireland A.D. 174-177.



Ó Conchobhair Fáilghe, until they were both killed in a battle at Dublin against "Domhnall Ó Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliath" in A.D. 1115. In their notice of his death, A.D. 1135, "in a clerical habit at Lios Mór at an advanced age," the Four Masters state that this Domhnall Ó Briain had been "lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster." The notice of the death of Diarmuid mac Murchadha in the *Leabhar Laighean*, which was probably compiled by his tutor, Aodh mac Criomhthain, is as follows:—"He was king of all Leath Mhogha [*i.e.* the southern half of Ireland] and of Meath. He died in Fearná after victory of unction and penance in the 61st year of his age. *Saxain iar sain miserabiliter regnant. Amen as Amen.*" But, according to the Four Masters, retribution fell upon him, for "he died of an insufferable and unknown disease, for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colmchille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearná Mór without making a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved."

The accompanying Tables illustrate the traditional genealogy of the clans of Leinster; they have been constructed from Keating, Shearman's "*Loca Patriciana*," and O'Hart's "*Irish Pedigrees*." Whatever opinion may be held of the genuineness of such genealogies when examined in detail, I think that it is generally admitted that in their broad outlines they represent a genuine tradition based on historical facts. For example, when we find that almost all the Leinster clans are described as descended from the sons of one king, who was supposed to have flourished in the second century of the Christian era, it appears to be clear that these clans are all the result of a combined movement of population which occurred at some early period. Similarly, the fact that the Laoighis, the Osraighe, and the Fotharta are assigned genealogies different from those of the remainder of the Leinster clans, would show that these groups of clans entered Leinster, or took possession of their respective territories, at a different, and probably an earlier, period than did the other clans of Leinster.<sup>1</sup>

I have in this paper advisedly used the word "clan" as denoting the organization which was smaller than the *cinéal* or "tribe," and larger than the *slíocht* or "sept." The *cinéal* was the oldest organization, and had, in the course of time, developed into several *clans*; its territory was often co-extensive

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<sup>1</sup> For an interesting discussion of the value and authenticity of Irish Genealogies, see Dr. Hyde, *Literary Hist. of Ireland*, pp. 58-76.



with one of the sub-kingdoms. For example, the Cinéal Chonaill, who occupied Tír Chonaill (= all County Donegal, except the Barony of Inishowen), comprised the clans of O'Donnell, MacSweeney, O'Gallagher, O'Boyle, and O'Freel. The ancestor from whom the name of the *cinéal* was derived was usually a person who lived or was supposed to have lived in pre-Christian times. The ancestor from whom the surname of the clan was derived usually was a person who lived in the ninth or tenth century.

Many clans had two names, the clan-name and the surname. For example, the *clan-name* of the O'Dunnes was Ui Riagáin, while their *surname* was Ó Duinn. The clan-name was used in describing the clan in their corporate capacity; it could not be used in connexion with an individual member of the clan. For example, Tadhg O Duinn could not be called "Tadhg Ó Riagáin," but the clan of which he was a member might be referred to as the "Ui Riagáin," or the "Ui Duinn," or the "Muintir Duinn." The clan-name was often used to denote the territory of the clan, the O'Dunne's territory being called Ui Riagáin, or "Iregan."

Most clans included several *sliocht* or *septs*; the older and more powerful the clan the greater the number of *septs* it contained. The formation of *septs* seems to have continued down to the break-up of the tribal system in the sixteenth century. It must, of course, be understood that the division of Irish groups of population into tribes, clans, and *septs* is only a rough generalization. Many writers regard the terms "tribe" and "clan" as synonymous, but it is certainly incorrect to use the word "sept" as equivalent to either "tribe" or "clan." Examples of a clan divided into *sliochta* or *septs* are the MacCarthaigh (MacCarthys), divided into the *septs* of MacCarthaigh Mór (the senior line), MacCarthaigh Riabhach (Reagh), and the Mac Carthaigh Glas; the Mac Suibhne (Mac Sweenys), divided into the *septs* of Mac Suibhne na dTuath, MacSuibhne Fánad, and Mac Suibhne Bághaineach. So, too, the Ui Broin (O'Byrnes) were in the sixteenth century divided into the *septs* of Gabhal Dúnlain, the senior branch, whose chiefs lived at an *Iubhrach* (Newragh or Newrath-bridge) and Coill tSíomóin (Kiltimon), and Gabhal Raghnaill, the junior but more powerful branch, whose chief lived at Baile na Corra Móire (Ballinacor).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Joyce, "Social History," i, 166.

*KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,*

1559-1800.

(*Continued from p. 316.*)

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

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THE BOROUGH OF HARRISTOWN.

Returned for the Borough of Harristown (*alias* Carnalway),  
7th May, 1689.

**James Nihell.**

**Edmund FitzGerald.**

James Nihell was not, it may be asserted, a native of this county. The name is found in Clare and Limerick, principally in the former, where some of the family were landed proprietors. James Nihell, of Limerick and Dublin, one of the Jacobites attainted in 1691, was doubtless the member for this borough, but beyond this we have no information regarding him. Like many others in a similar position, he probably fled to the Continent. A Lient. Nihell, perhaps a relative, was among the officers of Dillon's Regiment in the Irish Brigade, who fell at Lauffelt in 1746.

[Authorities:—"King James' Irish Army List," by John D'Alton; MS. Inquisitions in the Public Record Office; O'Callaghan's "Irish Brigades in the service of France."]

Edmund FitzGerald seems, contrary to expectation, to have been, like his colleague, a stranger to this county, and probably belonged to the South of Ireland; but, except for the isolated fact that he was one of the nine commissioners appointed by James II on 10th April, 1690, for the purpose of assessing taxes in County Kildare, we have failed to trace his career.

Two of this name figure in the Jacobite Infantry: Capt. Edmund FitzGerald, in the Regiment of Donogh, Earl of Clancarty, and Major Edmund FitzGerald, in Col. Roger M'Ellicott's Regiment. In 1700 Alice FitzGerald, widow, otherwise Dillon, preferred a claim to dower on behalf of herself and her daughters, Elinor and Alice FitzGerald, before the Commissioners of Chichester House, out of the lands of Glananagery and Ballinascarty, County Cork, to which she

claimed to be entitled under the will of her husband Edmund FitzGerald, who was, perhaps, identical with the member for Harristown.

[Authorities :—" King James' Irish Army List," vol. ii, pp. 114, 740 ; Book of Chichester House Claims ; Information from Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

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Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 28th Sept., 1692.

**Sir Maurice Eustace.**

**Robert Graydon.**

**Sir Maurice Eustace**, Knight, of Harristown, Co. Kildare, was son of William Eustace, who died 1st Feb., 1674, by Anne, dau. of James Netterville, of Castletown Kilpatrick, Co. Meath, and nephew of the Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whom he succeeded as tenant in tail of the Harristown estates. Sir Maurice, who received the honour of knighthood in November, 1662, was granted by patent 12th February, 22 Car. II, 1135 acres in Tibogan, Stevenstown, Harberstown and Milestown, in the Barony of Naas ; 500 acres in Ballanure, in the Barony of Offaley ; 250 acres in Irishtown, in the Barony of Newcastle ; 703 acres in Kilmactieogue, in the Barony of Rathdown ; the mills and weir of Kilmainham, with a new house built by Sir Maurice Eustace, and an old house built by Sir George Sexton, Knight ; 367 acres in Bellaghmoney and Annaghcorvey, and 136 acres in Killerery, in Geashill Barony, and King's County. In 1681 he obtained a charter constituting his estate at Harristown into a manor, with power to hold Court Leet and Baron, and a Seneschal's Court.

His Parliamentary career was short, for though he represented this borough for three years, his only previous experience was for some months in the last Parliament, to which he was returned in 1665 as member for Knocktopher ; he was again elected for Harristown in 1695, but failing to attend the House, a new writ was forthwith issued. He appears to have been extravagant, and certainly died heavily in debt, for on 7th March, 1704, his widow, Dame Clotilda Eustace, on behalf of herself and her daughter Clotilda, an infant of four years, obtained an Act of Parliament to sell portion of his estates for the payment of debts, and five years later Robert Echlin and numerous other creditors sought the same remedy.

He m. 1st, Anne, who died 26th August, 1685, daughter of Sir Robert Colville, of Newtown, County Down ; and 2nd, in

1699, Clotilda, who died in 1752, daughter and heiress of Michael Parsons, of Tomduff, County Wexford.

Sir Maurice died 13th April, 1703, having had issue a son, who died young, and seven daughters, of whom the following survived him, viz. :—

- I. Anne (by first marriage), m., 1703, Benjamin Chetwode, M.P. for Harristown (see p. 399).
- II. Penelope (by first marriage) m. 1st Robert Echlin, Barrister-at-Law, M.P. for Newtownards, 1692-3, and Newry, 1695-1706, who died in 1706; 2nd, Edward Stratford, of Belan, County Kildare, M.P. for Harristown (see p. 402).
- III. Clotilda (by second marriage), m., 23rd April, 1726, Thomas Tickell, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, sometime Secretary of State, and died 16th July, 1792, aged 92.

[Authorities :—Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament"; Burke's "Visitation of Seats and Arms," 2nd Series, p. 132; D'Alton's "King James' Irish Army List"; 15 Report, Hist. MSS. Com., p. 670; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

**Robert Graydon**, of Russellstown, County Wicklow, was the eldest son of Cornet John Graydon, of Barretstown, County Kildare, by Katherine, who died in 1696, aged 68, daughter of . . . Borrowes.

He had only a leasehold interest in Russellstown, which he held under the Colville family; but on his father's death, in 1673, he succeeded to a freehold estate of 386 statute acres in Barony of Duleek, County Meath, which had been granted to the latter by Patent, 9th May, 1669, under the Act of Settlement, where the name is spelt Greydon.

At the next general election, in 1695, he was again returned for this borough, which he represented till the end of the session. He was twice Sovereign of Naas—1695 and 1696—and served as High Sheriff of County Wicklow in 1703.

Mr. Graydon married in 1696 Catherine, who died in 1736, only daughter of Hon. Robert Johnson, 3rd Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and died in 1725, leaving issue :—

- I. John, of Russellstown, M.P. for Naas and Harristown (see p. 403).
- II. Charles.
- III. Alexander.
- IV. Richard.



- V. Robert.
- VI. Hales.
- I. Margaret.
- II. Elizabeth, m., 1736, John Eustace of Naas.
- III. Jane, of Russellstown, d. unm. 1740.
- IV. Frances, m., 1730, Roger West.
- V. Catherine, m. Murrough Graydon of Elverstown.

[Authorities:—Prerogative Will of Robert Graydon, dated 15th February, 1724, proved 29th July, 1725; Blessington Parish Registers; information from George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant, etc.]

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Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 23rd August, 1695

Sir Maurice Eustace. Robert Graydon.	}	(See <i>ante</i> , p. 394.)
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Bye-election, December, 1695.

**Francis Wemyss**

(*vice* Eustace, expelled for non-attendance).

Francis Wemyss, of Rosetown, County Kildare, was the only son of Maurice Wemyss, who died in 1670, by Elizabeth his wife, and grandson of Sir Patrick Wemyss, of Danesfort, County Kilkenny, M.P. for Gowran, 1639.

He appears to have been previously resident in the King's County, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1694.

He m. 1st, Joyce, who died in 1717, daughter of William Blundell, and granddaughter of Sir George Blundell, 2nd Bart., of Edenderry, King's County; and secondly, Mary, daughter of . . . M'Culloch, by whom he had an only child, Henrietta. Mr. Wemyss, who for some years prior to his death resided in Dublin, died in 1738, leaving issue:—

- I. Maurice, born 1691, educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin;  
B.A.; m. and had issue.
- II. William (Rev.), b. 1692, m. and had issue.
- III. Francis.
- IV. Patrick, M.D.
- V. James.
- VI. Henry.

- I. Elizabeth, m. . . . Gower.
- II. Anne, m. . . . Wheeler.
- III. Sarah, m. . . . Caldbeck.
- IV. Martha, d. unm. 1786.
- V. Joyce.
- VI. Catherine.
- VII. Mary.
- VIII. Antoinetta, d. unm.

[Authorities:—Prerogative Wills; Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament"; the "Irish Builder" for 1888; the "Landed Gentry," *sub* Colchester-Wemyss.]

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Returned for the Borough of Harristown.  
13th September, 1703.

Richard FitzPatrick.  
Robert Dixon.

Richard FitzPatrick, of Tentore, Queen's County, was second son of Andrew FitzPatrick, of Castle Fleming, Queen's County, by Ellice, daughter of Richard, Viscount Mountgarrett. He was an Officer in the Royal Navy, and in 1687 was made Captain of the Richmond Ship of War, in which he distinguished himself by his activity in keeping in check the French privateers in the North Sea. His next command was in 1690, when he was appointed to the "St. Albans"; soon afterwards he attacked and, after a severe engagement lasting four hours, captured a French frigate of thirty-six guns. In the following year he was again engaged on active service, and assisted in the capture of some rich prizes under convoy. Sir Cloudesley Shovel appointed him to the command of a 70-gun ship, in which he was dispatched to attack the Grovais, one of the Cardinal Isles, where he did great damage, seizing no less 13,000 head of cattle and horses. On the death of his elder brother, Brigadier-General Edward FitzPatrick, who was drowned on the passage from England in 1696, he succeeded to the family estates; in the same year, as a reward for his services, he obtained Grantstown, Donoughmore, and other lands in Queen's County, forfeited by Edmond Morris, a Jacobite, who fell at Aughrim. He also acquired property by purchase from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates in 1703, paying £885 for the Rawson Estate (subject to the mortgage of Edmond Morris), at Donoughmore, Queen's County; £2,360 for Ballygorbinagh, Loghteoghe, etc., Barony of Stradbally, Queen's County, estate

of John Brereton, attainted; and £1,415 for lands of Ardrass, Barony of Salt, County Kildare, estate of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, attainted.

This gallant officer sat for Harristown till the Parliament was dissolved in 1713, but during the greater part of the time he was absent from Ireland; for on the outbreak of the war with Spain he obtained command of the "Ranelagh," of eighty guns, in which he was employed in the expedition to Cadiz, and the attack on Vigo.

Having retired from the service, he was on 27th April, 1715, raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Gowran, of Gowran, taking his seat in the House of Lords on the 12th November following. He was one of the peers appointed to prepare an address from the Irish House to congratulate George I on his succession.

Lord Gowran married in July, 1718, Anne, who died 14th November, 1744, younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Farning Wood, Northants, and died 9th June, 1727, leaving issue:—

- I. John, 2nd Lord Gowran, b. 1719; created 5th October, 1751, Earl of Upper Ossory and in 1754 returned as M.P. for the County of Bedford. He m. July, 1744, Lady Evelyn Leveson-Gower, youngest dau. of John, 1st Earl Gower, by whom, who survived him and m. 2nd February, 1759, Richard Vernon, of Hilton, Staffordshire, he had issue, Lord Upper Ossory, died 23rd September, 1758.
- II. Richard (Hon.), m. Anne, who died 28th March, 1759, dau. of . . . Usher, of London, by whom he had a son who died young, and two daughters.<sup>1</sup> Mr. FitzPatrick died at his house in Curzon Street, London, on 5th June, 1796.

[Authorities:—Wills' "Illustrious Irishmen," vol. iv, p. 53; "Dictionary of National Biography"; Ryan's "Irish Worthies"; Archdall's edition of Lodge's "Peerage"; History of the Diocese of Ossory; "Dublin University Magazine," 1854, p. 530.]

**Robert Dixon**, of Calverstown, County Kildare, was the only son of Sir Richard Dixon, of Calverstown, Knight, High Sheriff 1667, who died July, 1684, by Mary, daughter of William

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<sup>1</sup> His surviving daughter and eventual heiress, Anne FitzPatrick, m. 9th March, 1789, John Henry Fock, Baron de Robeck, and in consequence of this connexion the late Baron de Robeck named his residence "Gowran Grange."

Eustace, niece of Lord Chancellor Eustace. He was born in 1674, and had not previously sat in Parliament, though at this election he was returned both for the Borough of Randalstown and for Harristown, making his election to sit for the latter. On 27th November, 1713, he petitioned successfully against the return of Richard Jones and Warner Westenra for Randalstown; he also on 10th December, 1713, presented, but subsequently withdrew, a petition against the return of Alexander Graydon and Benjamin Chetwood for this borough; it is evident that, having got in for Randalstown through the success of the former petition, he had no reason for proceeding with the latter.

Mr. Dixon, who served as High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1709, married Mary, daughter of William Talbot, widow of Patrick Lambert, of Dunmain, County Wexford (M.P. for Taghmon, 1692).

He died without issue in Jervis Street, Dublin, in March, 1725-6, and was buried at Kilcullen. By his will he devised his estates in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare to trustees to the use of his kinsman, Robert Dixon, K.C., with remainder in default of his issue to Sir Walter Borrowes, Bart., in tail male, on condition of his "assuming and continuing the name of Dixon."

[Authorities:—Funeral Entry; Information from G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant; Private Act, 1747, for sale of estate of Col. Robert Dixon, of Calverstown, for payment of debts.]

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Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 22nd October, 1713.

**Benjamin Chetwood.**

**Alexander Graydon.**

**Benjamin Chetwood**, of Harristown, County Kildare, was fourth son of Valentine Chetwood, who settled in Ireland, by Mary, daughter of Francis Shute, of Upton, Leicester. He was an Attorney, and as such acted on behalf of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates; until after his second marriage with the heiress of Harristown he resided in Dublin, which is given as his address in list of those attainted by the Parliament of James II. Mr. Chetwood only represented this borough till the dissolution in the following year consequent on the death of Queen Anne, and did not again seek Parliamentary honours.

The old castle at Harristown, now demolished, occupied by the Eustaces and their successors, the Chetwoods, stood in the field opposite the railway station. According to a writer in



1748, when it was in the possession of Mr. Chetwood's eldest son, it was "a large dwelling with a noble court before it, that bore the face of venerable antiquity (but yet no decay appeared in any part of its form)." "The situation," he continues, "is on the summit of an hill, and the front looks down from an high eminence into the River Liffey; but what charmed us beyond imagination was a vast body of water, in an artificial bed of a large extent, where we saw a ship completely furnished, as if ready to make a long voyage by sea; her sails spread, her colours flying, anchors weighed, guns firing, and the sailors neatly dressed, everyone at their proper function, with their usual sea-terms. In a neat pleasure-boat we were conveyed on board, where in a cabin finely adorned we were seated and served with an elegant entertainment by the worthy owner, and among the rest with sea-provisions, biscuit, etc., the guns echoing round the adjacent woods and mountains that seemed to us like a piece of enchantment; all this in a basin upon a high hill, I believe, a hundred yards above the river, made by art, the bottom and sides paved." This artificial lake contained innumerable carp and tench, "whose taste equals those of Hampton Court."

Mr. Chetwood, whose eldest brother was ancestor of the family still seated at Woodbrook, Queen's County, married first, 25th November, 1694, Catherine, eldest daughter of Nicholas Jones, of Dublin, M.P. for Naas, 1692-93, and by her, who died in 1695, had an only child, Elizabeth, who married 22nd February, 1715, Christopher Ussher, of Mount Ussher, County Wicklow. He married secondly, in 1703, Anne, who died 1714, elder daughter and co-heiress of Sir Maurice Eustace, and died in 1728, having by her had issue:—

- I. Eustace, of Harristown, who assumed the additional surname of Eustace, m. Susanna, dau. of Aaron Crossley, and died leaving issue:<sup>1</sup>
- II. Hill (Chetwood), of Dublin, m. 1749, Hannah Symes, who died 1791, dau. of George Higgins, of Silverhills, County Dublin, and died s.p.s., in 1781, being buried at St. Bride's.
- III. Benjamin.
  - I. Anne.
  - II. Penelope.
  - III. Henrietta.

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<sup>1</sup> I have failed to ascertain the date of his death, but he was certainly alive in 1742, when Winstanley wrote a poem inscribed "To Chetwood Eustace on his Birthday." He had previously written verses on his only daughter Elizabeth, who married Charles Stewart on 3rd March, 1742.

[Authorities :—Chetwode Pedigree, “Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,” 2nd series, i, p. 87; Funeral Entry; King’s “State of the Protestants in Ireland,” Appendix; “Swift’s Correspondence,” edited by Ball, vol. ii, pp. 241 and 290; Burke’s “Landed Gentry,” 2nd edition; “Tour by Two Gentlemen in Ireland,” 1748.]

**Alexander Graydon**, of Killashee, County Kildare, was son of Cornet John Graydon, of Barrettstown, County Kildare, by his wife, Katherine Borrowes, and a younger brother of Robert Graydon, of Russellstown, M.P. for Harristown, 1692-3, and 1695-9 (see p. 395). In the previous Parliament Mr. Graydon had represented Naas; at this election his brother Robert lodged a petition against his return, but the Committee of Privileges and Elections decided in favour of the sitting member. Mr. Graydon served as Sovereign of Naas in 1720, and was also chosen on 20th December, 1730. But on the second occasion John Bourke, of Palmerstown, on the ground that the proceedings were irregular, obtained an information against him in the King’s Bench, with the result that a trial took place at the Naas Assizes, before Lord Chief Justice Rogerson, on 22nd March, 1731, when Mr. Graydon’s election was held to be illegal.

He appears to have settled at Killashee in 1711, when he leased those lands, containing 826 acres, from Sir Richard Bellings for 46 years; subsequently, in 1718, he obtained a lease of the lands of Greenhills, County Kildare, from the Earl of Mountrath. Mr. Graydon represented this borough till the dissolution consequent on the death of Queen Anne, and being re-elected, sat throughout the reign of George I. (1715-27). He m. 1688 Avis, daughter of Richard Eustace, of Forenaughts, and died in 1739, leaving issue :—

- I. Richard, vivens 1730, d.v.p.
- II. George, of Killashee, m. 1739 Jane, eldest dau. of James Hamilton Maxwell, of Drumbeg, County Down, and died 13th April, 1771, leaving issue.
- III. Thomas, of Greenhills, m. and died in 1803 without male issue.
  - I. Jane.
  - II. Catherine.
  - III. Avis.

[Authorities :—“The Tryal and Conviction of Alexander Graydon, Esq.” (pamphlet in T.C.D. Library); KILDARE JOURNAL; Blessington Parish Registers; Journals of the Irish House of Commons; Memorials in Registry of Deeds, etc.]

Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 8th November, 1715.

**Robert Johnson.**

**Alexander Graydon.**

**Robert Johnson**, of Dublin, was son of the Hon. Robert Johnson, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland (1703-13), by Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Dixon, Knight, of Calvers-town, County Kildare, and grandson of the Hon. Robert Johnson, second Justice of the King's Bench. By his wife Mary, whose maiden name does not appear, he had no issue. He died in 1721; his sister and eventual heiress, Mary, married first the Right Hon. Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and secondly, 9th November, 1732, Charles Annesley.

[Authorities:—Journals of the Irish House of Commons; Prerogative Wills; Ball's "Irish Judiciary in the time of Charles II"; Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament."]

Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 16th September, 1721.

**Sir Walter Borrowes, Bart.**

*vice* Johnson, Deed.

(See *ante*, p. 160.)

Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 28th September, 1727.

**Edward Stratford.**

**John Graydon.**

**Edward Stratford**, of Belan, County Kildare, was elder son of Robert Stratford, of Baltinglass, County Wicklow, M.P. for that county, 1662, by Mary, daughter of Oliver Walsh, of Ballykilcavan, Queen's County. He was born on 28th January, 1662, and succeeded his father in his landed estates on 26th October, 1699; he was a prominent supporter of the Revolution, during which he is said to have entertained William III at Belan, an estate which he had purchased from Lord FitzHardinge. Though of considerable wealth and political influence, he had not previously sat in Parliament; this seat he doubtless obtained through his relationship with the Eustace family, to which his second wife belonged. In 1727, during Lord Carteret's administration, he is stated to have refused a Viscounty, perhaps

owing to the fact that his two elder sons had disobliged him by improper marriages and other acts of disobedience, in consequence of which he only left them certain lands in the Queen's County, reserving the bulk of his fortune, including extensive estates in Leinster and Munster, for his youngest son John.

He m. first, 1683, Elizabeth, daughter of Eusebius Beasley, of Bettyville, County Carlow; and secondly, Penelope, who died in 1724, widow of Robert Echlin, daughter of Sir Maurice Eustace, of Harristown, M.P. (*q.v.*). Mr. Stratford sat for this borough till his death, which occurred in February, 1739. By his first wife he had issue:—

- I. Robert, of Corbally, Queen's County, m., widow of . . . . . Sisson, and died, leaving five daughters.
- II. Eusebius, of Corbally, m., 23rd April, 1715, Susannah, daughter of Ebenezer Warren, of Lodge, County Kilkenny (M.P. for Kilkenny, 1695-99, and 1715-20), and died on 9th March, 1753, leaving issue.
- III. John, of Belan, b. 1698, High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1720 and 1727; of County Wicklow, 1736, and County Wexford, 1739. A trustee of the linen manufacture, M.P. for Baltinglass, 1739, till 21st May, 1763, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Baltinglass. Created Viscount Aldborough, 22nd July, 1776; Earl of Aldborough, and Viscount Amiens 9th February, 1777; m. October, 1726, Martha, dau. and co-h. of the Ven. Benjamin Neale, of Mount Neale, County Carlow, Archdeacon of Leighlin, and died 24th July, 1777, leaving issue.
- I. Elizabeth m., 1713, Hon. Charles Patrick Plunket, of Dillonstown, County Louth, M.P. for Banagher.

[Authorities:—Almon's "Peerage of Ireland," 1768, ii, 214; pedigree in Exshaw's "Dublin Magazine," 1786; Owen's "Peerage," 1790; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; "The Annals of Ballytore," by Mary Leadbetter, pp. 167, 282; The Georgian Society's publications, vol. iv; Loveday's "Tour in Ireland" (Roxburghe Club); KILDARE JOURNAL.]

John Graydon, of Russellstown, County Wicklow, was eldest son of Robert Graydon, of Russellstown, M.P. for Harristown (see p. 395). Christopher Ussher lodged a petition against this return, but it was not proceeded with. We have little information regarding this member, but he probably got into financial



difficulties, for on 24th December, 1741, he sold Russellstown and other townlands in County Wicklow, as well as an estate in the Barony of Duleek, in Meath, to Joseph Leeson of Dublin, afterwards Earl of Milltown. His name seldom appears in the Journals of the House, though he represented this borough till the dissolution consequent on the king's death, a period of thirty-three years. By his wife, Grizel, whose maiden name does not appear, he had issue:—

- I. Murrough, of Elverstown, m., 1761, Catherine Brady.
- II. Browne, m. Anne Ormsby, and had issue.
- I. Anne.

[Authorities: Commons' Journals; Memorial in Registry of Deeds; Prerogative Grants.]

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Bye-election, 6th March, 1739.

### Agmondesham Vesey

(*vice* Stratford, deceased).

Agmondesham Vesey, of Lucan, County Dublin, was eldest son of the Right Hon. Agmondesham Vesey, of Lucan, M.P. for Tuam, 1713-15, 1715-27, 1727-39 (and grandson of the Most Rev. John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam), by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Capt. Edward Pottinger, widow, first of John Reynolds, of Killabride, and second, of Sir Thomas Butler, 3rd Bart., of Garryhondon, County Carlow.

Mr. Vesey's return for this borough marked the beginning of a political career of over forty years; his next seat was at Kinsale, for which he was elected in 1765, and which he represented continuously till 1783. He held the office of Accountant-General in Ireland, a sinecure of £800 per annum, which he was anxious to dispose of for a capital sum, doubtless to enable him to indulge his hobby of architecture—a taste which led him to enlarge Lucan House in 1750. This structure fell short of his ideals, so he demolished it in 1776 to make way for the present building, the style adopted being in what Mrs. Carter calls "Mr. Vesey's correct Grecian state." In the spring of 1776 he was appointed to the Privy Council—an honour which he had for some time solicited, and for which he is thus recommended by Earl Harcourt:—"Mr. Vesey has been long in Parliament. He is a gentleman very much esteemed, very nearly related to the Speaker, and has given a support to my

administration which well entitled him to the expectation I have taken upon me to hold out to him, as far as my earnest recommendation of him to His Majesty could warrant."

Mr. Vesey was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by taking Scholarship in 1737; in after-life he was widely known for his learning and refined tastes. He does not appear to have published any works, but in 1762, when staying at Hagley, he assisted Lord Lyttleton in his "Life of Henry II." He also enjoyed the friendship of Edmund Burke, whom he visited at Beaconsfield in 1777, and through whose influence he had four years previously been elected a member of the Literary Club. On that occasion Burke had described him as "a man of gentle manners"; on which Johnson remarked, "Sir, you need say no more; when you have said a man of gentle manners, you have said enough."

Arthur Young, the traveller, who visited Lucan when in Ireland, pays a tribute to the owner's taste in laying out the grounds. Sir William Chambers, without signifying his approbation, speaks of him as the inventor of a new method of slating.

Some time previous to 1746 he married Elizabeth, widow of William Handcock, of Twyford, County Westmeath, M.P. for Fore, and daughter of the Right Rev. Sir Thomas Vesey, Bishop of Ossory; but by this lady, the accomplished Mrs. Vesey, the friend of Dr. Johnson and Madame D'Arblay, he had no issue. He died in June, 1785, being succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Col. George Vesey.

[Authorities:—"Dictionary of National Biography"; Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; Tenison's "Cork Members of Parliament"; "Hist. MSS. Commission," 8th Report, App. x, and 12th Report; "The Irish Parliament in 1775"; Harcourt Papers, x, p. 147; Milton's "Views in Ireland"; Diary of Madame D'Arblay.]

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Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 30th April, 1761.

Morrrough O'Brien.

Edward Sandford.

Morrrough O'Brien was elder son of the Hon. James O'Brien, M.P. for Youghal (third son of William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin), Collector of the Port of Drogheda, 1736-54, who died 17th December, 1771, by Mary, dau. of the Very Rev. William

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Jephson, D.D., Dean of Kilmore. He was born in 1723, but we have no particulars of his career previous to entering Parliament save that he was sometime a captain in the Foot Guards. This was the only occasion on which he sat in the Irish House; but as Earl of Inchiquin, to which title he succeeded on the death of his uncle, the 4th earl, 18th July, 1777, he twice represented English boroughs, sitting for Richmond, 1780-90, and for Liskeard, October, 1797-1800. He lived principally in England, occasionally visiting his Irish seat, Rostellan, County Cork, and sometimes taking part in the debates of the Irish House. Being one of the few Irish peers representing Milesian families, his preference for England caused much comment, and made him unpopular in his own country. He was, however, nominated in 1783 one of the fifteen original Knights of St. Patrick; he was also a Privy Councillor in Ireland, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Clare, and a trustee of the linen manufacture for the province of Munster. At the period of the Union he solicited a step in the peerage from Lord Cornwallis, who, so far from recommending him to the Duke of Portland, then Premier, merely mentioned that he had no Irish influence; the request was, however, complied with, probably through royal favour, and on 29th December, 1800, he was created Marquess of Thomond.

A man of convivial tastes, he was little known in society in general, but enjoyed the personal friendship of Edmund Burke, Earl FitzWilliam, and George III. A royal promise that he should be appointed to the first vacancy in the representative peerage led to some difficulty, for on Lord Rossmore's death it transpired that the Irish Lord Lieutenant had given a similar pledge to Viscount Charleville, who was by no means willing to forego his claims. The matter was at length settled by allowing Lord Charleville to take the seat, while the Marquess was consoled with an English peerage, being created Baron Thomond, of Taplow, in Bucks, 2nd October, 1801. He m. 5th March, 1753, his first cousin, Lady Mary O'Brien, only daughter of William, 4th Earl of Inchiquin, who at the decease of her mother, 7th December, 1756, succeeded as Countess of Orkney in her own right. His lordship married, secondly, 21st July, 1792, at Beaconsfield, Berks, Mary, daughter of John Palmer, of Torrington, Devon, niece and heiress of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., who had appointed as her guardian the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. She died on 6th September, 1820. The Marquess fell from his horse while riding in Grosvenor Square, London, and, being carried to the house of Viscount Sidney, died twenty-five minutes afterwards, on the 9th February, 1808. By his first

wife, who died at Rostellan on 10th May, 1790, he had an only child :—

Mary, m. 21st December, 1777, Hon. Thomas Fitz-Maurice (younger brother of William, 1st Marquess of Lansdowne). She eventually succeeded her mother as Countess of Orkney.

[Authorities :—"The Viceroy's Post-Bag," by Michael Mac-Donagh ; "Irish Public Characters" ; "Gleanings from an Old Portfolio," by Mrs. Godfrey Clark, p. 83 ; Burke's "Peerage," etc.]

**Edward Sandford**, of Dublin, was seventh son of Henry Sandford, of Castlereagh, County Roscommon, Collector of Londonderry, who died January, 1737, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert FitzGerald, of Grangemellon, County Kildare, sister of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare. Having adopted a military career, he quickly reached the rank of Colonel, commanding in succession the 66th, 52nd, 26th, and 10th Regiments of Infantry. From 1760 to 1770 he lived at 57 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin ; in the interval he was appointed a Major-General, and he was subsequently promoted Lieut.-General. At this election he was also returned, doubtless through the influence of his relative the Duke of Leinster, for the Borough of Kildare, but preferred to represent Harristown ; he had previously sat, for a few months in 1759, for the family Borough of Roscommon. He died unmarried on 5th October, 1781.

[Authorities :—"Playfair's "British Family Antiquity" ; Georgian Society's Publications, vol. iii, p. 94 ; Debrett's "Peerage," 1806.]

Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 9th July, 1768.

**Gerald FitzGerald.**

**Robert Graydon.**

**Gerald FitzGerald**, of Rathtroane, County Meath, was son of Garrett, or Gerald FitzGerald, of Rathtroane (will 1729 ; proved 1731), by Clare,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Sir John Bellew, 2nd Bart., of Barmeath, County Louth. He was brought into Parliament by

<sup>1</sup> She married, secondly, Hyacinth Cheevers, of St. Brendan's, County Galway.



the Duke of Leinster, to whom he was "entirely devoted," as his nominee for the Borough of Kildare, for which he was elected on 4th December, 1761, in place of Edward Sandford (*q.v.*). In politics he was opposed to the measures of Government, especially the Stamp Act, and the project of a new Custom House. On his death, unmarried, in 1775, this line expired, his two brothers, John and Christopher, having predeceased him; his sisters were Mary, wife of Martin Dillon, of Huntstown, County Dublin, and Julia, who married in 1757 John Daly, of Daly Brook, County Kildare, by whom she had an only daughter, Bridget, eventual heiress to her uncle, who married in 1789 William Kenny, of Kilelogher, County Galway, ancestor of the FitzGerald-Kenny family. Mr. FitzGerald was descended from James FitzGerald, of Rathroane, who died in 1634, son of Garrett Oge FitzGerald, of Castletown Moylagh, in Meath. By his will he desired to be buried in the family vault at Killucan, County Westmeath.

[Authorities:—Burke's "Authorized Arms," part iii; D'Alton's "King James's Irish Army List," ii, p. 420; "Freeman's Journal," 30th July, 1774; Information from Lord Walter FitzGerald; MS. notes on the Members of Parliament in 1769, in the possession of H. J. B. Clements, of Killadoon.]

**Robert Graydon**, of Killashee, County Kildare, was second, but eldest surviving, son of George Graydon, of Killashee, by Jane, eldest daughter of James Hamilton Maxwell, of Drumbeg, County Down, and grandson of Alexander Graydon, M.P. (*q.v.*)

He was brought into Parliament by the Duke of Leinster, then patron of this borough, and like him was opposed to the policy of the Government. He was an active member, and according to a contemporary account, made "a very conspicuous figure against Mr. Beresford's measure of removing the Custom House, and building a new bridge to distress the citizens and merchants of Dublin." But, owing to his long and ill-delivered speeches, he never attained any position in politics. He did not again sit for this borough, though he was in Parliament from 1790-96 as member for Kildare. He was an M.R.I.A.; his town residence was at 84 Grafton Street. Mr. Graydon married in 1772 Mary, daughter of William Bull, of Dalkey, and died in 1800, leaving issue:—

- I. William, of Killashee, Barrister-at-Law, b. 29th May, 1780, m., 1811, Jane Emily, dau. of George Putland. He d.s.p.
- II. Col. George, of the Royal Engineers, K.H., Governor of St. Lucia, who succeeded his brother at Killashee,

m. 1813 Mary, dau. of Hugh Lyle, of Coleraine,  
and died in 1857, leaving issue.

I. Anne m. Capt. Benjamin Carter.

II. Mary.

[Authorities:—Clements MS., referred to above; “The Irish Parliament in 1775”; “Hibernian Magazine”; Information from George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant.]

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Bye-election, 1775.

Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown.

(*vice* FitzGerald, deceased).

(See p. 239.)

Returned for the Borough of Harristown, 18th June, 1776.

Hon. Richard Allen.

Maurice Keating.

Hon Richard Allen was fifth son of Richard Allen, M.P. for Athy, 1715-27, and for the county, 1715-45 (see vol. vi, p. 482), and brother of John, 4th Viscount Allen, of Punchers-grange, and of Joshua, 5th and last Viscount Allen, who lived at Ladytown, near Naas. Mr. Allen's residence at this period does not appear. He spent the last ten years of his life at Armagh, where he held the position of Collector of Revenue, in which he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Lieut.-Col. John Browne, some time M.P. for Armagh, who, while in America with the 35th Foot, greatly distinguished himself, especially at the taking of Quebec, where he was wounded in the lung. By his will, dated at Armagh, 7th October, 1799, he desired to be buried at Grange, a neighbouring cemetery; he bequeathed his property to his nieces Dorothea and Mary Jane Browne, who appear to have kept house for him. He died unmarried in 1800.

[Authorities:—Prerogative Will; “Liber Munerum Publicorum”; Playfair's “British Family Antiquity.”]

Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore, County Kildare, was fourth, but eldest surviving son of Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore, M.P. for County Kildare 1727-60; Naas, 1761-68; and Kildare Borough, 1769 (see vol. vi, p. 484), by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Waller, of Castletown, County Limerick. He married, first, Miss Grace Purcell, by whom, who died at Reading,

Berks, in October, 1753, he had no issue; secondly, in 1757, Catherine,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Walter Bagenal, of Dunleckney, County Carlow (by his second wife Elenor, daughter of John Beauchamp, M.P.). For six generations, as may be seen in the accompanying pedigree, the owners of Narraghmore had seats in the Irish House of Commons. Mr. Keating served as High Sheriff of the County in 1774; he died 30th May, 1777, leaving by his second wife, an only son:—

Maurice Bagenal St. Leger, of Narraghmore, M.P. for County Kildare, 1790-97, 1798-1800, and 1800-1802 (see vol. vi, p. 491).

[Authorities :—Information from G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant; KILDARE JOURNAL, etc.]

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<sup>1</sup> His wedding is thus announced in Pue's "Occurrences," October, 1757: "Maurice Keating, jun., of Naraghmore, to the sister of Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., a young lady of beauty, merit, and a fortune of £10,000."

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# PEDIGREE OF KEATING, OF NARRAGHMORE, IN THE COUNTY OF KILDARE.

**Edmond Keating**  
of Dublin, Comptroller  
of the Pipe, 1618.  
M.P. for Newcastle,  
1642-43; and for  
Carlingford, 1643-49.

[Fun. Entry.]

d. 25th April, 1659.

(1) Barbara, dan. of  
Richard Long,  
Clerk of the Chancery  
Court.

d. 20th February, 1624.

(2) Elinor, dan. of  
John Eustace of Harristown,  
sister of Sir Maurice Eustace,  
Lord Chancellor.

**Elinor,**  
m., 1639, William Sarsfield.

**Mary,**  
m., 1644, Patrick Tallant,  
M.P. for Kells, 1645-49;  
and Duleck, 1661-63.

**Maurice Keating**  
of Narraghmore,  
M.P. for Ballinakill,  
1661-66.

Judith Cocks.

**Right Hon. John**  
Chief Justice of the  
Common Pleas,  
of Lissenhall, Co. Dublin.

d. October, 1691.

s. p.

Grace, dan. of  
Sir Thomas Holt, Bart.,  
and widow of  
Sir Richard Sluckburgh,  
Bart.

**Elizabeth.**

**Margaret,**  
m. John Eustace  
of Castle Martin, and  
d. 17th April, 1684.

**Catherine,**  
m. 1682, Adam Unsack.

d. 11th December, 1683.

**Maurice Keating**  
of Narraghmore,  
High Sheriff, 1703.  
M.P. for Athy, 1685-99,  
1703-13, 1713-14, 1715-27.

b. 1664; d. 1727.

1684

Anne, dan. of  
Thomas Margetson,  
Regius Professor of Physic,  
Trinity College, Dublin.

M.P. for Armagh.

**Edmond,**  
Lt.-Col. of Ferrar's Regiment.

d. 1720.

**John,**  
High Sheriff of  
Meath, 1707.

M.P. for Trim,  
1715-17.

(1.) Elizabeth,  
dan. of William Beckett,  
of Dublin,  
Serjeant-at-Law,

d. 9 March, 1694.

1695

(2.) Hon. Frances Barry,  
dan. of Richard,  
2nd Lord Santry.

**Charles.**  
Died young.

**Elinor,**  
m. Edward Bolton,  
of Brazeel, Co. Dublin,  
M.P. for Swords.

**Catherine,**  
m. 1685, Garrett Wesley,  
of Dangan, Co. Meath;  
M.P.

**John Keating.**

b. 1687; d. v. p.

**Maurice**  
of Narraghmore,  
M.P. for  
Co. Kildare,  
1727-60; Naas,  
1761-68; and  
Kildare, 1769.

b. 1690; d. 14th  
November, 1769.

Elizabeth,  
eldest dan. of  
James Waller,  
of Castletown,  
Co. Limerick.

**Edmund.**

b. 1693.

d. umm.

**Thomas.**

b. 1705.

d. 1761.

**Mary,**  
m. 1727, Richard Cole,  
M.P. for St. Canice,  
and 2nd, 1730,  
Major Toby Purcell.

**Catherine,**  
m. 1719, Nicholas Aylward,  
of Shankhill, Co. Kilkenny,  
M.P.

**Judith,**  
m., 1718, William Lewis,  
of Tullagory,  
Co. Kildare.

**Anne,**  
m., 1718, Charles Carr,  
Bishop of Killaloe.

**Edmund Keating.**

b. 1713.

d. v. p. 1752.

**John.**

b. 1716.

d. v. p.

**Thomas.**

d. v. p.

**Maurice**  
of Narraghmore,  
M.P. for  
Harristown,  
1776-77.

High Sheriff, 1774.  
d. 30th May, 1777.

(1) Grace Purcell.  
d. October, 1753.

(2) Catherine, dan. of  
Walter Bagenal,  
of Dunleckney,  
Co. Carlow.

**Very Rev. Cadogan**  
Dean of Clogher.  
d. 1798.

1779

Elizabeth, dan. of  
Alderman  
Thomas Taylor,

**Juliana,**  
m., 5th May, 1743,  
Rev. Richard Beauchamp,  
Rector of Narraghmore.

**Catherine,**  
m., 1734,  
Henry Gorges.

**Sarah.**  
  
**Anne.**

**Maurice Bagenal St. Leger Keating**  
of Narraghmore; Col. in the Army;  
High Sheriff part of 1790 and 1793;  
M.P., Co. Kildare, 1790-97, 1798-1800, 1800-02.

d. 1835.

**Lady Martha Brabazon,**  
second dan. of  
Anthony, 8th Earl of Meath.

d. 1820.

**Anne,**  
m., 1805, John Kearney,  
3rd son of James Kearney,  
of Blanchville,  
Co. Kilkenny.

**Elizabeth.**  
m., 14th July, 1821,  
Claud Alexander.

**Sellna Charlotte,**  
m., 7th November, 1826,  
Hon. Ferdinand St. John.

**Isabella.**





## Miscellanea.

### The Tower on the Hill of Allen.

BY CAPTAIN H. E. DE COURCY-WHEELER,<sup>1</sup>  
ROBERTSTOWN.

(Read at the Tower on the 24th September, 1913, by Captain Gerald de Courcy-Wheeler, R.D.F., Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Trin. Coll., Dublin.)

This Tower was built by Sir Gerald George Aylmer, 8th Bart., D.L., of Donadea Castle, County Kildare, who was born in 1798, and died in 1878.

It was begun in the year 1859, and finished in 1863, the work being carried on during the summer months, as the position was too exposed for the masons to be able to remain at it during the winter.

The two masons who built the tower from the foundation to the top were Lawrence and William Gorry, brothers, whose names are cut on the landing at the top of the stairs. There does not appear to have been any architect or engineer. William Gorry is still alive and well. He is 83 years of age, having been bound to the trade at the age of 16 years, in the year 1846. His brother Lawrence died many years ago. Sir Gerald used to examine the work himself as it proceeded, and tested the building with plumb-line, etc., to ascertain if the masons were building true. He told them it was better to spend his money giving work than paying engineers.

There was a cave on the top of the Hill of Allen, measuring 9 feet deep and 21 feet across. There were sticks set across the mouth of it. It was filled with soft clay which was excavated until

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<sup>1</sup> From information obtained from William Gorry, mason, on the 31st March, 1913.



THE TOWER ON THE HILL OF ALLEN.  
[From a photograph by Capt. H. de C. Wheeler.]

they came to the rock, on which the foundation of the tower is laid. This foundation is built up solid for 9 feet to the surface of the ground from which the tower rises. The excavated earth or clay forms the sloping bank all round the tower. When the masons reached the rock at the bottom of the cave, they came upon a number of human bones—a remarkably large skull, four huge bones, each measuring three feet long, and “a barrowful of small bones.” They were thought to have belonged to the skeleton of a giant, and by Sir Gerald’s order all the bones were re-interred in a hollow space under a sloping tongue of rock which rose in a point nearly to the surface of the ground, and is situated under the railing surrounding the tower, about four flagstones to the west of the entrance. There are numerous legends in the neighbourhood of Allen Hill about the giant, Finn M’Coul, and this skeleton was believed to have been his.

The tower is about 60 feet high, the base of it being 676 feet above sea-level. Each stone is 12 inches high, and there are about fifty-three stones from base to top, which with the joints of cement would make that height. The stones, which are limestone, were quarried and cut at Edenderry, and brought from there to Robertstown by canal. They were carted from Robertstown to the Hill by Sir Gerald’s tenants, and, as a reward for doing so, he promised that the name of each tenant who helped would be cut as “an everlasting memorial” on the steps of the tower. There are eighty-three steps, and on each of them is a name cut, and the descendants of all these tenants still occupy holdings on the Aylmer estate. The lining of the tower is built of stone quarried on the Hill of Allen. The granite coping and steps, and the pedestal of the table at the top of the tower, came from Ballyknockan, County Wicklow, and the limestone table from Edenderry. The stones were brought to the top of the Hill on a four-wheeled lorry, the wheels of which were borrowed from one of three cannons formerly at Donadea Castle. William Gorry states that two, if not all, of these cannon were taken to Newbridge by the military during the last (Fenian) disturbance in Ireland, but he did not mention the date. Previous to their removal Sir Gerald fired a shot out of one of them, “and there was not a window in the castle but was broke.”

The internal diameter of the tower is 9 feet, the diameter of the central pillar, which is built of brick, and into which the steps are fixed, being 18 inches. The frame of the dome is copper, and the glass  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. This, and the railing round the tower, came from Dublin, and were fixed by William Gorry and his brother. The cement which was used cost 9s. a bag of eight stone weight. There has been a great deal of wilful damage done to the dome, and a quantity of the lead has been cut away and removed, consequently the rain has permeated both plaster and mortar to such an extent that, unless repaired, the entire structure will go to ruin.

On the outside of the tower there are ten mottoes, one of which



is enigmatical, or, at all events, not intended to be understood by everyone. The inscriptions are as follows :—

N.	Over the entrance	...	"HALLELUJAH, A.D. 1859"
N.E.	Over opening in the shape of a cross	... ..	"SINE CRUCE SINE LUCE"
"	Under this opening	...	"LUX VENIT AB ALBO"
"	Between two openings	...	"GABAON"
S.E.	Over opening	...	"QUALIS VITA FINIS ITA"
	Under this opening, and over lower opening	... ..	"SI DEUS QUIS CONTRA"
S.W.	Over opening	... ..	"[Astra cas]TRA NUMEN LUMEN"
	Under the above, and over lower opening	... ..	"NISI QUIA DOMINUS"
W.	Over opening	...	"OMNE BONUM DEI DONUM"
N.W.	Over opening	...	"QUOD TIBI ID ALTERI"

And on the flags between the iron railing and the tower, towards the S.E., the visit of the then Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII, is recorded :—

"SEPT. 16 A.D. 1861 H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ASCENDED THIS TOWER."<sup>1</sup>

William Gorry's account of this visit is interesting. These are his own words :—"The Prince of Wales ascended the tower on the 16th September, 1861. I was on the top. The Prince took out a black scut of a pipe with a shank half the length of his finger and a pouch. Two officers were along with himself, and they smoked and sung. The Prince asked me who was getting it built, and I said Sir Jarald. One of the officers gave me a shilling. The Prince did not give anything. The Prince forgot his silver match-box on the stone table, and I kept it and had it for a long time, but someone took it off me." The Prince was stationed at the Curragh during the year 1861, and on August 24th of that year Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort reviewed the troops at the Camp.

On the inside of the tower, round the edge of the coping at the top of the stairs, is the following inscription :—"In thankful remembrance of God's mercies, many and great - Built by Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Baronet, A.D. 1860"; and on the top landing :—"Lawrence and William Gorry Bros. Masons," from which is separated the inscription S. J. N., and on the top step are the words "assisted by," followed by the names of the tenants on the steps of the stairs. I have now no doubt since a recent visit that S. J. N. was added later, as the letters are quite different in size and form from the rest of the inscriptions, and were obviously cut by a very inferior workman. At first I thought they might stand for "Senior Junior Nati," referring to the elder and younger

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Comerford, in his *History of the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin* (p. 58, 2nd series, published in 1883), gives an additional inscription on a brass plate :—"G.G.A. 1860, Exegi monumentum ære perennius."

brothers, but I now am of opinion that they are the initials of some unauthorized person who had nothing to do with the building.

In reference to the word "Gabaon," the mason, William Gorry, states that Sir Gerald told those present, when the word was being cut (which was not done until the building was nearly completed), that "anyone who can read this can tell *who* got the tower built." The mason might, however, have mistaken what Sir Gerald said, as the inscription on the top of the tower tells who built the tower, unless Sir Gerald decided to put that on subsequently. It is more likely that Sir Gerald said "anyone who can read this can tell *why* I got the tower built," and in that case the meaning of "Gabaon"<sup>1</sup> is clear enough, being the Latin form of Γαβαὼν, a city of Judaea, which is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament as "Gibeon," meaning in the Hebrew "pertaining to a hill" (see Joshua ix and x, 1 Chron. xvi. 39 and xxi. 29, 2 Samuel xxi, and 1 Kings iii. 4 to 14). The latter is evidently the passage from which Sir Gerald adopted the name for his tower which he built "in thankful remembrance of God's mercies many and great"—words which bear a marked resemblance to the words used by Solomon in reply to the Lord when He appeared to him in a dream, as described in that passage. As Sir Gerald had an only son, Gerald George, the ninth Baronet, who married in 1853, and at the date of the completion of the building of the tower in 1863 had also an only son born in that year, this inscription may possibly refer to it.

I questioned Gorry as to the reason why Sir Gerald built the Tower. Gorry used to work for him at Donadea, and he said that Sir Gerald used to look across from there to Allen Hill, and say "I'll build something on that," and he was long enough talking about it.

Appended is a list of the names of the tenants on the steps referred to above, beginning at the bottom step:—

James Dowling, Allen Wood.  
Anne Healy, Allen Wood.  
Wilson Symonds, Allen Wood.  
Thomas Baker, Allen Wood.  
Patrick Logan, Allen Wood.  
John Tiernan, Allen Wood.  
Michael Gannon, Allen Wood.  
Thomas Culleton, Allen Wood.  
James Walsh, Allen Wood.  
William Flynn, Allen Wood.  
Denis Healy, Ballentine.  
John Tiernan, Ballentine.  
William Lazenby, Ballentine.  
Michael Somers, Ballyteague.  
Christopher Healy, Ballyteague.  
Peter Healy, Ballyteague.

Edmond Hogarty, Ballyteague.  
Edward Payne, Ballyteague.  
James Doyle, Ballyteague.  
John Thornton, Ballyteague.  
James Hennigan, Ballyteague.  
Patrick Moran, Ballyteague.  
Francis Dowling, Barnecrow.  
James Carrol, Barnecrow.  
Francis Dowling, Baronstown.  
George Low, Baronstown.  
Thomas Flood, Carrick.  
James Walsh, Carrick.  
George Wilson, Carrick.  
Elizabeth Knowles, Carrick.  
James Doogan, Carrick.  
Patrick Lennon, Cloncumber.

<sup>1</sup> We are indebted to our member, Mr. C. M. Drury, for bringing this puzzling question before that eminent scholar, Professor Burkitt, of Cambridge, who quotes the same references as those mentioned by Captain Wheeler.

Thomas Hynes, Cloncumber.  
 Robert Strong, Coolagh.  
 Thomas Carter, Coolagh.  
 Joseph Strong, Coolagh.  
 John Rochford, Coolagh.  
 Patrick Callan, Derrymullen.  
 Bridget Mulhall, Derrymullen.  
 Thomas Harbert, Derrymullen.  
 Joseph Payne, Drimshree.  
 Peter Cribbin, Drimshree.  
 Michael Thorpe, Drimshree.  
 Samuel Strong, Dunburne.  
 William Wilson, Dunburne.  
 Hugh Kelly, Dunburne.  
 James Dowling, Dunburne.  
 Patrick Dunn, Dunburne.  
 Charles Ryan, Dunburne.  
 James Norton, Grangeclare.  
 William Price, Grangeclare.  
 James Carter, Grangeclare.  
 John Fitzpatrick, Grangeclare.  
 Michael Connor, Grangeclare.  
 Joseph Nevitt, Grangeclare.  
 Joseph Carter, Grangeclare.  
 Thomas Carter, Grangeclare.

George Price, Grangeclare.  
 William Tyrrell, Grangeclare.  
 Lawrence Behan, Grangeclare.  
 James Brennan, Grangeclare.  
 John Lazenby, Grangeclare.  
 William Ormsby, Grangeclare.  
 Christopher Hickey, Grangeclare.  
 John Cribbin, Grangeclare.  
 Edward Nowlan, Grangehiggin.  
 Mathew Nowlan, Grangehiggin.  
 Peter Nowlan, Kilmeague.  
 William Curtis, Kilmeague.  
 Stephenson Haslam, Kilmeague.  
 Mathew Lazenby, Kilmeague.  
 John Healy, Kilmeague.  
 Christopher Quin, Littletown.  
 Marcella Cribbin, Lowtown.  
 Lawrence Cribbin, Lowtown.  
 Mathew Knowles, Pluckerstown.  
 Denis Dunny, Pluckerstown.  
 John Dunny, Pluckerstown.  
 Patrick Hickey, Rathernan.  
 Richard Kelly, Rathernan.  
 Catherine Healy, Russellstown.  
 Peter Healy, Russellstown.

### Burgage (formerly Donagh-emplagh), County Wicklow.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

According to Dr. Joyce the Irish word "Buirghes" (burris) signifies *burgage* or borough; it was a word introduced by the Anglo-Normans, who applied it to the small borough towns which they established. After the twelfth century it is to be found in Irish writings, but always as a part of local names.

In this case the modern name Burgage was not applied to this place till the middle of the sixteenth century; till then it appears under the older name in various forms, such as "Domnachimlech" and "Dovenachymlach" in the "Crede Mihi," an ancient Register of the Archbishops of Dublin; as "Dovenathymelath" and "Donathymolath" in an Irish States Document of 1303; and as "Domhnach-imleach" in "The Martyrology of Donegal."

Dr. Joyce informs us that the word "Domhnach" signifies a church, and also Sunday, and that it is derived from the Latin word "Dominica," meaning the Lord's Day. It is applied to those churches whose foundations were marked out by St. Patrick on a Sunday, according to old authorities. The following are examples in the County Kildare: Donaghmore, Donaghcomper, and Donadea.

The latter portion of the name is taken from the Irish word "Imleach" (anglicised to Emly or Emlagh), which means a marshy



THE BURGAGE TOWNLANDS.

[From the Ordnance Survey Map.]



or swampy place; hence Donagh-emplagh signifies the church of the boggy land.

On the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps a large unsculptured Cross and a Blessed Well, near the churchyard, are marked as St. Mark's Cross and Well. This appears to be an error, as the Blessed Well<sup>1</sup> which lies on the opposite side of the public road to the cross and near the small bridge<sup>2</sup> at foot of the hill to the south-west is called "St. Mathus's Well." My informant was an old man named Tom Hyland, who lives in a thatched cabin near the well, as his father did before him. This saint's name is peculiar, and I made Hyland repeat it, and I also made inquiries along the Blessington Road, and another neighbour gave the same name; the name certainly is neither "Marcus" nor "Mathew," and is altogether a puzzling name, as one would have expected one of Celtic origin to be attached to a churchyard of such an early foundation.

"The Martyrology of Donegal" does not assist one, as the only Donagh-emplagh mentioned is located in no special district or territory. The entry runs thus:—

20th June. Molomma, of Domhnach-imleach.

Nor does Canon O'Hanlon in his "Lives of the Irish Saints" give any additional information. Can it be that St. Molomma was the original Celtic patron saint of this place, to be superseded by a "St. Mathus" when the Anglo-Normans acquired the property of the church?

Mason, in his "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral" (p. 34), states that:—

The church of Donaghemelack, or Burgage, was a Prebend of the College founded by John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin; the precise time it was annexed to this dignity has not been discovered; to this church were subservient the chapels of Comonstown and Tolachfergus (now Tulfarris); this parish was comprised within the ancient Barony of Coylagh.<sup>3</sup> Archbishop Alen calls this church the Prebend of the Precentor and the Church of Ardree (near Athy), with its appendages, his dignity.

In 1303 Inquisitions were held, one at Naas in April, and the other at Moone in May, to ascertain the value of the goods and chattels of Ralph de Manton, late Treasurer of Scotland, Clerk of the Wardrobe, and Parson of "Donathymolagh," who had recently died, leaving debts unpaid to the King, the Archbishop of Dublin,

<sup>1</sup> This well is famed for its curative powers for diarrhoea and similar disorders.

<sup>2</sup> The date on this bridge is 1788; the date on the Burgage bridge is 1767; on the latter a carved stone head is built over the central arch, looking down stream.

<sup>3</sup> An extensive district in South-West County Dublin, and adjoining land in the County Wicklow.

and others. The jurors on the Inquisitions found that Ralph de Manton possessed in the Manor and Prebend of "Donahmelogh" the following goods:—

44 acres of wheat sown, valued at 40<sup>d</sup> each acre. 2 acres of barley and 40 acres of oats sown, also valued at 40<sup>d</sup> an acre. 210 sheep and ewes, valued at 6<sup>d</sup> each. 67 lambs, valued at 2<sup>d</sup> each. 10 plough oxen, worth 5<sup>s</sup> each. 6 pigs, worth 6<sup>d</sup> each. 3 heaps of wheat, containing about 50 crannocks, valued at 3<sup>s</sup> a crannock. 1 heap of oat, containing about 20 crannocks, also valued at 3<sup>s</sup> each. 1 heap of barley, containing about 12 crannocks, valued at 2<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> each. 4 crannocks of peas, each worth 16<sup>d</sup>. 2 carts worth 12<sup>d</sup>. 2 ropes worth 6<sup>d</sup>. 2 ploughs, worth 2<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>.

The jurors also ascertained that Ralph de Manton held a farm at Ardree, near Athy, in the County Kildare, but that his steward, John Toujours, had sold much of the stock on it, the proceeds of which he had converted to his own use.<sup>1</sup>

On the 27th of January, 1547, an extent or valuation of the Prebend of Burgage was made, with the following result:—

There are, belonging to this Prebend, diverse messuages and 60 acres of arable land, together with the tithes, which extend over Burgage, and the townlands of Three Castles, Comenston, Tullaghfergus, Russelstown, Lytell Burgage, Kylmalumney,<sup>2</sup> within the Parish of Burgage, value per annum, besides expense of two chaplains (one in Burgage and the other in Three Castles, who are paid by the farmer of the tithes), xxli.<sup>3</sup>

In the month of June in the same year (1547) the Crown granted a twenty-one years' lease of the rectory or prebend of "Donahumlaghe, *alias* Burgage," to Robert Sentleger, Esq., and John Margetts, Gent., they finding fit chaplains for the churches of Donahumlaghe and Three Castles.<sup>4</sup>

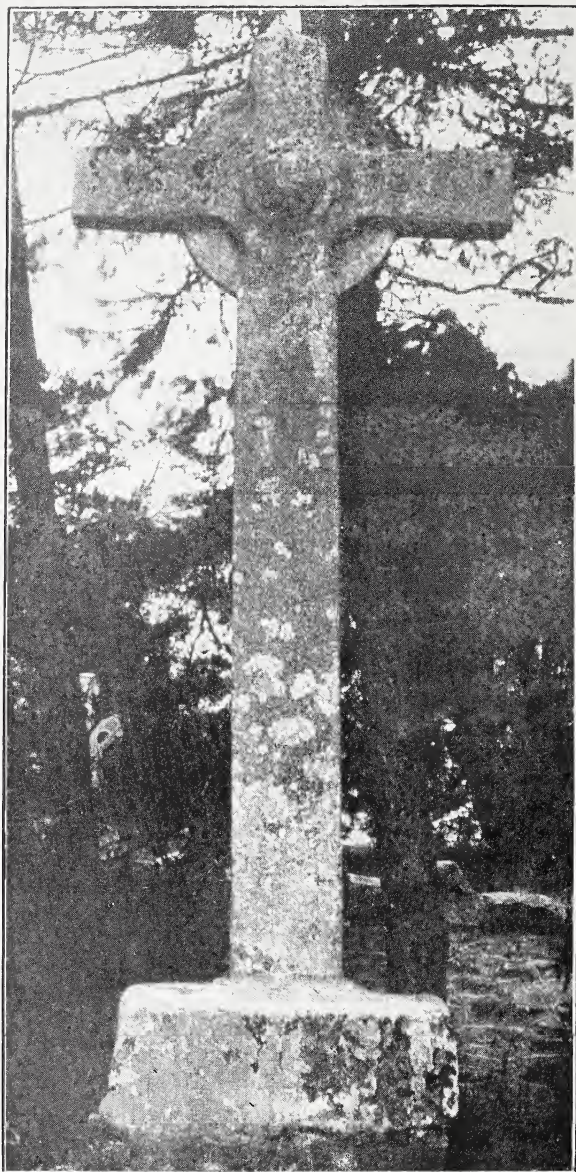
The churchyard at the present time is not a large one, that is as far as the number of graves is concerned; it contains no sepulchral monuments of a date previous to the eighteenth century. In the south-eastern portion of it stand the only remains of the church, its square tower, in a ruinous condition, overlooking the river Liffey far below it, where it is crossed by a bridge dated 1767. This building is erroneously marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Map a "Castle," and so it is locally termed, but a castle never yet was built in a churchyard. This church-tower has a pointed arched entrance in the west wall; another similar doorway in the northern

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Documents, Ire., 1302-1307, p. 69-71.

<sup>2</sup> This name has a striking resemblance to the Saint Molomma of "The Martyrology of Donegal."

<sup>3</sup> "Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," p. 37.

<sup>4</sup> Edward VI, Fiant No. 63.



THE BURGAGE CROSS.

[From a block lent by the Council of *The Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland.*]



end of its east wall led into the church; close beside it a third arched doorway leads to a narrow stone staircase which ascends to the doorway of the first story, and then continuing on, wheels round the corner up through the thickness of the south wall. The ground-floor was lit by a window in the north and south walls, which are now mere gaps. A square-headed window is in the west wall of the first story. The second story contains a wide fire-place in its west wall, and is lit by three narrow round-headed windows of cut stone. Projecting stone brackets for the support of the floors still exist; there are three rows of them. The third story is in a very dilapidated condition, and hid under a heavy growth of ivy. None of the stories is vaulted. At the south-eastern corner of the tower there is the jamb, and one half of the pointed arched lintel of a doorway which led into the church; opposite to it are the remains of the splay of a window. The church itself must originally have extended beyond the present wall enclosing the burial-ground, though no foundations are visible; its southern doorway, above mentioned, opens immediately on to the steep sloping bank, below which runs the Liffey.

A high unsculptured Cross<sup>1</sup> stands just outside the church-yard wall on the north side; the ringed head is not perforated, and the only ornamentation it bears is a large central boss. On the upper surface of the base the meaningless date 1440 has been deeply cut. A somewhat similar large cross-head was discovered in making a grave in 1903; it now rests broken in two pieces in the middle of the churchyard. The shaft is lost, but what is supposed to be its socketed base was in 1903 uncovered in the bounds of the churchyard.

There are two small monuments, apt to catch one's eye, near the church tower in that part where the church stood; they took the form of crosses and in appearance look quite old, though in reality I suppose they belong to the early nineteenth century. On one of the crosses is cut the crucifixion with a very youthful Christ; the cross stands on a circular base much sunk in the ground, around which is cut, as far as can be deciphered:—

..... ERECTED BY M<sup>L</sup> DOYLE IN MEMORY OF HIS M.....

On the other little cross is also cut the crucifixion, with the additional figures of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John on either side; at the top of the cross is an I.N.R.I., and at the foot are carved a pincers and a hammer; on the cross-head is cut the

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<sup>1</sup> It was re-erected some years ago by the Stannus family of Baltiboyes [*alias* Boystown, i.e. Boice's Townlands (Joyce)].

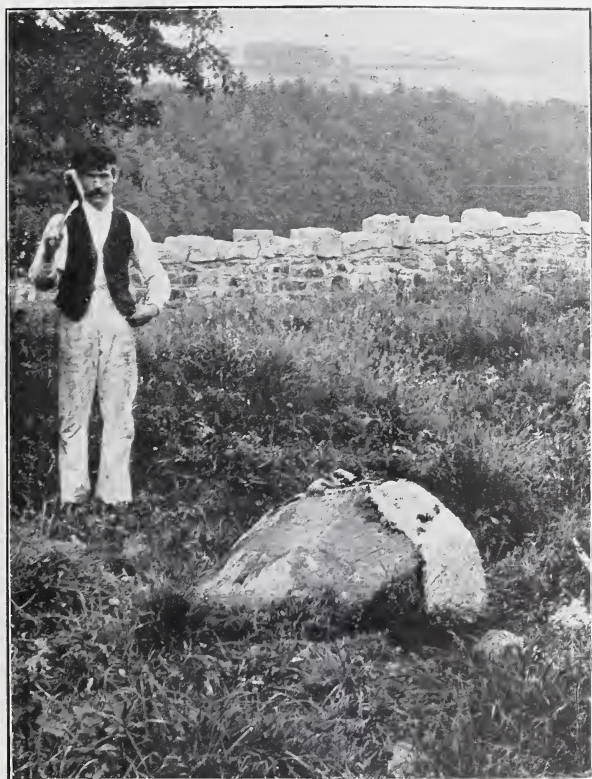


sentence : TAKE UP THY CROSS & FOLLOW ME, while below on the base is inscribed :—

SACRED  
TO THE ME  
MORY OF PAT  
RICK LAWLER  
AND HIS BELO  
VED WIFE ALSO SONS AND  
DAUGHTERS.  
REQUIESCANT  
IN PACE.



THE HEAD OF A CROSS IN BURGAGE CHURCHYARD.  
[From a photograph by the late Mr. T. M. O'Reilly, of Ballyknockan.]



A CROSS-BASE IN BURGAGE CHURCHYARD.

[From a photograph by the late Mr. T. M. O'Reilly, of Ballyknockan.]

## Notes.

### The Ancient Mace of Naas Corporation.

ON page 268 of the first volume of the Co. Kildare Archæological JOURNAL, under the heading "Ancient Naas," will be found some references to the ancient town mace. On State occasions the sovereign of Naas, in a scarlet cloak and three-cornered hat, was preceded by the sergeant-at-mace bearing the corporation mace. On "Station" days he was escorted by the portreeves, the common council in "seemly gownes," and the masters of fraternities, wearing "cloakes and hatts," and walking in procession.<sup>1</sup> On Sunday the masters of fraternities, led by the master of guilds, followed by the master of the hammer-men, and the other masters, and accompanied by six freemen and four halberts, escorted the sovereign to and from church, walking in procession. In 1731 the mace and regalia were in the charge of "one Wall, an inn-keeper." In 1829 sergeant James Stewart was sergeant-at-mace and billet-master.

I can find no other information concerning the mace in my ancestors' notes and letters. For generations it had not been heard of, but now, thanks to Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, of the National Museum, Dublin, it has been identified, and can be seen in the museum. This mace, which is entered as "unidentified" in the register of the Royal Irish Academy under the date November 27th, 1861, is of silver, late seventeenth century, of Irish make, and weighs 2½lb. avoirdupois. Its length is 19 inches, the diameter of the head being 4 inches, and of the stem 1 inch. It was purchased from John Turkington, of Mary Street, Dublin, for £8. For over fifty years it had lain unidentified, until Mr. Armstrong recognized the arms of Naas on the foot, and wrote to me on the subject, sending the appended photos.

THOS. JOHN DE BURGH.

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### The Chair of Kildare.

The following extract is taken from a survey, made in 1674, of the estate of John, 18th Earl of Kildare :—

CARRICKANEARLE contains 104 acres, good Arable and Pasture land w<sup>th</sup> a Peace of An old Castle upon a high hill betwixt two mountains in y<sup>e</sup> south west end of y<sup>e</sup> Towneland.

It is bounded on y<sup>e</sup> west w<sup>th</sup> Dunmurrie and Kilmoney. On y<sup>e</sup> north w<sup>th</sup> a parcell of Arable land called *Farekinall* and a common to severall townes.

On y<sup>e</sup> east with Canonstowne and Rathbride.

On y<sup>e</sup> south east w<sup>th</sup> Fryerstowne.

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<sup>1</sup> "The Tryal and Conviction of Alexander Graydon, Esq.," a pamphlet preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, gives an account of the ceremony of electing a sovereign here in 1730.—[EDITOR.]





THE NAAS MACE.



*Farekinall* contains 13<sup>ac</sup> 2.00 a parcell of Pasture claimed by Charles White, Esq<sup>r</sup>, as belonging to Conlinstowne, though y<sup>e</sup> Anchant knowing men w<sup>ch</sup> shewed y<sup>e</sup> bounds saith it is parte of Carrickanearle; y<sup>e</sup> parcell in difERENCE is bounded on y<sup>e</sup> south and east w<sup>th</sup> Carrickanearle, and on y<sup>e</sup> north w<sup>th</sup> a comon mountaine to severall townes, and only on y<sup>e</sup> north west poynt w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Conlinstowne, and on y<sup>e</sup> south west w<sup>th</sup> Kilmony.

No ruins of a castle are shown on Rocque's hand-drawn maps of the Earl's estate in 1757, nor has the present occupier of the farm, Mr. Nicholas Hanagan, heard of any mention of such a building, though he has made inquiries on the subject. However, he states that foundations exist to the north-east of and near "the Chair." This may be what the late Mr. J. E. Medlicott referred to when he told me that old people had informed him that an Earl of Kildare kept hounds and built a kennel for them at "the Chair."

W. FITZG.

### Enfield, A Misnomer.

Enfield is a station between Kilcock and Moyvalley on the Midland Great Western Railway. The correct name of this place is Innfield, and as such appears on the Ordnance Survey Maps. The present form of the name of the railway station is probably due to an error of an English official.

Innfield was on the old coaching road to Galway from Dublin. In a journey to Connaught, taken by Thomas Molyneux, M.D., in 1709, he calls this inn "The Royal Oak." ("Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society," vol. i, p. 162.)

Another misnamed railway station on this line is that of "Ferns Lock," instead of "Ferrans Lock," the townland name being Ferrans.

W. FITZG.

### The Meaning of the River-name Figile.

Figile as a place-name is obsolete, and is now only applied to the river of that name, which, rising in the Barony of Carbury, flows past Clonbulloge in the King's County, re-enters the County Kildare, and joins the Barrow just above the Old Pass Bridge near Monasterevin.

The Irish name was "Fiodh Gaibhle," meaning the wood of the River Gabhal, or *fork*, formed by its junction with a tributary. (O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," p. 214.)

The River "Gabhal" supplied an agnomen to one of the

O'Connors of Offaly, as mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1141:—

O'Conor Faly, i.e. Donough, the son of *Goll Gaibhle*, was killed by the men of Offaly themselves, i.e. the O'Dempseys of Clanmaliere.

In a note to this entry O'Donovan explains that *Goll Gaibhle* means "the blind man of Figile."

W. FITZG.

## Answer to Query.

### Mount Armstrong.

On page 339 of this volume of the JOURNAL a query appears as to the former name of this townland.

The original name was *Birchballagh*. It is so denominated in the returns of the sales of forfeited property at Chichester House, published by the Deputy-keeper in his volume of Reports for 1825, as well as in a more detailed contemporary return contained in a separate volume, partly manuscript, in the National Library, Dublin. Birchballagh was purchased by Mr. Armstrong at the sale above mentioned. It had been part of the Irish property of King James II, to whom it was granted under the Act of Settlement in 19 Car. II (1667), when the grantee was the Duke of York (see Report of the Deputy-keeper as above, p. 187, &c.). The original proprietor was William FitzGerald, who was returned as an "Irish Papist" in the Civil Survey under the Commonwealth. The townland is also denominated Birchballagh on the Barony Map of the Down Survey, and in other Commonwealth Documents.

MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

An older form of Birchballagh is given in an Elizabethan Fiant of about 1585, where it is written *Byrtesballagh*. This may be nearer the original form of the name, and probably means 'Byrty's road or pass.'

The William FitzGerald, mentioned above by Father Devitt, resided at Blackhall near Clane.

W. FITZG.

## Review.

**Archivium Hibernicum, or Irish Historical Records.**  
Vol. II.—M. H. GILL & SON, Dublin. (“Catholic Record Society,” Maynooth).

This is a work of varied contents, admirable in its aims, and excellently printed, but which cannot be read fully without a knowledge of English, Irish, Latin, Italian, and Spanish; a fact to which we call attention, since it detracts from its value as a work of reference, and must necessarily limit the number of subscribers. Fewer articles, well edited, and where necessary with translations appended, would have resulted in a more valuable production: as it is, save for Mr. John Mac Neill’s paper on the “Poems of Flann,” and Father Paul Walsh’s chronicle of the “Flights of the Earls,” these requirements have not been fulfilled. We specially except Mr. Tomás Ó Máille’s translation of an Irish poem dealing with the Geography of the World in early times, *The Day of Judgment*, etc.; for, though eminently suitable in a paper devoted to Gaelic literature, it is entirely out of a place in a Journal having for its object the publication of Irish historical documents, more especially those relating to Irish Ecclesiastical History. Our member, Mr. Nicholas Synnott, touched the right note at the Annual General Meeting of this Society, in urging that a Calendar of Parochial Records should be drawn up; this is a pressing want.

The volume opens with a series of Latin declarations taken by Irish students on entering the College of Salamanca, and covering the period 1595–1619: a valuable contribution, for they supply particulars of parentage, including maiden name of mother, in each instance. Occasionally translations of the names have been attempted, but it is a matter of regret that such a record should not have been fully rendered into English. Nor can we understand how the editor can doubt the existence of the County of the Cross of Tipperary.

The extracts from the Visitation Book of Bishop Sweetman, of Ferns, 1753, edited by Dr. Grattan Flood, exhibit the impartiality of a gentle, conscientious man: he notes with pleasure that the “Pastor” at Enniscorthy was a “genteel, well-spirited man”; appears shocked that a Father Masterson should have “himself killed a lamb for the dinner he gave his superior”; and feels it his duty to record that the Rev. Bryan Murphy “minded Doggs and Hunting more than his Flock”! At this time the Irish language still prevailed in a great part of his diocese. Bishop Sweetman was consecrated in 1744, on the nomination of the Old Pretender, who exercised till his death the privilege of appointing Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland.

We can see no good object in printing the Report of the State of Popery in 1781 ; it was drawn up by Protestants, in most cases clergy, and therefore even for the purpose of compiling statistics we can never be sure that it is wholly trustworthy. The list of artisans and merchants in Limerick who gave security in 1708 is, however, worth preserving.

“ Notes on some Episcopal Appointments in Ireland ” is chiefly taken up with Latin petitions in favour of candidates for bishoprics. Some of these, particularly that from the laymen of County Limerick in 1787, in which both names and residences are given, are of interest on account of the signatories.

Father Carrigan, so well known for his “ History of the Diocese of Ossory,” prints another instalment of his “ Catholic Episcopal Wills,” with valuable genealogical notes, embodying much research.

As an instance of good-fellowship between the clergy of different persuasions it is pleasant to record that Dr. O’Connor, Titular Bishop of Achonry, by his will dated 1st November, 1802, appointed Archbishop Beresford, of Tuam (afterwards Lord Decies), one of his executors.

The “ Documents concerning Primate Dowdall ” are of a somewhat controversial character, and include, to our surprise, several pieces already published in the “ Irish State Papers.”

Perhaps the most valuable contribution is the contemporary account of the “ Flight of the Earls,” to which we have already alluded. It is a fascinating narrative by a simple, credulous, but observant writer, who occasionally treats us to some gentle sarcasm. His description of the crowds at Antwerp, who went out every day on the ice when the river was frozen, “ for amusement and to cool themselves ” ; and how, on the ice breaking, numbers were engulfed, is distinctly graphic. We would also call the attention of our readers to the “ Obligationes Pro Annatis,” a well-annotated series of documents in Latin, dealing with ecclesiastical appointments, and including those relating to the Diocese of Kildare, 1413-1521. We notice singularly few typographical errors ; on p. 142 Benjamin *Bonsfield* should read Bousfield.



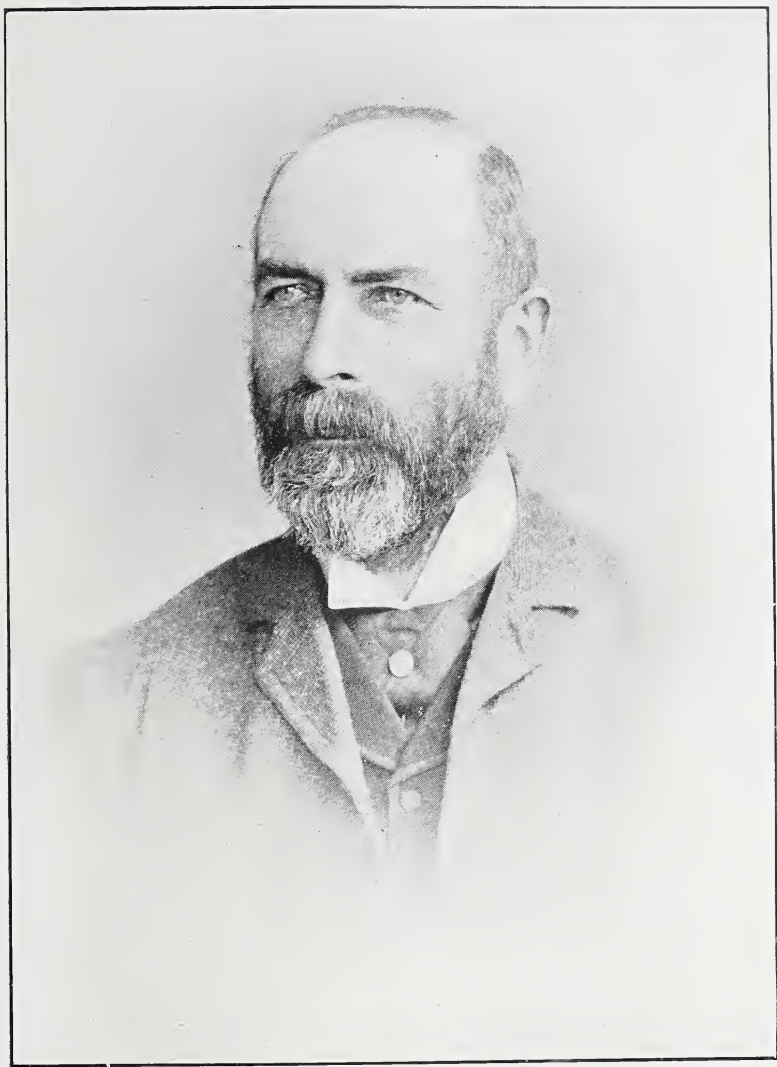
## Obituary.

### PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, LL.D.

The death of Dr. Joyce removes from among us one who spent the latter part of his life in placing within reach of his countrymen a true knowledge of the history, legends, and folk-music of Ireland. An impartial and interesting writer, he did more than any other man of his time to encourage the study of, and create an interest in, all things Irish; an important and useful feature in his works being the assistance he gives his readers in pronouncing accurately the Irish words which occur in his books, for no one without a knowledge of Gaelic spelling could possibly pronounce them correctly.

Dr. Joyce's Welsh ancestor originally came to Ireland with the Anglo-Normans; in course of time his descendants wrested from the O'Flahertys of Iar Connaught, what is now the Barony of Ross, in North County Galway, hence known as "the Joyce country," the family after settling there becoming more Irish than the Irish themselves. He was himself a native of Limerick, and a fluent Irish speaker. After long service in the Education Department, he retired in 1893 as Principal of the Marlborough Street Training College, Dublin. He was a Member of the Royal Irish Academy; a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, being President from 1906 to 1908; and from the year 1895 he was a Member of our own Archæological Society, the JOURNAL of which contains much information drawn from his works.

Dr. Joyce died on the 7th January, 1914, aged 87 years, and was laid to rest in Glasnevin. It is satisfactory to learn that he left no work unfinished, though the third volume of his valuable "Origin of Irish Names of Places" was published only a few weeks before his death, forty-four years having elapsed since the appearance of the first volume. "THE work of his life," as he called it, was the production in two volumes of "A Social History of Ancient Ireland," a work dealing minutely with the religion, mode of life, manners, and customs of the Milesian race; this magnificent production will always remain a standard work.



THE LATE PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, LL.D.

Among other publications from Dr. Joyce's pen, may be mentioned :—

“A Short History of Ireland,” from the earliest times to 1608.

“A Child's History of Ireland,” from the dawn of history to 1847.

“Old Celtic Romances,” translated from the Gaelic.

“Old Irish Folk-music and Songs,” collected from the peasantry during the course of many years.

In future Dr. Joyce's name will be coupled with those of John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry, George Petrie, and other men of that type, whose labours in the cause of Ireland will form an everlasting monument to them.

OMURETHI.

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*CORRIGENDA.*

Vol. vi, p. 469, Sir William Meredith, Bart., died without issue in 1665, so the statement that he left a son named Richard is an error.

Vol. vii, p. 115, line 26, *for* "Pebin Castle" ? *read* "Reban Castle".

„ p. 207, in the Hort Pedigree, under the first named Josiah Hort, after the place-name "Ballycowan," *omit* "(now Hortland)".

„ p. 302, on the FitzEustace of Coghlanstown Pedigree, the place-name "Goganstown" (which occurs four times) should read "Gaganstown." Add under Nicholas FitzEustace (in the bottom row but one): "ob. s.p.m. 1577."

„ p. 304, in the Ballycowan Castle Inscription, *for* "IOAN FINGLASS" *read* "MARY FINGLASS".





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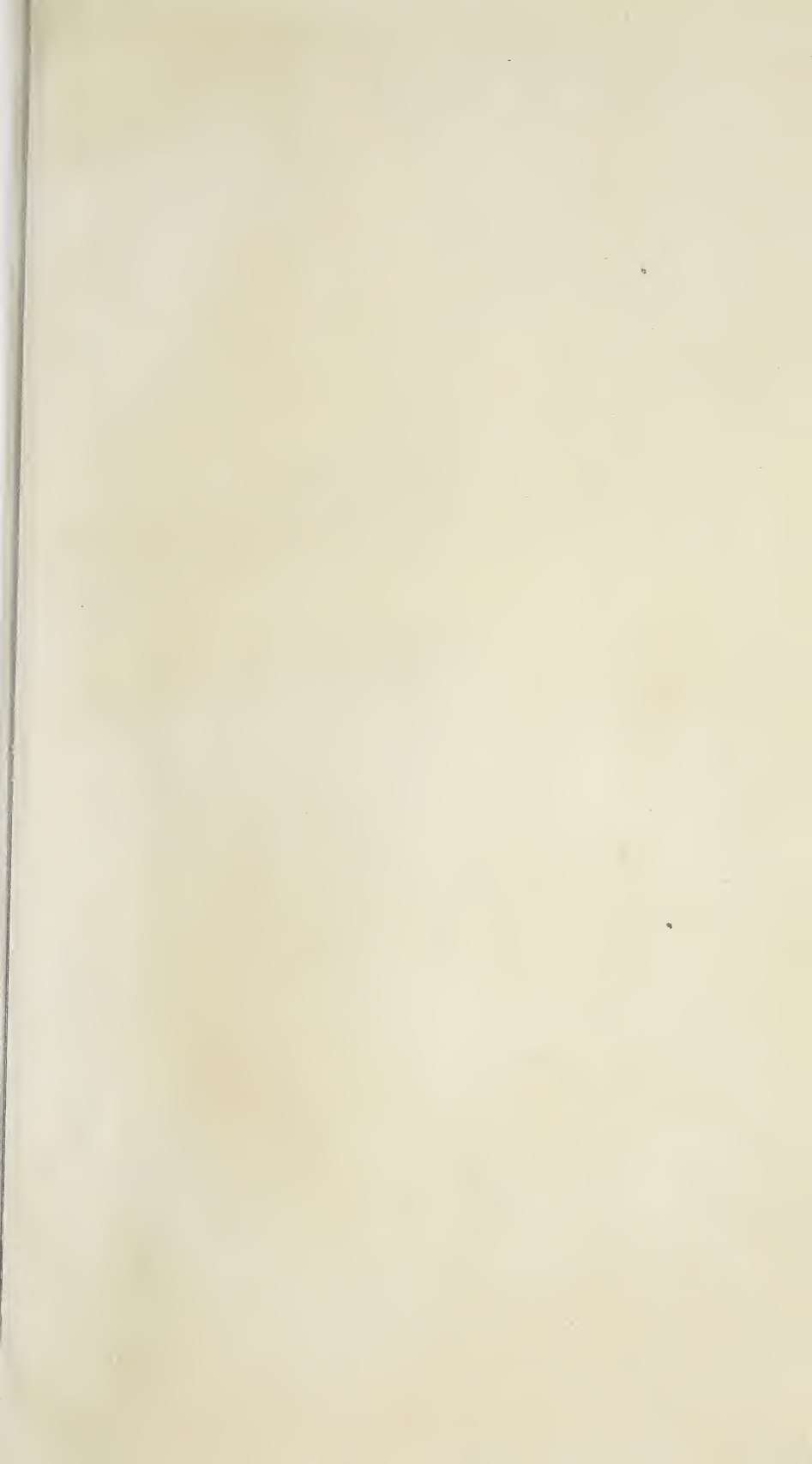


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